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1	·45	1	2·20	1	0·30	1	3·28	1	1·61	1	0·62
2	·91	2	4·40	2	0·61	2	6·56	2	3·22	2	1·24
3	1·36	3	6·61	3	0·91	3	9·84	3	4·83	3	1·86
4	1·81	4	8·81	4	1·22	4	13·12	4	6·44	4	2·49
5	2·27	5	11·02	5	1·52	5	16·40	5	8·05	5	3·11
6	2·72	6	13·22	6	1·83	6	19·69	6	9·66	6	3·73
7	3·17	7	15·62	7	2·13	7	22·97	7	11·27	7	4·35
8	3·62	8	17·63	8	2·44	8	26·25	8	12·87	8	4·97
9	4·08	9	19·83	9	2·74	9	29·53	9	14·48	9	5·59
10	4·53	10	22·04	10	3·05	10	32·81	10	16·09	10	6·21
11	4·98	11	24·24	11	3·35	11	36·09	11	17·70	11	6·84
12	5·44	12	26·45	12	3·66	12	39·37	12	19·31	12	7·46
13	5·89	13	28·65	13	3·96	13	42·65	13	20·92	13	8·08
14	6·34	14	30·85	14	4·27	14	45·93	14	22·53	14	8·70
15	6·80	15	33·06	15	4·57	15	49·21	15	24·14	15	9·32
16	7·25	16	35·26	16	4·88	16	52·49	16	25·75	16	9·94
17	7·70	17	37·47	17	5·18	17	55·78	17	27·35	17	10·56
18	8·15	18	39·67	18	5·49	18	59·06	18	28·97	18	11·19
19	8·60	19	41·88	19	5·79	19	62·34	19	30·58	19	11·81
20	9·06	20	44·08	20	6·10	20	65·62	20	32·19	20	12·43

1 gramme = $^1/_{28}$ oz.; 1 German lb. = $^1/_2$ kg. (1·1 English lb.); 1 litre = $1^3/_4$ pin
1 hectare = $2^1/_2$ acres.

Thermometric Scales.

Réaumur	Fahrenheit	Centigrade	Réaumur	Fahrenheit	Centigrade	Réaumur	Fahrenheit	Centigrade	Réaumur	Fahrenheit	Centigrade
+30·22	+100	+37·78	+21·78	+81	+27·22	+13·33	+62	+16·67	+4·89	+43	+6·11
29·78	99	37·22	21·33	80	26·67	12·89	61	16·11	4.44	42	5·56
29·33	98	36·67	20·89	79	26·11	12·44	60	15·56	4·00	41	5·00
28·89	97	36·11	20·44	78	25·56	12·00	59	15·00	3·56	40	4·44
28·44	96	35·56	20·00	77	25·00	11·56	58	14·44	3·11	39	3·89
28·00	95	35·00	19·56	76	24·44	11·11	57	13·89	2·67	38	3·33
27·56	94	34·44	19·11	75	23·89	10·67	56	13·33	2·22	37	2·78
27·11	93	33·89	18·67	74	23·33	10·22	55	12·78	1·78	36	2·22
26·67	92	33·33	18·22	73	22·78	9·78	54	12·22	1·33	35	1·67
26·22	91	32·78	17·78	72	22·22	9·33	53	11·67	0·89	34	1·11
25·78	90	32·22	17·33	71	21·67	8·89	52	11·11	0·44	33	0·56
25·33	89	31·67	16·89	70	21·11	8·44	51	10·56	0·00	32	0·00
24·89	88	31·11	16·44	69	20·56	8·00	50	10·00	—0·44	31	—0·56
24·44	87	30·56	16·00	68	20·00	7·56	49	9·44	0·89	30	1·11
24·00	86	30·00	15·56	67	19·44	7·11	48	8·89	1·33	29	1·67
23·56	85	29·44	15·11	66	18·89	6·67	47	8·33	1·78	28	2·22
23·11	84	28·89	14·67	65	18·33	6·22	46	7·78	2·22	27	2·78
22·67	83	28·33	14·22	64	17·78	5·78	45	7·22	2·67	26	3·33
22·22	82	27·78	13·78	63	17·22	5·33	44	6·67	3·11	25	3·89

To turn Centigrade (Celsius) into Fahrenheit, multiply by 9, divide by and add 32. — To turn Réaumur into Fahrenheit, multiply by 9, divide by and add 32.

Östliche Länge von Greenwich

Maßstab 1:1000000,
oder 1 Kilometer in der Natur = 1 Mm. auf der Karte
1 Kilometer
Deutsche geogr. M. (15 = 1°)
Höhen- und Tiefenangaben in Metern.

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SOUTHERN GERMANY

(BADEN, BLACK FOREST, WURTEMBERG, AND BAVARIA)

HANDBOOK FOR TRAVELLERS

BY

KARL BAEDEKER

WITH 118 MAPS AND PLANS

THIRTEENTH REVISED EDITION

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1929

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"Go lytel boke god sende the good passage . . .
And specyally let this be thy prayere
Unto hem al that the wyl rede or here
Where thou art wronge after her helpe to cal
The to correcte in any parte or al."

Sir Richard Ros.

Made and Printed in Germany.

PREFACE.

The first description of Southern Germany in Baedeker's Handbooks appeared in 1842, and the first English edition, translated from the German by Professor John Kirkpatrick (1835-1926), was issued in 1868. The handbook, which now reappears in its thirteenth revised edition, is designed to assist the traveller in planning his tour and disposing of his time and money to the best advantage, and thus to enable him the more thoroughly to enjoy and appreciate the objects of interest he meets with.

The handbook is based on the personal observation of the Editor, and most of the country described has been repeatedly explored by him with a view to procuring the latest possible information; but, as many of the data relate to matters which are constantly undergoing alteration, he will highly appreciate the valuable Corrections and Suggestions with which travellers may favour him. Those already received, which in many instances have been found most useful, he gratefully acknowledges. Hotel-bills, with annotations showing the traveller's opinion as to the accommodation, are specially welcome.

The systematic arrangement of Baedeker's Handbooks has proved itself the most acceptable to travellers. The most flattering testimony to its merits is that it has been adopted in other works.

The volume is divided into three sections (I. Baden, The Black Forest, and Wurtemberg, pp. 1-244; II. Northern Bavaria, pp. 245-392; III. Southern Bavaria and the index, pp. 393-547), each of which may be separately removed by cutting the gauze visible on bending the book sharply back at the beginning and end of each section. The Introduction (pp. i-xxviii) also forms a separate section. The routes are arranged for the convenience of the traveller by railway, but the mileage of the more important main roads is given at the beginning of each route. The Alpine tourist will find the mountainous districts more fully described in the handbook for Tyrol and the Dolomites. For Rhenish Bavaria the traveller is referred to the handbook for the Rhine.

The utmost care has been bestowed on the Maps and Plans, which have been revised with the aid of recent authorities and from the Editor's own experience. Cartographical abbreviations, see pp. xiii, xiv.

The latest Information about travelling, health resorts, etc., is obtained gratis from the bureaux of the German railways at 19 Regent St., London, S.W. 1, and at 630 Fifth Ave., New York.

Air Services are mentioned on pp. xvii-xix.

Hotels. The Editor has endeavoured to enumerate, not only the first-class hotels, but also others of more modest pretensions, which may be safely selected with little sacrifice of comfort and considerable saving of expenditure. The asterisks indicate those hotels which the Editor has reason to believe to be especially worthy of commendation in proportion to their charges.

To hotel-keepers, tradesmen, and others the Editor begs to intimate that a character for fair dealing and courtesy towards travellers is the sole passport to his commendation, and that advertisements of every kind are strictly excluded from his handbooks. Hotel-keepers are also warned against persons representing themselves as advertising agents for Baedeker's Handbooks.

Abbreviations.

adm. = admission.
B. = breakfast.
b. = born.
c. = centime (Swiss) or circa (about).
D. = dinner.
d. = died.
d. = English penny.
fr. = Swiss franc.
g = groschen.
gr. = gramme.
kg. = kilogramme.
km. = kilometre.
L. = luncheon.
l. = left.
l. = English pound.
M. = mile.
M = mark.
m. = metre.
P. = pension (i.e. board, lodging, and attendance).
pf. = pfennig.
Pl. = plan.
Prot. = Protestant.
R. = room or route.
r. = right.
rfmts. = refreshments.
S = Austrian schilling.
S. = supper.
s. = English shilling.

The number of feet given after the name of a place indicates its height above sea-level. — Distances are given in English miles, reckoned from the starting-point of the route; those on walking routes are reckoned from point to point and are sometimes expressed by the time taken by an average walker.

Asterisks are used as marks of commendation.

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INTRODUCTION.

I. Season. Health Resorts. Plan of Tour.

Season. The valley of the Main, the Bergstrasse, and the Lake of Constance are usually visited in May, when the fruit-trees are in full bloom. The best time for touring the foot-hills of the Alps and the lakes of Upper Bavaria is from the middle of May till the beginning of July. The Black Forest and Swabian Alb are delightful in June, July, August, and the first half of September, while the autumn, the season of the vintage and fruit-gathering, may be spent on the Lake of Constance or in the Main valley. The summer resorts are in full swing from May to the end of September. Winter sports are usually restricted to January and February.

Health Resorts. The most important thermal spas in Southern Germany are *Baden-Baden* (p. 76), *Badenweiler* (p. 136), and *Wildbad* (p. 148). The springs of the other watering-places are impregnated with salt (*Bad Kissingen*, p. 285; *Bad Reichenhall*, p. 506), carbonic acid (*Bad Brückenau*, p. 287), sulphate of magnesia (*Bad Mergentheim*, p. 64), Glauber's salt, iron, and carbonic acid (*Bad Rippoldsau*, p. 116), sulphur and iodine (*Bad Tölz*, p. 492; *Bad Wiessee*, p. 494), sulphur and salt (*Wildbad Kreuth*, p. 495), iron and carbonic acid (*Bad Peterstal*, p. 106; *Bad Teinach*, p. 147), radium, iron, and carbonic acid (*Bad Steben*, p. 293; *Griesbach*, p. 106). The summer resorts are mostly situated in the Swabian Alb, the Franconian Switzerland, the Black Forest, the Fichtel-Gebirge, the Bayerischer Wald, and the Bavarian Alps, the last four districts being frequented for winter sports also.

At most German health-resorts a VISITORS' TAX is levied by the local administrative authorities for the upkeep and renewal of the baths, gardens, promenades, etc. The patient at a spa receives in return for his tax a ticket ('Kurkarte') which enables him (free of extra charge) to drink the waters and to make use of the Kurhaus and various other social amenities, but a separate charge is usually made for baths. At health resorts which are not spas the tax is added to the hotel bill. Comp. 'Some German Spas', by S. L. Bensusan (illus.; 1925).

Plan of Tour. The following survey will serve to give an idea of the time requisite ($3^1/_2$ weeks; railway journeys excluded) for a visit to the chief points of interest.

Frankfurt (R. 1), 2 days. — *Heidelberg* (R. 4), 1 day. — *Baden-Baden* (R. 8), 1 day. — *Stuttgart* (R. 15), 2 days. — *Falls of the Rhine* (p. 231) and steamer on the *Lake of Constance* from Constance to Lindau (R. 25), 1 day. — *Oberstdorf* (p. 474), 1 day. — *Munich* (R. 46) and the Starnberger See (R. 47), 5 days. — *Garmisch-Partenkirchen* (p. 485), 1 day. — *Linderhof* (p. 481), *Hohenschwangau* (p. 478), and *Neuschwanstein* (p. 479), 1 day. — *Wendelstein*

(p. 498) or *Zugspitze* (p. 488), 1 day. — *Berchtesgaden* and the *Königs-See* (p. 508), 1 day. — *Passau* (p. 381), 1/2 day. — *Ratisbon* and the *Walhalla* (R. 41), 1 day. — *Nuremberg* (R. 34), 2 days. — *Rothenburg* (p. 268), 1 day. — *Würzburg* (R. 27), 1 day. — *Bamberg* (p. 302), 1 day. — *Coburg* (p. 288), 1/2 day.

Detailed itineraries are given for the *Black Forest* (R. 10), the *Swabian Alb* (R. 20), *Franconian Switzerland* (p. 298), the *Fichtel-Gebirge* (R. 36), and the *Bayerischer Wald* (R. 45).

II. Routes from London to Munich.

Munich, the largest city in S. Germany, is taken as the goal of the under-mentioned routes; but it will be easy to make the requisite allowances if some other point be the tourist's destination. The reader is warned that the routes and fares are liable to frequent alteration.

A. By Railway and Steamer.

The following list comprises the quickest and most convenient routes, with through-carriages (unless otherwise mentioned; usually first and second class) from the Continental port and dining and sleeping cars. For full information apply to the Continental Enquiry Offices at Victoria Station, S.W. 1 (for the routes viâ Dover), and at Liverpool St. Station, E.C. 2 (for the Harwich routes).

Viâ Dover and Calais (sea-passage 1 1/4 hr.), Paris, Strasbourg, Karlsruhe, Stuttgart (comp. R. 11b, 21), *Orient Express* thrice weekly in 24 hrs. (train de luxe, 1st class only; fare 8*l.* 0*s.* 9*d.*, supplement 3*l.* 9*s.*).

Viâ Dover and Ostend (sea-passage 3 3/4 hrs.), Brussels, Cologne, Wiesbaden, Frankfurt, Würzburg (comp. R. 26), *Ostend-Vienna Express* thrice weekly in 23 hrs. (train de luxe, 1st class only; fare, including supplement, 8*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.*). At Würzburg we change to the ordinary express to Augsburg and Munich (comp. R. 28, 38b). — Also two *Expresses* daily in 27-28 hrs., one running from Cologne viâ Coblenz, Landau, Bruchsal, and Stuttgart (comp. R. 12a, 21), the other viâ Wiesbaden, Frankfurt, Würzburg, and Augsburg. Fares 7*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.*, 4*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*; change of class on steamer 4*s.* 2*d.*

Viâ Harwich and the Hook of Holland (sea-passage 7 1/2 hrs.), Cologne, Mainz, Frankfurt, Würzburg, Ingolstadt, *FD-Express* ('Fernschnellzug'; comp. p. xvii) daily in 25 hrs. Fares 8*l.* 3*s.* 11*d.*, 5*l.* 11*s.*; change of class on steamer 10*s.* — The *Rheingold Express* (1st and 2nd class special cars, Pullman type) follows the same route as far as Mainz, running thence viâ Worms and Heidelberg to Karlsruhe (Bâle), where we change to the ordinary express to Stuttgart and Munich. Same time; supplementary fare 10*s.* 6*d.*, 6*s.* 6*d.*

Viâ Harwich and Flushing (sea passage 6 hrs.), Cologne, Stuttgart, and Ulm, daily in 27 hrs. Fares as by the Hook of Holland route.

B. By Air.

Through-fare from London to Munich 9*l.* 7*s.* (return-ticket 17*l.* 9*s.*). Imperial Airways Ltd. from *London* to Brussels and *Cologne* in 4 1/4 hrs. — Deutsche Lufthansa from Cologne to *Frankfurt* in

$1^1/_4$ hr.; from Frankfurt viâ Stuttgart to *Munich* in $3^1/_4$ hrs. Hand-luggage to the extent of 30 lb. is free, excess being charged at 10*d.* per lb. — German air services, see pp. xvii-xix.

Tickets and information may be obtained at Airways House, Charles St., Lower Regent St., London, S.W. 1, the Lep Travel Bureau, 31-35 Castle St., W.C. 2, and 77 Upper Thames St., E.C. 4, or from Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son, Berkeley Street, Piccadilly, etc., the American Express Co., 6 Haymarket, S.W. 1, and other tourist agents.

No more precautions are needed than go to an ordinary sea trip, including gloves and a warm light coat, in case extra heights are necessary to avoid cloud. Cotton-wool is distributed to lessen the roar of the engines and propeller, and there are other provisions for the passenger's comfort. Delicate persons will have to grow used to the slight dip or oscillation, and those ordinarily subject to sea-sickness may possibly find themselves troubled by air-sickness. Luncheon baskets may be obtained at the aerodrome restaurant, but for an initial trip it is wiser to depend upon a few dry biscuits and a little fruit.

III. Language. Money. Expenses. Passports. Custom House. Time.

Language. A slight acquaintance with German is very desirable for travellers who purpose exploring the more remote districts of Germany, but tourists who do not deviate from the beaten track will generally find that English is spoken at the principal hotels and the usual resorts of strangers. If, however, they are entirely ignorant of the German language, they must be prepared occasionally to submit to the extortions practised by porters, cab-drivers, and others of a like class, which even the data furnished by the handbook will not always enable them to avoid.

The following list of German words, which occur frequently in the handbook, with their English equivalents, will, it is hoped, prove useful to the traveller. The abbreviations which are commonly found on the maps and plans are printed in brackets.

Aktien-Gesellschaft (A.-G.) = joint-stock company.
Alt = old.
Altstadt = Old Town.
Amt (A.) = office.
Anlage = ornamental grounds.
Anstalt (Anst.) = establishment, institute.
Bach (B.) = stream.
Bad = bath.
Bahnhof (Bhf.) = railway-station.
Bau = building.
Berg (B., Bg.) = hill, mountain.
Börse = exchange.
Bräu, Brauerei = brewery.
Brücke (Br.) = bridge.
Brunnen = fountain.
Burg = castle, stronghold.
Bürger = burgher, citizen.
Denkmal (Denkm., Dkm., D.) = monument.
Dom = cathedral.
Dorf (Df.) = village.
Dreifaltigkeit = Trinity.
Evangelisch (Ev.) = Protestant.
Fabrik (Fabr.) = factory.
Fähre = ferry.
Feld = field.
Fels, Felsen = rock, cliff.
Flugplatz = aerodrome.
Forst = forest.
Friedhof = cemetery.
Gasse (G.) = lane, alley.
Gasthaus, Gasthof (Gasth.) = hotel, inn.
Gebäude (Geb., Gb.) = building.
Gebirge (Geb.) = mountain range.
Gericht (Ger.) = law-courts.

Gesellschaft (Ges.) = society, company.
Gross (Gr.) = great, large.
Grund = dale, glen.
Gymnasium (Gymn.) = grammar school.
Hafen (Hfn.) = harbour.
Haltestelle (Hst.) = railway or tramway halt.
Handel = trade, commerce.
Hardt = height or forest.
Haupt (Hpt.) = main, chief.
Heim = home.
Hof = court, farm, hotel.
Höhe = height.
Holz = wood.
Hütte = hut, foundry.
Insel (I.) = island.
Kamm = ridge.
Kammer = chamber.
Kapelle (Kap.) = chapel.
Kaserne (Kas.) = barracks.
Kasino = club.
Katholisch (Kath., K.) = Roman Catholic.
Keller = cellar.
Kirche (K.) = church.
Klein (Kl.) = little, small.
Klinik (Kl.) = clinic, hospital.
Kloster (Klost.) = monastery, convent.
Kopf = head, peak.
Krankenhaus = hospital.
Kreuz = cross.
Kreuzgang = cloisters.
Krieg = war.
Kunst = art.
Kuppe = dome-shaped peak.
Laube = portico, arcade.
Markt = market-place.
Marstall = stables.
Mühle (M.) = mill.
Neu = new.
Neustadt = New Town.
Nieder (Nd., Ndr.) = lower.
Nord = North.
Ober = upper.
Ort = place.
Ost = East.
Pfad = path.
Platz (Pl.) = place, square.
Quelle = source, well.
Rathaus (Raths.) = town hall.
Realschule = modern school.
Regierung = government.
Reich = state, realm, etc.
Schauspiel = drama.
Schenke = tavern.
Schlachthof = slaughter-house.
Schloss (Schl.) = palace, mansion.
Schlucht = gully, ravine.
Schule (Sch.) = school.
See = sea, lake.
Spitze = summit, peak.
Stadt = town.
Stein (St.) = stone, rock.
Stift, Stiftung (St.) = (charitable) foundation, institution.
Strasse (Str.) = street.
Strassenbahn = tramway.
Stube = room, apartment.
Süd = South.
Tal, Thal = valley.
Tor = gate.
Turm = tower.
Turnhalle = gymnasium.
Unter (Unt.) = lower.
Verein = society.
Vorstadt = suburb.
Wald = wood, forest.
Wand = wall.
Weg = way, path.
Werder, Werth, Wörth = islet, flat ground by a river.
Wiese = meadow.
Wirtschaft, Wirtshaus (Whs.) = tavern.
Zeche (Z.) = mine.
Zimmer = room.
Zollamt = custom-house.

Money. The monetary unit of the stabilized currency introduced in 1923 is the *Reichsmark* (or 'Rentenmark'), which is divided into 100 pfennigs and is nearly equivalent to the English shilling. Notes of 1000, 100, 50, 20, and 10 ℳ are issued by the Reichsbank and there are also 'Rentenbankscheine' of 1000, 500, 100, 50, 10, and 5 ℳ. The 50 ℳ notes issued by the state banks of Bavaria, Saxony, Wurtemberg, and Baden are not universally accepted. The following coins are current: 5, 3, 2, and 1 ℳ in silver; 50, 10, and 5 pf. in aluminium bronze; 2 and 1 pf. (partly pre-War coins) in bronze or copper. All other coins and notes have been demonetized.

Letters of Credit, *Circular Notes*, or *Travellers' Cheques*, obtainable at the principal British or American banks, form the safest way of carry-

ing large sums, and realize the fullest rate of exchange. English banknotes also realize full value. Before entering a foreign country the traveller should provide himself with a small amount of foreign money, to meet preliminary expenses and to save loss on exchange of the frontier-stations. The German banks are usually open from 9 to 1.

Money Orders payable in Germany, for sums not exceeding 40*l.*, are issued by the British Post Office, the poundage being 6*d.* per *l.* up to 3*l.*, then 3*d.* per *l.* The identity of the receiver must generally be guaranteed by production of his passport or other documentary evidence. — *Telegraph Money Orders* also are issued, a fee of 6*d.* and the cost of the telegram of advice being added to the poundage as above.

Expenses naturally depend on a great variety of circumstances; but it may be stated generally that travelling in Germany, as in most other countries, is now dearer than it was before the War. Persons of moderate requirement may reckon on a daily expenditure (excluding railway fares) of at least 20-25 ℳ, or 15-20 ℳ when a prolonged stay is made at one place.

Passports are essential for all foreigners entering Germany. Persons wishing to stay several months in the same place are advised to write for a permit from the local police authorities before beginning their journey.

Passports may be obtained direct from the Passport Office, 1 Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, Dartmouth St., London, S.W. 1 (branch-office at 36 Dale Street, Liverpool) or through the usual tourist agents. In the United States applications for passports should be made to the Bureau of Citizenship, State Department, Washington, D.C. — Visas are unnecessary for British subjects visiting Germany, France, Belgium, Holland, Austria, Switzerland, etc. United States subjects require a visa for each country visited, except Belgium and Switzerland.

Custom House ('Zollamt'). The customs examination of tourists entering Germany is now fairly lenient, but new articles of all kinds, even clothes and linen for personal use, and tobacco are, as in many other countries, liable to duty and must be declared at once.

For the return-journey it should be remembered that the chief articles dutiable in Great Britain are tobacco, wine and spirits, silk and artificial silk in any form, gloves, lace, watches and clocks, cameras, field-glasses, and optical glass, scientific and musical instruments, perfumes, tea, coffee, cocoa, chocolate, and sweets. Foreign reprints of English copyright books are confiscated.

Time in Germany, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Switzerland, etc., is reckoned according to Central European Time (M.E.Z., i.e. Mitteleuropäische Zeit). This is one hour in advance of the West European or Greenwich Time of Great Britain, Belgium, and France, but coincides with the 'summer time' adopted in these countries. It is 40 minutes in advance of Amsterdam Time (Holland; 20 min. behind Amsterdam summer-time) and 6 hrs. in advance of the Eastern Zone of the United States. — For official purposes the 24-hour system of expressing time has been introduced into Germany, Austria, Switzerland, France, Belgium, Holland, etc.; thus 13 o'clock corresponds to 1 p.m., 20 to 8 p.m., 0.10 to 12.10 a.m., etc.

IV. Railways. Motor Posts. Air Services.

Time Tables (for railway, steamer, motor post, and air services). The official time-table is the *Reichskursbuch* (6½ ℳ). *Storms Kursbuch fürs Reich* (4 ℳ) and the *Lloyd-Kursbuch der Schnellzüge* (for express trains only; 3½ ℳ) may also be recommended. The summer services are usually in force from June 1st till the beginning of October. The official time-table for air services is the *Reichs-Luftkursbuch* (50 pf.). — Comp. also *Cook's Continental Time Table* (2*s.* 6*d.*; published monthly) and *Bradshaw's Continental Guide* (3*s.* 6*d.*; published 8 times a year).

The **Railways** in Germany have been owned since 1924 by the 'Deutsche Reichsbahn-Gesellschaft' or 'German Railway Company', formed in accordance with the Dawes Plan. Several lines have been electrified since 1925. — Good restaurants are to be found at the larger stations and refreshments are procurable at all but the most insignificant stations. — *Left Luggage.* Hand-luggage may be left in the cloak-room ('Handgepäck-Aufbewahrungsstelle') on payment of 20 pf. per package for the first two days and 20 pf. for each additional day. — No one is admitted to the platform without either a railway-ticket ('Fahrkarte') or a platform-ticket ('Bahnsteigkarte'; 10 pf.). — *Porters* ('Gepäckträger') are provided with a copy of the official tariff and with a numbered identity-ticket (which must be produced on request). They are entitled to charge (within the station) 20 pf. for one piece of hand-luggage or a trunk weighing less than 30 kilogrammes (67 lb.) and 15 pf. for each additional package or 30 kilogrammes or less; an extra charge of 10 and 5 pf. is authorized when luggage is conveyed to a point outside but near the station.

On the trains de luxe (L-Züge, i.e. 'Luxuszüge'; 1st class only), owned, like the restaurant and sleeping-cars, by the 'Mitteleuropäische Schlafwagen- und Speisewagen-A.-G.' (Mitropa), and on the corridor-trains (D-Züge, i.e. 'Durchgangszüge') the seats are numbered and may be reserved (see p. xvii). — On Oct. 7th, 1928, the four *Classes* were reduced to two (2nd and 3rd), except for the international expresses, which retain the 1st class. The trains on local lines have occasionally only 3rd class compartments. Only the first and second class seats are upholstered. Special compartments are reserved for ladies ('Frauen') and non-smokers ('Nichtraucher'), where smoking is forbidden, even when none of the inmates objects.

The new *Fares* per kilometre are: 1st class 11·2 pf., 2nd class 5·6 pf., 3rd class 3·7 pf. Passengers on the 'D-Züge' and 'Schnellzüge' must pay on each ticket an extra charge of 2 ℳ (1st and 2nd class) or 1 ℳ (3rd class) for distances up to 75 km. (46½ M.), 4 or 2 ℳ for 76-150 km. (47-93 M.), 6 or 3 ℳ for 151-225 km. (94-140 M.), 8 or 4 ℳ for 226-300 km. (140½-186½ M.), 10 or 5 ℳ for distances exceeding 300 km. The extra charge for 'Eilzüge' (fast trains) is for distances up to 35 km. (21½ M.) 50 pf. (2nd class) or 25 pf. (3rd class), for other distances one half of the 'Schnellzug' supplement. For

'Fernschnellzüge' (FD; long-distance expresses; 1st and 2nd class only) the Schnellzug supplement is increased by 4 *M*. The fares quoted in the text of the handbook are those in force before the introduction of the new and increased tariff. A ticket (either single or return) is valid for four days and permits the journey to be broken once without any formality; the journey must, however, be continued not later than the next day. Except for week-end tickets ('Sonntagsfahrkarten'; at a fare-and-a-third), there is no reduction on return-tickets ('Rückfahrkarten'). Passengers who wish to travel in a higher class than that denoted on their tickets must first obtain permission from the guard ('Schaffner'), even when there is no room for them in the class to which they are entitled; they will otherwise have to pay not only the difference in fares but also a fine.

Tickets for reserved seats ('Platzkarten'; comp. p. xvi), costing 2 *M* (1st class), 1 *M* (2nd class), or 50 pf. (3rd class), are obtainable (not more than three days in advance) at the departure stations or at stations where an extra coach is attached to the train. Tickets for the sleeping-car ('Schlafwagen') cost 26-30 *M* (1st class), 13 *M*-15 *M* 40 pf. (2nd class), and 6 *M* 50 pf. (3rd class), and may be bought in advance from the 'Mitteleuropäisches Reisebureau' ('MER'; 10% extra). Breakfast in the restaurant-car ('Speisewagen'; special compartment for smokers) costs 1 *M* 40 pf.-2 *M*, luncheon 3 *M* 30 pf.-5 *M*, supper 2 *M* 80 pf.-4 *M*.

No *Luggage* ('Gepäck') is allowed free except smaller articles taken by the passenger into his carriage. Heavy luggage may either be registered as passenger-luggage (on production of the railway-ticket) or sent as goods ('Expressgut'; no ticket necessary, but more expensive). The charge for registering a trunk weighing, for example, 10 kg. (22 lb.) is 60 pf. for 93-117 km. (58-73 M.), 1 *M* for 193-217 km. (120-135 M.), 1 *M* 90 pf. for 476-516 km. (296-321 M.). Trunks should be at the station at least 1/4 hr. before the train starts. Luggage once registered and a voucher ('Gepäckschein') obtained, the passenger need not inquire after it until he arrives at his destination, where it will be kept in safe custody (24 hrs. gratis), until he presents his voucher. Skis and toboggans may be taken into the 3rd class compartments only; they must otherwise be registered as luggage. Carriage of cycles, see p. xxiii.

The service of **Motor Posts** is maintained by the government postal authorities. These services, particulars of which are given in the handbook, provide a convenient connection between outlying places and the railway. Mountainous districts are, as a rule, traversed in summer only. Fare per km. 10-20 pf.

The **Air Services** in Germany (comp. p. xii) are run, in conjunction with foreign companies, by the Deutsche Lufthansa. The routes mentioned below are, as a rule, traversed in both directions

once daily (except Sun.) by aeroplanes carrying passengers, luggage, and mails. Passengers are conveyed by motor-car, in most cases free of extra charge, to and from the aerodromes. Hand-luggage to the extent of 10 kg. (22 lb.; inland) or 15 kg. (33 lb.; abroad) is free; if over 20 kg. (44 lb.) a special arrangement must be made. Heavy luggage may be forwarded as 'Expressgut' by rail (see p. xvii). — Postal rates, see p. xxi.

The following AIR ROUTES affecting Southern Germany were in existence in 1928 (most of them suspended in winter).

From *London* viâ Brussels and Cologne to *Frankfurt, Stuttgart,* and *Munich,* see pp. xii, xiii.

From *Amsterdam* to *Cologne, Frankfurt* (3¾ hrs.; 34 fl.), *Mannheim* (for Heidelberg; 4¾ hrs., 40 fl.), and *Bâle* (6¾ hrs., 60 fl.; connection for Geneva, Marseilles, Barcelona, and Madrid).

From *Paris* to *Strasbourg, Nuremberg* (5½ hrs.), *Prague* (connection for Warsaw), and *Vienna* (11¼ hrs.; connection for Budapest, Belgrade, Sofia, Bucharest, and Constantinople).

From *Cologne* viâ *Frankfurt* (1¼ hr.; 23 ℳ) to *Mannheim* (for Heidelberg; 2 hrs., 33 ℳ) and *Karlsruhe* (2¾ hrs.; 40 ℳ) or to *Nuremberg* (3 hrs.; 52 ℳ) and *Munich* (4½ hrs.; 72 ℳ).

From *Hanover* to *Cassel, Giessen,* and *Frankfurt* (2¾ hrs.; 39 ℳ); to *Erfurt, Nuremberg* (3¼ hrs.; 52 ℳ), and *Munich* (5 hrs.; 71 ℳ).

From *Hamburg* to *Hanover, Frankfurt* (3½ hrs.; 57 ℳ), *Stuttgart* (4¼ hrs.; 80 ℳ), and *Zürich* (6¾ hrs.; 115 ℳ).

From *Berlin* to *Frankfurt* (3¼ hrs.; 65 ℳ); to *Halle & Leipzig, Erfurt, Stuttgart* (4¾ hrs.; 85 ℳ), and *Zürich* (6½ hrs., 120 ℳ; connection for Geneva, Marseilles, Barcelona, and Madrid); to *Halle & Leipzig, Nuremberg* (3¼ hrs.; 60 ℳ), and *Munich* (4¾ hrs.; 85 ℳ).

From *Leipzig* (Mockau) viâ *Plauen, Hof* (1¾ hr.; 18 ℳ), and *Bayreuth* (2¼ hrs.; 23 ℳ) or viâ *Plauen, Coburg* (2½ hrs.; 18 ℳ), and *Bamberg* (3 hrs.; 23 ℳ) to *Nuremberg* (3¼ or 3¾ hrs.; 30 ℳ).

From *Meiningen* to *Schweinfurt & Bad Kissingen* (35 min.; 12 ℳ) and *Nuremberg* (1½ hr.; 20 ℳ).

From *Dresden* to *Chemnitz, Plauen,* and *Nuremberg* (2¾ hrs.; 40 ℳ),

From *Breslau* to *Prague* and *Munich* (4½ hrs.; 75 ℳ).

From *Frankfurt* to *Darmstadt* (¼ hr.; 15 ℳ), *Mannheim* (for Heidelberg; ¾ hr., 20 ℳ), *Karlsruhe* (1½ hr.; 23 ℳ), *Baden-Baden* (2 hrs.; 34 ℳ), *Villingen* (2¾ hrs.; 35 ℳ), and *Constance* (3½ hrs.; 45 ℳ).

From *Baden-Baden* or *Karlsruhe* to *Stuttgart* (½ hr.; 20 or 15 ℳ) and *Munich* (2½ hrs.; 39 or 37 ℳ).

From *Stuttgart* to *Mannheim* (for Heidelberg; 50 min., 20 ℳ); and to *Freiburg* (1 hr.; 20 ℳ).

From *Munich* to *Ratisbon* (1 hr.; 20 *M*) and *Nuremberg* ($1^3/_4$ hr.; 30 *M*); to *Innsbruck* ($1^1/_4$ hr.; 30 *M*); to *Bad Reichenhall* (1 hr.; 25 *M*); to *Salzburg* ($1^1/_4$ hr.; 25 *M*); to *Vienna* (3 hrs.; 75 *M*); to *Zürich* and *Bâle* (3 hrs.; 66 *M*); to *Milan* ($3^1/_2$ hrs.; 98 *M*).

From *Vienna* to *Salzburg* (2 hrs.; 60 *S*), *Innsbruck, Constance* ($5^3/_4$ hrs.; 170 *S*), and *Zürich* ($6^3/_4$ hrs.; 200 *S*).

V. Hotels. Restaurants. Cafés.

The first-class **Hotels** in the principal towns and health resorts are provided with every modern luxury and comfort. The average charges at the better-class hotels are as follows: bedroom (including light and attendance) from 6 *M*, breakfast ('Erstes Frühstück', i.e. coffee or tea, with rolls and butter) from 2 *M*, luncheon or dinner ('Mittagessen' or 'diner' at midday, 'Abendessen' or 'souper' in the evening) $3^1/_2$-6 *M*. The charges at the more unassuming houses are about one-fourth or one-third lower. The visitor should inquire the price of the room before engaging it and should remember that in noisy streets back-rooms are preferable. Breakfast, and sometimes one other meal, must be taken at the hotel, otherwise the price of the room may be raised. When a prolonged stay is contemplated, 'en pension' prices (i.e. an inclusive charge for board and lodging) should, if desired, be arranged immediately on arrival at the hotel. The bill ('Rechnung') should be called for in good time before the visitor's departure, in order that errors may be detected. In some establishments a special charge for attendance (10-20 %) is included in the bill, in which case there is no necessity to distribute gratuities ('Trinkgeld'). — At Hôtels Garnis or Hôtels Meublés no meals except breakfast are provided.

During the season it is advisable to reserve rooms well in advance. This is most effectively done by telegram or reply-paid postcard, although even these methods have been known to fail. To simplify telegraphic orders for rooms the International Hotelkeepers Association, covering most of the first-class hotels, has agreed upon the following code:

alba, one room with one bed; *arab*, 1 R., 2 B.; *abec*, 1 R., 3 B.; *belab*, 2 R., 2 B.; *birac*, 2 R., 3 B.; *bonad*, 2 R., 4 B.; *ciroc*, 3 R., 3 B.; *carid*, 3 R., 4 B.; *calde*, 3 R., 5 B.; *caduf*, 3 R., 6 B.; *casag*, 3 R., 7 B.; *danid*, 4 R., 4 B.; *dalne*, 4 R., 5 B.; *danof*, 4 R., 6 B.; *dalag*, 4 R., 7 B.; *dirich*, 4 R., 8 B.; *durbi*, 4 R., 9 B.; *kind*, child's cot; *sal*, sitting-room; *bat*, private bathroom; *serr*, servant's room. The style of the rooms may be indicated by *best*, *bon*, or *plain*. The day and hour of arrival must be given (*aurora*, between midnight and 7 a.m.; *matin*, between 7 a.m. and noon; *sera*, between noon and 7 p.m.; *nocte*, between 7 p.m. and midnight) and the length of stay (*pass*, one night; *stop*, several days). The telegram should be signed with the name and address of the sender. To cancel the order only the word *cancel* and the name are necessary.

Hostels or **Hospices** ('Hospize'), sometimes hardly distinguishable from up-to-date hotels, are generally cheap and quiet boarding-houses, often conducted on religious lines. Members of all Christian denominations, but not Jews, are welcome. They are especially recommended to ladies travelling alone.

Pensions or boarding-houses are cheaper than hotels. For a sum of 7-10 *M* per day the visitor receives lodging, breakfast, luncheon, and dinner, taking his meals (except breakfast) with the other guests at fixed hours. The terms and length of notice should be arranged in advance. Reduced terms may be arranged if luncheon is not taken, but no reduction is made for missed meals.

Restaurants. The charge for luncheon or dinner in the wine-restaurants (where wine is often 'de rigueur' and beer is not served) is upwards of 3 *M*, exclusive of wine. The municipal 'Ratskeller' are usually good. Cold dishes only are procurable at the wine-rooms ('Weinstuben'), where the wine is less expensive.

In the beer-restaurants a table d'hôte meal is generally served from 12 to 3 at a charge of $1^1/_2$-3 *M*. In the evening meals are more often served 'à la carte'. Munich beer ('Münchner' or 'Bayrisch') is universally procurable; locally brewed beer ('Lager') is often quite good. Dark beer is known as 'Dunkles', light-coloured beer as 'Helles'.

In the **Cafés** a cup of coffee costs 35 pf. or more. Beer and cold snacks are obtainable, but warm dishes seldom. Music is provided at the larger establishments.

Gratuities are often included in the bill (comp. p. xix).

Although most of the waiters (who are addressed as 'Kellner' or 'Ober') in the first-class restaurants have a good command of English, the following list of words commonly required in a restaurant may possibly prove of use.

Aal, eel.
Ananas, pine-apple.
Apfelsine, orange.
Austern, oysters.
Birne, pear.
Blumenkohl, cauliflower.
Bohnen, beans.
Brot, bread.
Ei (hart gekocht, weich gekocht), hard or soft boiled egg.
Ente, duck.
Erbsen, peas.
Erdbeeren, strawberries.
Essig, vinegar.
Forelle, trout.
Gabel, fork.
Gänsebraten, roast goose.
Gemüse, vegetables.
Gurke, cucumber.
Hammelfleisch, mutton.
Hasenbraten, roast hare.
Hühnchen, chicken.
Hummer, lobster.
Johannisbeeren, red currants.
Kabeljau, cod.
Kalbfleisch, veal.
Kartoffeln (Bratkartoffeln, Salzkartoffeln, Kartoffelbrei), fried, boiled, mashed potatoes.
Käse, cheese.
Kirschen, cherries.
Kohl, *Kraut*, cabbage.
Lachs, salmon.
Leber, liver.
Löffel, spoon.
Marmelade, jam.
Messer, knife.
Milch, milk.
Nachtisch, dessert.
Obst, fruit.
Ochsenfleisch, beef.
Pfeffer, pepper.
Pfirsiche, peaches.
Pflaumen, plums.
Rindfleisch, beef.
Rote Rübe, beetroot.
Salz, salt.
Schellfisch, haddock.
Schinken, ham.
Schnitzel, veal cutlet.

Schweinefleisch, pork.
Seezunge, sole.
Senf, mustard.
Spargel, asparagus.
Speisekarte, menu.
Spiegeleier und Speck, fried eggs and bacon.
Spinat, spinach.
Stachelbeeren, gooseberries.
Suppe, soup.
Tasse, cup.
Teller, plate.
Torte, pastry-cake.
Trauben, grapes.
Truthahn, turkey.
Wasser, water.
Wurst, sausage.
Zitronenwasser, lemonade (non-aerated).
Zwiebeln, onions.

VI. Postal Information.

	Inland	Foreign
Letters	15 pf. for 20 gr., 30 pf. for 250 gr.	25 pf. for 20 gr., then 15 pf. per 20 gr.
Post Cards	8 pf. (reply-paid 16 pf.)	15 pf. (reply-paid 30 pf.).
Printed Papers	5 pf. for 50 gr., 8 pf. for 100 gr., 15 pf. for 250 gr., 30 pf. for 500 gr., 40 pf. for 1 kg.	5 pf. per 50 gr.
Registration	30 pf.	30 pf.
Telegrams	1 ℳ 50 pf. for 10 words, then 15 pf. per word.	See below.

The inland postage rates are valid also for Danzig, Memel, Lithuania, the Saar, Luxemburg, and Austria.

Letter-boxes ('Briefkasten'; painted blue and generally attached to walls) are found in nearly every street.

Urban Rates (i. e. for letters, etc., despatched and delivered within the same town). Letters ('Briefe') 8 pf. for 20 gr., 15 pf. for 250 gr.; post-cards ('Postkarten') 5 pf.; telegrams 80 pf. for 10 words, then 8 pf. per word.

Air Mail ('Flugpost'). Inland: 10 pf. extra for post-cards and letters up to 20 gr., 20 pf. for letters up to 50 gr., 40 pf. for 100 gr., 80 pf. for 250 gr., 1 ℳ 25 pf. for 500 grammes. — Foreign: post-cards and letters, 20 pf. extra per 20 grammes.

Telegrams to Austria, Czechoslovakia, and Luxemburg 15 pf. per word; to Belgium, Holland, and Switzerland 17 pf.; to Denmark and Sweden 18 pf.; to France and Poland 19 pf.; to Norway and Hungary 21 pf.; to Italy 24 pf.; to Great Britain 27 pf.; to Ireland (Irish Free State) 32 pf. For the United States the rate varies according to distance: to New York 1 ℳ 10 pf.

Telephone ('Fernsprecher'; 3 min. conversation allowed): **urban rate 10 pf.**

In those towns where the automatic system has not yet been installed, the visitor should remember that in passing a call, the numbers are not given separately, but in this order: e.g. 6471 as 'vier und sechzig, ein und siebzig'; 13609 as 'dreizehn, sechshundert, neun' or 'dreizehn, sechs, null, neun'; 52861 as 'zwei und fünfzig, acht, ein und sechzig'; 43079 as 'drei und vierzig, null, neun und siebzig'.

VII. Motoring and Cycling.

The rule of the road in Germany and generally on the Continent is to keep to the right (to the left in overtaking another vehicle).

Motoring. Visiting motorists touring the Continent, must, on entry into each country, deposit duty on the motor-car (or motor-cycle) and take out driving and car licences. These formalities are, however, lightened for members of such organizations as the *Royal Automobile Club* ('R.A.C.'; 89 Pall Mall, London, S.W. 1; annual subscription for associate members 42*s.*; light-car owners 21*s.*; motor-cyclists 20*s.*) and the *Automobile Association* ('A.A.'; Fanum House, New Coventry St., London, W. 1; membership 380,000; entrance-fee 21*s.*, annual subscription 42*s.*; for motor-cycles and light cars 10*s.* 6*d.* and 21*s.*; annual subscription for members of allied overseas automobile organizations, including the American Automobile Association, 31*s.* 6*d.*). On idemnification of the duty, the R.A.C. and A.A. issue 'triptyques' (or, for more than one country, 'carnets de passage en douanes') for the temporary importation of a motor-car (or motor-cycle) into a foreign country or countries. The first 50*l.* has to be deposited in cash, and for the balance, either a banker's idemnity or alternatively an approved insurance guarantee is accepted. If more than one country is visited, the highest duty for which the motorist is liable has to be guaranteed. The charge for either document is 20*s.* The triptyque (or carnet) must be stamped with visas of entry and exit at the custom-house on every frontier crossed. The validity of the document is usually one year from the date of issue.

To obviate the necessity of re-registering the vehicle, and obtaining foreign driving licences for each country, the R.A.C. and A.A. issue an International Travelling Pass, which permits the vehicle to circulate in the principal European countries on its British registration numbers and a 'G.B.' (Great Britain) plate. To obtain this document, each driver has to undergo a driving competence test, and the car has to be examined for road fitness, while two photographs of each driver are required. The cost of the travelling pass, including the examinations of car and one driver and the issue of 'G.B.' and dashboard plates, is 24*s.* 6*d.* (26*s.* from the A.A.; 7*s.* for each additional driver). In the case of motor-cycles these fees are halved. Foreign motorists entering Germany must also pay a tax according to the length of their stay: 2 days 5 ℳ, 5 days 10 ℳ, 15 days 20 ℳ, 30 days 30 ℳ, 60 days 60 ℳ. — The chief motorists' organizations in Germany are the *Automobilclub von Deutschland* (Leipziger Platz 16, Berlin W. 9; annual subscription 100 ℳ) and the *Allgemeiner Deutscher Automobilclub* (Königin-Str. 11 A, Munich; annual subscription 30 ℳ).

Cycling is very popular in Germany. Adequate lamps, brakes, and bells are required by the authorities (hooters and lamps with coloured glass are prohibited). Some of the busier streets in towns are closed to cyclists ('Für Radfahrer gesperrt'); in public parks the cyclist is often forbidden even to wheel his machine.

On the railways uncrated bicycles are carried at ordinary passenger-luggage rates, when accompanied by the owner. For distances up to 150 km., however, the rider may take a bicycle-ticket ('Fahrradkarte'; 25km. 30 pf., 100km. 50 pf., 150km. 80 pf.); he must then himself take his machine (without a lamp or packages) to and from the luggage-van, and must also transfer it from one train to the other, if a change is made en route. Motor-cycles are carried at passenger-luggage rates only.

Cycles (unless new) accompanied by their owners are admitted to Germany duty-free. — The chief cycling club in Germany is the *Bund Deutscher Radfahrer* (Schiffbauerdamm 19, Berlin N.W. 6; annual subscription 12 ℳ). — A number of interesting cycling routes are described in 'Das Wanderfahren auf dem Rade', by Gregers Nissen (published by the 'Verlag der Radwelt', Berlin).

Motor Tours. — The following Motoring Guides may be recommended: 'Europa Touring, Motoring Guide of Europe', the official touring reference book and atlas of the *Alliance Internationale de Tourisme* (Berne, 1928; 12 fr.); 'Europe by Motor-Car', the official guide of the *International Association of Recognized Automobile Clubs* (Berne, 1928). — The best Road Maps are those issued by the *Continental Tyre Co.* of Hanover (1:300,000; 75 pf. per sheet), the *Government Survey* (Landesaufnahme) of Berlin (1:300,000; 1 ℳ per sheet), *Mittelbach* of Leipzig (1:200,000; 2 ℳ 25 pf. per sheet), and *L. Ravenstein* of Frankfurt (a series of fifty sheets, mostly on the scale of 1:300,000; 2-3 ℳ per sheet).

Comp. 'Motor Rambles in Central Europe', by Frank C. Rimington (1927).

Circular Tour through Southern Germany (923 M.; comp. also the mileage of the main roads given at the beginning of each route). — *Frankfurt.* — 25½ M. Aschaffenburg. — 51½ M. Marktheidenfeld. — 71 M. Würzburg. — 98 M. Ebrach. — 120 M. Bamberg. — 143 M. Hollfeld. — 158 M. Bayreuth. — 182¾ M. Pottenstein (for Franconian Switzerland). — 196¼ M. Ebermannstadt. — 215 M. Erlangen. — 226 M. Nuremberg. — 248½ M. Neumarkt. — 291 M. *Ratisbon* (to Vienna, see p. xxiv). — 330½ M. Landshut. — 373½ *Munich* (excursion to the Königs-See, see below; to Innsbruck and Upper Bavaria, see p. xxiv). — 415 M. Augsburg. — 446¾ M. Günzburg. — 461¾ M. Ulm. — 519 M. *Stuttgart.* — 530¾ M. Böblingen. — 545½ M. Tübingen. — 591½ M. Sigmaringen. — 624 M. Tuttlingen. — 648¾ M. *Überlingen* (trip round the Lake of Constance to Donaueschingen, see p. xxiv). — 670 M. Singen. — 696 M. Donaueschingen. — 722 M. Titisee (at the entrance to the Höllen-Tal). — 747 M. *Freiburg* (tour through the Southern Black Forest, see p. xxiv). — 786 M. Offenburg. — 814¾ M. *Baden-Baden* (tour through the Northern Black Forest, see p. xxiv). — 839 M. Karlsruhe. — 873¾ M. Heidelberg. — 907¼ M. *Darmstadt.* — 923 M. *Frankfurt.*

From Munich to the Königs-See (101¼ M.). *Munich*, see above. — 37¼ M. Rosenheim. — 56 M. Seebruck (on the Chiem-See). — 66 M. Traunstein. — 87 M. Reichenhall. — 98 M. Berchtesgaden. — 101¼ M. *Königs-See.*

From Munich to Innsbruck (109¼ M.; comp. Baedeker's 'Tyrol'). — *Munich.* — 37½ M. *Rosenheim.* — 62 M. Kufstein. — 71 M. Wörgl. — 109¼ M. *Innsbruck.*

Circular Tour through Upper Bavaria (133 M.). *Munich.* — 39½ M. Kochel. — 45¼ M. Walchensee. — 57¾ M. Mittenwald. — 67¾ M. Partenkirchen. — 72¼ M. Oberau (to Oberammergau, 4¼ M.). — 94½ M. Weilheim. — 102¼ M. Seeshaupt (on the Starnberger See). — 117½ M. Starnberg. — 133 M. *Munich.*

Circular Tour round the Lake of Constance (130½ M.). *Überlingen,* see p. xxiii. — 21 M. Friedrichshafen. — 35½ M. Lindau. — 41½ M. Bregenz. — 59 M. Rorschach. — 80¾ M. Constance. — 108 M. Schaffhausen. — 130½ M. *Donaueschingen,* see p. xxiii.

Circular Tour through the Southern Black Forest (74½ M.). *Freiburg,* see p. xxiii. — 24¼ M. Titisee. — 36 M. Schluchsee. — 38¼ M. St. Blasien. — 44¾ M. Bernau. — 53¼ M. Todtnau. — 68¼ M. Zarten. — 74½ M. *Freiburg.*

Circular Tour through the Northern Black Forest (91¼ M.). *Baden-Baden,* see p. xxiii. — 8 M. Gernsbach. — 25½ M. Schönegründ. — 34 M. Freudenstadt. — 47½ M. Knielbis. — 54 M. Peterstal. — 59¾ M. Oppenau. — 75 M. Achern. — 81½ M. Bühl. — 88¼ M. Baden-Oos. — 91¼ M. *Baden-Baden.*

From Ratisbon to Vienna (253½ M.; comp. Baedeker's 'Austria'). *Ratisbon,* see p. xxiii. — 27¼ M. Straubing. — 43 M. Plattling. — 71½ M. Passau. — 136 M. Linz. — 196¼ M. Melk. — 253½ M. *Vienna.*

VIII. Chief Places of Interest in Southern Germany.

Frankfurt am Main, the picturesque Old Town of which contains many houses of the 15-18th centuries, is the largest city of the Prussian province of Hessen-Nassau and one of the most important commercial cities in Germany. — The art-schools and factories of artistic furniture at *Darmstadt,* the capital of the free state of Hesse, enjoy a considerable reputation.

Baden. *Karlsruhe,* the capital, laid out by Margrave Karl Wilhelm of Baden-Durlach in the form of a fan, is characterized by numerous buildings in the neo-classical style of the early 19th cent. and possesses the oldest technical academy in Germany (1825). *Mannheim,* an important industrial town, farther N., has extensive docks for the shipping on the Rhine, of which it is practically the terminus. The older part, with its baroque palace, is built as regularly as a chessboard. — Baden has three more towns of which it may well be proud. On the Neckar lies *Heidelberg,* the famous old university town, residence of the Electors Palatine until 1720. The picturesque ruined castle, destroyed by the French in 1693, may claim to be the noblest example of Renaissance architecture in Germany. *Baden-Baden,* the fashionable health resort, occupies a splendid situation on the N.W. borders of the Black Forest. *Freiburg* is the seat of another university. The cathedral tower, of red sandstone, topped by an open-work spire, contrasts strikingly with the green

slopes of the castle hill. — The *Black Forest*, flanking the Rhine valley on the E., with its dark woods, broad meadows, and deep-cut vales, has never failed to charm the visitor. The most favoured spots are *Allerheiligen*, near the Büttenstein Falls; *Triberg*, with the picturesque falls of the Gutach; the health resort of *St. Blasien* and its old abbey-church; *Donaueschingen*, with a fine picture-gallery and other notable collections; the beautiful *Höllen-Tal;* the *Feldberg* (4898 ft.), the highest peak of the Black Forest, offering an extended view of the Alps in clear weather; and *Badenweiler*, known for its curative springs since the Roman period. — The *Hohentwiel*, an isolated conical hill of basalt, the scene of Scheffel's 'Ekkehard', bears considerable remains of a mediæval castle. The *Falls of the Rhine*, at Schaffhausen, are the most imposing in Central Europe.

Wurtemberg. *Stuttgart*, the capital, stretching out over a valley-basin between vine-clad hills, orchards, and country-houses, is embellished with large palaces and public buildings, both old and new. Its art-collections are of great value. Near by, on the Neckar, are busy industrial suburbs, such as *Cannstadt*, which, like *Ludwigsburg*, farther N., with a typical palace of the 18th cent., rejoices in fine parks planned on no mean scale. The secularized Cistercian monastery of *Maulbronn* is perhaps the most impressive abbey-building in Germany. The little town of *Marbach* was the birthplace of Schiller and still preserves relics of her famous son. The minster at *Ulm*, possessing the highest church-tower in the world and a wealth of sculptures and carvings, recalls the civic prosperity of an imperial city in the 14-15th centuries. *Blaubeuren*, not far off, is visited for the sake of the gleaming blue water of the Blautopf (the source of the Blau) and the late-Gothic carvings in its former Benedictine abbey-church. There are notable Gothic churches too in the old imperial cities of *Esslingen* and *Reutlingen*. *Hall*, *Gmünd*, and the older quarters of *Heilbronn* and *Tübingen*, the latter a university town overlooked by the mighty Schloss Hohentübingen, retain many of their picturesque old streets. — The *Swabian Alb*, a favourite district for walkers, is most attractive on its N.W. side, where its slopes are cleft by deep and rugged valleys. The most interesting points are the *Hohenrechberg*, the *Hohenstaufen*, once crowned with the ancestral castle of the illustrious family that occupied the imperial throne for over a century, the *Teck*, the *Hoheneuffen*, *Urach*, in a charming situation, the rock-fortress of *Lichtenstein*, and the castle of *Hohenzollern*. — Fine scenery is found in the meanderings of the *Upper Danube*, above Sigmaringen, the grey-white cliffs of Jura limestone rising sheer from its bed. The S. boundary of Wurtemberg is washed by the *Lake of Constance*, which is fringed with a number of towns and villages, mostly old-fashioned, ranging from *Constance* (in Baden), at the efflux of the Rhine, to *Lindau*, a little Bavarian town built in the lake itself.

Bavaria. — *Munich*, the capital of the free state and the largest town in S. Germany, situated on both banks of the Isar in the middle of the Bavarian plateau, did not acquire its present importance till the 19th cent., although a multitude of first-rate buildings and works of art were produced from the 14th cent. onwards, when it was the residence of the dukes and, later, the electors. The manner in which the city has expanded and its modern architectural appearance is due to the far-sighted policy of King Ludwig I. As befits its position as one of the most influential centres of modern artistic movements, Munich possesses collections of the highest rank (Old Pinakothek, Glyptothek, Bavarian National Museum, Residenz Museum, and, for modern art, the New State Gallery and the New Pinakothek). The German Museum of Science, Engineering, and Industry is without a rival in any country. Munich beer is world-renowned. — In the S. part of Upper Bavaria, which encroaches on the Alps, rises the *Zugspitze*, the highest mountain in Germany (9725 ft., ascended by an aerial railway). Among the mountains and foot-hills are several lakes, the chief of which are the dark-green, rock-girt *Königs-See*, the *Walchen-See*, the *Eib-See*, and the *Chiem-See*, with Schloss Herrenchiemsee on an island, and nearer Munich, the *Starnberger See* and the *Ammer-See*. The most frequented summer resorts are *Garmisch-Partenkirchen*, also a lively winter sports centre, *Tegernsee*, and *Berchtesgaden*, magnificently situated at the foot of the *Watzmann*; *Bad Tölz* and *Bad Reichenhall* are well-known spas. The Passion Plays at the village of *Oberammergau* draw thousands of spectators from every quarter of the globe.

Augsburg, the city of the Fuggers and Welsers, for centuries the chief entrepôt of trade between Germany, Venice, and the East, though later rivalled in this respect by Nuremberg, still upholds her former prestige by virtue of her flourishing industries. The 17th cent. town hall (containing the Goldener Saal), rich Renaissance edifices, and fountains ornamented with sculpture are its chief attractions. Throned on wooded heights near the old abbey-town of *Füssen* rise the former royal castles of *Hohenschwangau* and *Neuschwanstein*. *Oberstdorf*, farther S.W., in the heart of the Allgäu, is a health resort thronged in summer and winter.

Two towns in Lower Bavaria deserve a visit: *Landshut*, on the Isar, dominated by the castle of Trausnitz, and *Passau*, on the Austrian frontier, at the confluence of the Inn, Ilz, and Danube, one of the most beautifully situated towns in Germany. To the N.E., dividing Bavaria from Bohemia, extends the *Bayerischer Wald*, an elevated forest-district, in many places still in its primæval condition.

Ratisbon (Regensburg), on the Danube, owns several interesting mediæval buildings, such as the cathedral, the Dominican church, the town hall, and castellated mansions. To the E. of the town rises the German *Walhalla*, or temple of fame, built by King Ludwig I.

Nuremberg, on the Pegnitz, the second largest town in Bavaria, has, in its older portion, preserved the character of a free city of the empire. Hallowed by the memory of Dürer, the Meistersingers, and Hans Sachs, it is now the chief manufacturing and trading centre in S. Germany. The Old Town is commanded by the castle and encircled by a 16th cent. wall with imposing gates. After inspecting the noble churches, no one should fail to visit the Germanic Museum, a copious collection illustrating the story of art and civilization in Germany. *Rothenburg* is an untouched picture of an imperial city at the beginning of the Thirty Years' War; *Dinkelsbühl, Nördlingen*, and other smaller places should leave similar impressions.

Würzburg, the seat of a university, lies pleasantly in a valley-basin of the Main, surrounded by vine-covered hills and overlooked by the former fortress of Marienberg. The prince-bishops of the 17-18th cent. have left their mark on the town by the ecclesiastical and secular buildings which they caused to be erected or altered. Their palace, a grand achievement of German baroque, is internally decorated in the richest rococo manner and possesses a magnificent staircase. — *Ochsenfurt* and *Kitzingen*, above Würzburg, *Wertheim* and *Miltenberg*, to the S. of the Spessart, and many other little towns in the lovely *Valley of the Main* provide an abundance of architectural gems. *Aschaffenburg* has a fine abbey-church and an impressive castle. — *Bad Kissingen*, to the N., is the best-known watering-place in Bavaria.

Bayreuth, where the great composer worked for over ten years, enjoys an international repute as the home of Wagnerian opera. — The old episcopal town of *Bamberg*, on the Regnitz, has one of the finest cathedrals in the country, adorned with exquisite early-Gothic sculptures. — Farther N. lies *Coburg*, with its mighty castle.

IX. Glossary of Art and other Terms.

Amphora, Greek or Roman two-handled vessel.

Apse, semicircular or polygonal ending of a church or its main body, commonly of the E. limb.

Arcade, a series of arches supported by piers or columns, either open or backed by masonry.

Archaic, very ancient, in Greece pre-Phidian; *Archaistic*, in deliberate imitation of the archaic.

Architrave, the lowest member of the entablature, resting on the abacus and connecting one column with another.

Aula, assembly and festival hall of universities and schools.

Baroque, latest Renaissance style.

Basilica, early rectangular transeptless church with lofty nave, ending in a semicircular apse and with lower aisles.

Caryatid, female figure used as a pillar.

Central Structure, a building the ground-plan of which can be enclosed in a circle.

Chapter House, the place of meeting of a chapter or monastery.

Choir, the part of a church set apart for the clergy and other officials, commonly the E. part.

Ciborium, altar tabernacle, canopy over the altar, or receptacle for the host.

Collegiate Church, a church served by canons or other secular clergy.

Conventual Church, church served by monks or regular clergy.

Cornice, the highest member of the entablature.

Crypt, a vault beneath a building wholly or partly underground.

Diptych, double folding tablet in wood, metal, ivory, etc., bearing painting or sculpture.

Ecce Homo, Picture of Christ crowned with thorns.

Entablature, the horizontal mass supported by the columns in Greek architecture, divided into architrave, frieze, and cornice.

Frieze, the middle member of the entablature, often sculptured.

Hallenkirche, church with nave and aisles of equal height.

Hellenistic Art, later style, after the time of Alexander the Great.

Herma, a quadrangular pillar terminating in a bust.

Lantern, miniature tower crowning dome.

Loggia, balcony, arcade, hall borne by columns.

Madonna, Virgin and Child.

Moulding, a general term applied to all the varieties of outline or contour given to the angles of the various subordinate parts and features of buildings, whether projections or cavities, such as cornices, capitals, bases, etc.

Nave, the main body of a church, occupied by the congregation.

Pietà, a representation of the Madonna mourning over the dead Christ.

Plaquettes, small bronze slabs with reliefs.

Porticus, portico, a roofed colonnade, either enclosing a space or in a straight line.

Predella, small transverse painting under altar-piece.

Putto (pl. *Putti*), figure of a child.

Refectory, Frater, the dining-hall of a monastery.

Renaissance, the revival of art and letters under the influence of classical models in the 14th century.

Reredos, Retable, the screen at the back of an altar.

Rococo (from 'rocaille', pebblework), the extremely ornate style of the second half of the 18th century.

Rustica, masonry marked by deeply grooved joints round each stone, the faces of the stones being generally left rough.

Sacrament House, receptacle for the host, usually in the form of a small house crowned with a lofty spire.

Sedilia, the triple seat for the officiating clergy on the S. side of the choir, near the altar.

Spandrel, the space (usually triangular) between the span or curve of an arch and the right angle enclosing it.

Stele, sepulchral slab.

Tabernacle, receptacle for the host in the form of a canopied niche.

Tarsia, Intarsia, kind of mosaic woodwork.

Torso, trunk of a statue apart from head and limbs.

Tracery, ornamental work in the heads of windows, etc., formed by the crossing or interweaving of bars of stone.

Transept, the cross-limb of a church.

Triptych, treble folding tablet (comp. Diptych).

Triumphal Arch, in churches, archway forming entrance to choir or transept.

Tympanum, space enclosed in a pediment or between a lintel and an arch above.

Vault, Vaulting, the arched ceiling of a building, of stone or brick. The simplest and most ancient form of vault over a rectangular area is the *Cylindrical, Barrel*, or *Waggon Vault*, which springs from two parallel walls. *Groined Vaulting* is formed by the intersection of vaults crossing each other at right angles.

Wasserburg, a castle surrounded by water.

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1. Frankfurt.

Railway Stations. *Haupt-Bahnhof* (Pl. C 4, 5), with a good restaurant; *Ost-Bahnhof* (beyond Pl. I 3), for local trains to Hanau, and viâ Aschaffenburg to the Spessart and the Odenwald; *Frankfurt-Süd* (Pl. F G 6); *Offenbach* (Pl. G H 5).

Air Service, comp. pp. xvii-xix. Tickets obtained from the Hamburg-America Line and most of the other travel agencies mentioned on p. 5. The aerodrome is at Rebstock, to the W. of the town (tram No. 16).

Hotels (information at the Official Inquiry Office, see p. 5). At the Main Station. **Englischer Hof* (Pl. c; C 4), 100 R. (50 with baths) at 7-18, L. or D. 4½-5½ *M*, **Carlton* (Pl. n; C 4), 120 R. (60 with baths) at 6-12, L. or D. 4-5½ *M*, both first-class, with fashionable restaurants. — **Excelsior* (Pl. b, C 4), 250 R. (50 with baths) at 5-12, B. 1¾, D. 3½ *M*; **Russischer Hof* (Pl. k; C 5), 80 R. at 3-6 *M*; **Monopol-Métropole* (Pl. t; C 5), 112 R. at 5½-12 *M*; **Bristol* (Pl. v; C 4, 5), 86 R. (20 with baths); **Park Hotel Kaiserhof* (Pl. o; C 5), Wiesenhütten-Platz 36, 100 R. (30 with baths); **Continental* (Pl. m; C 5), 100 R. (20 with baths) at 4½-10, L. or D. 3½ *M*. — *Hansa* (formerly Royal; Pl. x, C 4, 5), Kronprinzen-Str. 56, 100 R. at 3½-8 *M*; *National* (Pl. l; C 5), 100 R. from 3½, D. 2½ *M*; *Prinz Heinrich* (Pl. u; C 6), Scharnhorst-Str. 50, 110 R. from 4 *M*; *Kyffhäuser* (Pl. f; D 4), Kaiser-Str. 62, 150 R. at 4 *M*, with a popular restaurant (see below), *Vier Jahreszeiten*, Scharnhorst-Str. 33 and 25 (Pl. C 5), 90 R. at 4½-6 *M*, both commercial; *Kölner Hof* (Pl. s; C 5), Gneisenau-Str. 1-5, 125 R. from 3½ (with bath from 9½), B. 1½, L. 2-3, D. 3-4 *M*, *Stuttgarter Hof* (Pl. y; C 5), Kronprinzen-Str. 59, 55 R. from 4½ *M*, both well spoken of; *Drei Raben*, Scharnhorst-Str. 35 (Pl. C 5), 25 R.; *Victoria*, Kaiser-Str. 59, entrance in Elbe-Strasse (Pl. D, 4), 60 R.

In the Town. **Frankfurter Hof* (Pl. a; E 4), Kaiser-Platz, 250 R. (120 with baths) from 10, L. 4½-5½, D. 5-7 *M*, first-class, with a fashionable restaurant. — *Impérial* (Pl. p; D 3), Opern-Platz, 70 R. at 5-8 *M*. — *Drexel* (Pl. i; G 3), Grosse Friedberger Str. 18-20, 120 R. at 3-4 *M*, *Salzhaus* (Pl. e; E 3), Am Salzhaus 4, 90 beds, well spoken of, with a popular beer-restaurant, both commercial; *Ulmann* (Pl. g, E 4; Jewish), Bethmann-Str. 52, 80 R.

Hospices (see p. xx). *Savoy Hotel* (Pl. h; C 5), Wiesenhütten-Str. 42, 70 R., *Schweizer & Berner Hof* (Pl. d; C 5), Wiesenhütten-Platz 39, 100 R., *Basler Hof* (Pl. r; C 5), Wiesenhütten-Platz 29, 150 R., all three good; *Christliches Hospiz Rheinischer Hof*, Buch-Gasse 1 (Pl. E F 4), 25 R.

Pensions. *Métropole*, Wiesenau 2, corner of Bockenheimer Land-Strasse (Pl. C 2; near the English Church), 40 R.; *Villa Germania*, Viktoria-Allee 30 (Pl. A 2); *Villa Oranien*, Beethoven-Str. 71, corner of Bockenheimer Land-Strasse (Pl. B 2), 40 beds; *Minerva*, Klüber-Str. 24 (Pl. C D 3), 20 R.; *Barth*, Niedenau 52 (Pl. C 3), 24 R.; *Vorster*, Linden-Str. 17 (Pl. C 2, 3), 19 R.; *Villa Victoria*, Leerbach-Str. 89 (Pl. D 1), 20 R.; *Haus Bleibe Treu*, Bockenheimer Land-Str. 96 (Pl. B C 2).

Wine Restaurants. **Hahn*, Gallus-Anlage 2 (Pl. D 4); **Ratskeller* (p. 11); *Barfüsser-Eck*, Grosser Kornmarkt 10 (Pl. E F 4), with an 'old German' drinking-room on the upper floor, good; *Pfeil*, Alte Rothof-Str. 10 (Pl. E 3); *Rheingold*, Bahnhofs-Platz 8; *Schwarzer Stern*, at the Römerberg (Pl. F 4); *Weinklause Gross-Frankfurt*, at the Eschenheimer Tor (Pl. E F 2). — The restaurants in the *Palmengarten* (p. 18) and the *Zoological Gardens* (p. 19) are much frequented on summer evenings. — Cider at *Heyland's*, opposite the Römer (Pl. F 4). — *Mampe's Likör-Stube*, Rathenau-Platz 14 (Pl. E 3).

Beer Restaurants. *Kaiserkeller*, with garden, very popular; *Kyffhäuser*, see above; *Franziskaner*, Kaiser-Str. 68 (Pl. C 4); *Zum Faust*,

1. Frankfurt.

Railway Stations. *Haupt-Bahnhof* (Pl. C 4, 5), with a good restaurant; *Ost-Bahnhof* (beyond Pl. I 3), for local trains to Hanau, and via Aschaffenburg to the Spessart and the Odenwald; *Frankfurt-Süd* (Pl. F G 6; *Offenbach* (Pl. G H 5).

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Beer Restaurants. *Kaiserkeller*, with garden, very popular; *Kyffhäuser*, see above; *Franziskaner*, Kaiser-Str. 68 (Pl. C 4); *Zum Faust*,

FRANKFURT
1 : 14.650
0 100 200 300 400 500 600 Meter.
Strassenbahnen
Grüneburg
Palmen-Garten
Bockenheimer Warte
Senckenberg Stift
Roth's Park
Opernhaus
Börse
Peterstor
Zoologischer Garten
Ober-Post Direkt.
Bismarck A.
Festhalle
Eisenbahn-Direkt.
Haupt-Güterbahnhof
Haupt-Bahnhof
Güter-Bahnhof
Infanterie Kaserne
Zollhof
Weskhafen
Dom
Römer
Rossmarkt
Goethe Haus
Deutsche Bk. Kaiser Platz
Schauspiel Haus
Museum
Stadt Bibliothek
Landwirtsch. Verein
Grossmarkthalle
Viehhof u. Schlachthof
Ostbahnhof
Offenbach
Hippodrom
Niederrad
Darmstadt
Friedhof
Geograph. Anstalt von

adjoining the Schauspielhaus (Pl. E 4; p. 8); *Salzhaus*, see p. 4; *Thomasbräu*, Grosse Bockenheimer Str. 30 (Pl. E 3); *Börsenkeller*, in the Börso (Pl. E 3); *Dom-Restaurant*, corner of Dom-Str. and Braubach-Str. (Pl. F 3, 4).

Cafés. *Buerose*, Bahnhofs-Platz 12; *Corso*, *Orion*, *Dippmann*, *Mozart*, *Astoria*, and *Atlantic*, all six in Kaiser-Strasse (Pl. C D 4); *Hambitzer*, Grosse Eschenheimer Strasse (Pl. E F 3, 2); *Bauer*, in the Haus Bavaria, Schiller-Str. 2-4 (Pl. E 3, 2); *Hauptwache*, Schiller-Platz (Pl. E 3; p. 8); *Hanselmann*, Opern-Platz, by the Bockenheimer Tor (Pl. D 3); *Promenaden-Café* (formerly Kursaal; Pl. G 2). — **Confectioners.** *Bütschly-Rumpelmayer*, Gallus-Anlage 2 (Pl. D 4); *A. Schrader*, Goethe-Str. 31 (Pl. E 3); *S. F. Jollasse*, Ross-Markt 6 (Pl. E 3); *H. Kurtz*, Steinweg 4 (Pl. E 3). — **Tea Rooms.** *Ashby*, Goethe-Platz 3 (Pl. E 3). — **Kakaostube** ('cocoa rooms'), Kaiser-Strasse, corner of Ross-Markt (Pl. E 3).

Cabs. Horse-cabs and motor-cabs with taximeters.

Tramways, comp. the Plan. The chief centres of intersection are Bahnhofs-Platz (Pl. C 4, 5) and the Hauptwache (Pl. E 3).

Circular Drives round the town. Motor-cars start from the Official Inquiry Office, Bahnhofs-Platz 8, at 9.30 and 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.; fare 4½ *M*.

Baths. *Municipal Swimming Baths* (Pl. G 3), entrance in Allerheiligen-Str. (ordinary baths also); *Open-Air Swimming Baths* in the Stadium (p. 29); *River Baths* in the Main (comp. Pl. G H 4, F 4, and D E 5).

Post Office in the Zeil (Pl. F 3; p. 9).

Travel Agencies. '*Reisedienst*', the inquiry office for the Frankfurt Fair and for the Hamburg-America Line, at the main railway station, opposite platforms 22-23; open 6 a.m. to midnight. — *Mitteleuropäisches Reisebureau*, Kaiser-Str. 17 (in the Frankfurter Hof; Pl. a, E 4); *J. Schottenfels & Co.*, Bethmann-Str. 54 (Pl. E 4); *Hamburg-America Line*, Kaiser-Str. 14, near Kaiser-Platz (Pl. E 4); *Norddeutscher Lloyd*, Kaiser-Str. 76, near the main railway station; *White Star and Dominion Lines*, Kaiser-Str. 69, corner of Mosel-Str.; *Cunard Line*, Kaiser-Str. 19, near Kaiser-Platz (Pl. E 4); *American Passage Office*, Bethmann-Str. 56 (Pl. E 4), agents for the R.M.S.P., Canadian Pacific, etc.; *United States Lines*, Kaiser-Str. 27. — *Official Inquiry Office*, Bahnhofs-Platz 8 (first floor).

Theatres. *Opera House* (Pl. D 2, 3; p. 16); *Schauspielhaus* (Pl. E 4; p. 8); *Neues Theater* (Pl. C 4); *Neues Operetten-Theater*, at the Eschenheimer Tor (Pl. E F 2). — *Schumann-Theater* (Pl. C 4; p. 7; varieties and cinema). — **Concerts.** The *Museums-Gesellschaft* gives twelve orchestral concerts in the Saalbau (p. 16) on Fri. evenings and Sun. afternoons in winter, and also ten evening concerts of chamber music.

Golf Course (18 holes), of the Frankfurter Golf Club (secretary at Königsteiner Str. 11; Pl. C 1, 2), near Schwanheim (p. 29).

Consulates. *British* (Consulate-General), Viktoria-Allee 10 (Pl. A 2); open 9-1 & 3-4, Sat. 9-1. — *American* (Consulate-General), Börsen-Str. 2-4 (Pl. E 3, 2); open 9-4, Sat. 9-1.

English Church (Pl. C 2; St. Boniface), Königsteiner Strasse, built in 1907 as a memorial to Queen Victoria. For services, see the notice-board outside the church.

American Chamber of Commerce, Weissfrauen-Str. 14-16 (Pl. E 4).

Times of Admission.

Art Exhibitions. Frankfurter Kunstverein (Pl. E 3; p. 16), open on week-days 9.30-1 & 2-6, Sun. and holidays 10.30-1, 1 *M*; *Rudolf Bangel*, Börsen-Platz (Pl. E 3); *Hermes & Co.*, Hoch-Str. 45 (Pl. E 2, 3); *J. P. Schneider Junior*, Ross-Markt 23 (Pl. E 3); *Max Ziegert*, Hoch-Str. 3 (Pl. E 2, 3), for old drawings and engravings.

Cathedral (p. 12). The interior (30 pf.) is best visited on week-days at 10-12 & 2-6 (in winter 2-4); the tower is open 9-6, in winter 9-4 (25 pf.).

Goethe's House (p. 9), week-days 9-6 (10-4 in winter), Sun. 10-1; 1 *M*.

Kaisersaal, see Römer.

Libraries. Municipal Library (p. 14), Mon. to Fri. 9-1 & 3-8, on Sat. and in Aug. and Sept. 9-1 only; the manuscripts, incunabula, etc., may be seen in the reading-room on week-days 10-1. — *Rothschild Library* (p. 8), week-days 11-1 & 3-7, Sun. 10-1.

Museum, Bethmann (p. 19), 10-1 & 3-5; on Sun. and holidays 10-1 only; gratuity.

Museum of Ethnology (p. 17), daily 10-1 and, except Sun., 2-5 (2-4 in winter); Sun. and Tues. free, Mon. 1 *M*., Wed. to Sat. 50 pf.

Museum, Historical (p. 13) and *Goldene Wage* (p. 12), daily 10-1, Sun. and Wed. free, Tues., Thurs., Fri., and Sat. 50 pf., Mon. 1 *M*.

Museum of Industrial Art (p. 15), daily 10-1, free on Sun. and Thurs., on Tues., Wed., Fri., and Sat. 50 pf., on Mon. 1 *M*.

Museum of Jewish Antiquities (p. 15), Sun. 10-1, 50 pf., Mon. to Fri. 3-4, 1 *M*, otherwise on application to the porter; closed on Saturday.

Museum of Musical History (Manskopf Museum; p. 8), Untermain-Kai 27 & 54, free daily, except Sat., 11-1.

Museum of Natural History (Senckenberg Museum; p. 18), daily 10-1, also 3-5 on Wed., Sat., and the first Sun. in the month (2-4 in winter); 50 pf., Sun. free, Mon. 1 *M*.

Palmengarten (p. 18), 1 *M*; concerts 4-6 & 8-10, except on Friday.

Römer (Kaisersaal; p. 11), daily 9-1 & 2-6, 1 *M*; tickets purchased in the courtyard.

Sculptures, Municipal Collection of (p. 26), open at the same hours as the Städel Institute.

Städel Art Institute (p. 20), Sun. 9-1, 50 pf., week-days 10-1 & 3-5 (2.30-4.30 in winter), 1 *M*. Engravings and drawings, week-days 10-1.

Synagogue (p. 6), daily except Sat., 10-12, on application to the castellan, Friedberger Anlage 5 (gratuity).

Thoma Gallery (p. 17), free on Tues. 2-5; at other times $1\frac{1}{2}$ *M*.

Zoological Gardens (p. 19), closed at dusk; 1 *M*.

Chief Attractions ($1\frac{1}{2}$-2 days): Kaiser-Strasse, Ross-Markt, Goethe-Platz, Schiller-Platz, and the Zeil; the Altstadt (Old Town), with the *Cathedral*, the *Historical Museum*, the *Römer*, and *Goethe's House; Industrial Art Museum;* towards evening walk to the *Palmengarten*, passing the Opera House. — *Städel Art Institute, Municipal Collection of Sculptures*, and the *Senckenberg Natural History Museum*.

Frankfurt am Main (300 ft.), known also in English as *Frankfort on the Main*, formerly a free town of the Empire, is now the largest city in the Prussian province of Hessen-Nassau, with 550,000 inhab. (1928; two-thirds Protestants; 30,000 Jews). It is the seat of a court of appeal, a university (founded in 1912; see p. 18), and numerous scientific and charitable institutions. For many centuries Frankfurt has been one of the most important commercial cities in Germany, lying at the point of convergence of the great trading routes (now represented by the railways) from Hesse, Thuringia, Franconia, Swabia, and the Rhineland. Since the canalization of the Main it has become an entrepôt for goods shipped to or from the Rhine. The old commercial fairs were reorganized in 1919 as sample fairs, which are held in April and October (comp. p. 19). Its money-market is nearly as influential as those of Berlin and Hamburg. Since 1928 Frankfurt has been the seat of the Interessen-Gemeinschaft Farbenindustrie Aktien-Gesellschaft, one of the largest trusts in existence. The whole appearance of the city betokens the general well-being of its inhabitants. The old part of the town, containing

many houses of the 15-18th cent., as well as public buildings, is surrounded by 'Anlagen', or boulevards with ornamental grounds, laid out on the site of the fortifications removed in 1806. The most fashionable quarter is the West End (bounded by the Taunus-Anlage, Bockenheimer Land-Strasse, and Viktoria-Allee). New streets now cover the whole district of the old 'Free State', and extend to *Bornheim* on the N.E., *Bockenheim* on the N.W., and other incorporated suburbs. The industrial quarters (machine shops, iron-foundries, chemical and electrical works, grain elevators, mills, etc.) lie at the upper and lower ends of the town, adjoining the *West Harbour* (opened in 1886) and the *East Harbour* (p. 19; opened in 1912). The suburb of *Sachsenhausen*, on the left bank of the Main, connected with Frankfurt by three bridges and a footway, is noted for its fruit-culture. Two railway-bridges cross the river at the lower end of the city.

Frankfurt is first mentioned in 793 as the seat of the royal residence ('Pfalz') of '*Franconofurd*' (ford of the Franks), and in 794 Charlemagne held a convocation of bishops and dignitaries of the Empire here. After the erection of a new palace (p. 11) by Louis the Debonair in 822 the town soon reached such a high degree of prosperity that at the time of the death of Lewis the German (876) it was already looked upon as the capital of the East Frankish Empire. From the time of Henry, son of Conrad III. (1147), and of Frederick Barbarossa (1152) onwards most of the German kings were chosen at Frankfurt, and in 1356 it was recognized by the Golden Bull of Charles IV. (p. 14) as the permanent seat of the elections. After 1562 Frankfurt, in spite of the older claims of Aachen, became also the place of coronation of the emperors (Maximilian II. in 1562, Francis II. in 1792). In 1333 Frankfurt had become practically independent of the royal power, and in the 16th cent. it was officially recognized as a 'free imperial town'. Its fairs, sanctioned by the emperors in 1240 and 1330, maintained their importance down to the 19th century (see p. 6). It was also the headquarters of the German book-trade down to the end of the 18th century. John Knox was pastor of the English congregation here in 1551-55. On the dissolution of the Empire in 1806, Frankfurt was made over by Napoleon to Karl von Dalberg, Primate of the Rhenish Confederation (previously Archbishop of Mainz), and in 1810 it became the capital of the Grand Duchy of Frankfurt. From 1815 to 1866 it was one of the four free cities of the German Confederation and the seat of the Diet. In 1848-49 the great National Assembly of Germany held its meetings in the church of St. Paul. Since 1866, when it passed to Prussia, the population of the city has been quintupled.

A. Kaiser-Strasse and Zeil.

The **Main Railway Station** (*Haupt-Bahnhof*; Pl. C 4, 5), one of the largest in Germany, was built in 1883-88 from plans by Eggert. The principal hall is 610 ft. long and is spanned by triple barrel-vaulting 93 ft. high. In 1924 each side was extended by the addition of a smaller hall, also with barrel-vaulting.

The large Bahnhofs-Platz (Pl. C 4, 5), in front of the station is fringed by various hotels (see p. 4), and on its N. side stands the *Schumann-Theater* (p. 5), erected in 1904-5 by Kristeller and Sonnenthal.

The wide **Kaiser-Strasse** (Pl. C D E 4), which is afterwards continued by the Zeil (p. 9), is the busiest street in the city. At the point where this street crosses the Gallus-Anlage is a clock tower (Uhrturm; Pl. D 4). To the left is a bronze figure of a mourning woman, by Benno Elkan (1920), commemorating the victims of the World War ('Den Opfern'; Pl. D 4). To the right is a monument to *Bismarck*, executed in copper by Siemering (1908); by the side of the Chancellor is a horse bearing a figure of Germania. — The **Schauspielhaus** (Pl. E 4) was built in 1900-2 after designs by H. Seeling. The sculptures on the exterior are by A. Varnesi, F. Hausmann, and F. Klimsch, the quadriga above by F. Krüger. The gilded dome, 170 ft. high, is surmounted by a copper statue 10 ft. in height, representing Frankfurt as Protector of the Arts, by G. Herold. The *Märchen-Brunnen*, a pretty fountain in front of the theatre, is by F. Hausmann (1910).

The Untermain-Anlage leads hence S. to the Untermain-Kai, an embankment laid out with pleasure-grounds, on the left of which (No. 15) is the *Rothschild Library* (Pl. E 4, 5), founded in 1887 by Frau L. von Rothschild and now numbering 92,000 volumes (adm., see p. 6). The *Manskopf Museum of Musical History*, on the right (No. 27), comprises souvenirs, MSS., and portraits of famous musicians and patrons (adm., see p. 6).

Kaiser-Strasse leads viâ Kaiser-Platz, with its fountain, to the Ross-Markt (Pl. E 3), in the W. half of which rises the *Gutenberg Monument*, a fountain-group by E. von der Launitz (1858), with statues of Gutenberg (c. 1395-1468), his assistant Johann Fust, and Schöffer (p. 39), and portrait-heads of fourteen celebrated printers, with Caxton among them. In the niches beneath are the arms of the four towns where printing was first practised: Mainz, Frankfurt, Venice, and Strasbourg. — Goethe-Platz (Pl. E 3), which adjoins the Ross-Markt on the N., is embellished with Schwanthaler's monument of *Goethe* (1844), with reliefs of scenes and figures from Goethe's works. Still farther N. is Rathenau-Platz, with the *Mercury Fountain*, by Hugo Lederer (1916), and the former Hotel zum Schwan (at the corner of Steinweg), where peace was concluded between Germany and France on May 10th, 1871. Hence to the Neue Börse and the Eschenheimer Turm, see pp. 16, 17.

Adjoining the Ross-Markt on the N.E. is Schiller-Platz (Pl. E 3), with the old *Hauptwache*, built as a guard-house in 1729 and now a café, and a statue of *Schiller*, by Dielmann (1863). — To the S. rises the Prot. *Katharinen-Kirche* (Pl. E F 3), built in 1678-81, with numerous old tombs (one of 1378; verger, Katharinen-Pforte 11). The neighbouring *Liebfrauen-Kirche* (Pl. F 3; Rom. Cath.), a late-Gothic church of the 15th cent., also contains interesting tombstones (one, in the left aisle, of 1322). — From Schiller-Platz Grosse Eschenheimer Strasse (see p. 17) runs to the N.

The **Zeil** (Pl. F G 3), the chief business-street of Frankfurt, contains some fine shops and a number of tasteful modern buildings. To the left is the *General Post Office* (Pl. F 3), built by Ahrens and Prinzhausen in 1892-94 and adorned with groups in copper by Hausmann. The monument to Kaiser Wilhelm I. in the court is by F. Krüger (1895). *Wronker's Stores,* opposite the post office, were erected by O. Engler in 1908-10. Porzellanhof-Strasse, branching off to the left, farther on, leads to the *Law Courts* (Justiz-Palast; Pl. G 2, 3), a German Renaissance structure by Endell (1884-89). — Friedberger Anlage and Zoological Gardens, see pp. 17, 19.

B. The Old Town. Streets on the Right Bank of the Main.

The Old Town (Altstadt), to the S. of the Zeil, corresponds more or less closely to the town of the 12th cent., the W. and N. limits of which are still indicated by the Hirschgraben, Holzgraben, and Baugraben. The picturesque maze of tortuous lanes is, however, now beginning to give place to new thoroughfares.

At Grosser Hirschgraben 23 is ***Goethe's House** (Pl. E 4), originally built in 1592, where the poet was born and spent his boyhood (1749-65). Adm., see p. 5. The house was purchased by the Freies Deutsches Hochstift in 1863, and has been restored to the condition in which it was after the alterations made in 1755.

The Ground Floor contains the dining-room (the 'Blaue Stube') and kitchen. The former was also the room of *Catharina Elisabeth Goethe* (1731-1808), Goethe's mother. — On the staircase are the 'Roman Views' mentioned in 'Dichtung und Wahrheit'.

First Floor. The three rooms towards the street were the quarters of Royal-Lieutenant Count Thorane, who occupied Frankfurt with the French army in 1759. The room to the left was occupied for several days in 1779 by Duke Karl August of Weimar, when visiting Goethe's parents. — Towards the court is the music-room.

Second Floor. The middle front-room contains the picture-gallery of the poet's father, *Councillor Johann Caspar Goethe* (1710-82), arranged as it was in 1755. To the left is his study, from the corner-window of which he could watch the goings-out and comings-in of his son. To the right is the bedroom of the poet's parents, and beyond is the room in which their illustrious son *Wolfgang* was born on Aug. 28th, 1749. At the back is the room of Goethe's sister *Cornelia* (1750-77).

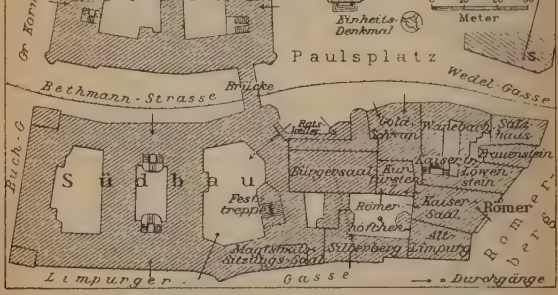
Third Floor. The middle front-room was the young Goethe's study, where he created Götz, Clavigo, Werther, and the beginning of Faust. In the adjoining room to the left is his puppet-theatre.

The archway in the court leads to the **Goethe Museum,** built in 1897 and containing reminiscences of the poet's boyhood and also of his later relations with his native town. On the walls are portraits of Goethe, his family, and others. The museum was recently enlarged by a collection of the pictures executed for Count Thorane by Seekatz, Schmitz, Trautmann, and others. — The rooms above the museum contain the *Goethe Library* (50,000 vols.; entrance, Am Salzhaus 5).

In Pauls-Platz (Pl. F 4) is the Prot. *Pauls-Kirche,* a rotunda built in 1833, where the German parliament of 1848-49 held its meetings (open 9-6; bell to the right; 50 pf.); on the E. side of the

tower is a monument to Friedrich Ebert (see p. 58), with a bronze statue of a youth by Richard Scheibe (1926). In front of the church is the *Union Monument* (Einheits-Denkmal; 1903), "dedicated to the champions of German union in the years of preparation, 1815-1863". On the S. and W. sides of the square are additions to the Römer (Goldener Schwan, façade of the New Rathaus; comp. p. 11).

The central point of the Old Town is the *Römerberg (Pl. F, 4), or market-place in front of the Römer, which was the scene of those public rejoicings after the coronation of an emperor so graphically described by Goethe in his 'Dichtung und Wahrheit'. The *Justitia Fountain* in the centre, erected in 1543, was completely renewed in 1887 and furnished with a figure in bronze. While the coronation



banquet was being held in the Römer this fountain ran with red and white wine, and an ox was roasted whole in an adjoining booth.

The ***Römer** (Pl. F 4), the old town hall, consists of a group of twelve separate old houses (some of which abut on Pauls-Platz). Three of the houses fronting the Römerberg were supplied in 1896-1898 with new late-Gothic façades and lofty crow-stepped gables. These are the *Haus zum Römer*, properly so called, fitted up in 1405 as a town hall, with large halls on the ground-floor; the *Alt-Limpurg*, to the left of it, at the corner, the seat of the influential patrician guild of that name from 1495 to 1877; and the *Haus Löwenstein*, to the right. The *Haus Frauenstein*, to the right of the Löwenstein, formerly the headquarters of another patrician society, has a painted façade in the taste of the 18th century. The *Salzhaus*, at the corner of Wedel-Gasse, has its end-façade in carved

wood. The *Haus Wanebach*, Wedel-Gasse 3, is a characteristic timber structure of the 16th cent., with a small and picturesque courtyard; it was restored in 1888-90. The façade of the *Goldener Schwan*, Pauls-Platz 1-3, dates from 1731. Beyond the courtyard, in Limpurger Gasse, is the *Haus Silberberg*, restored in 1898. — The **Neues Rathaus** was erected in 1900-8 from the plans of F. von Hoven and L. Neher. The '*Südbau*', extending on the W. to Buch-Gasse, with its lofty tower (230 ft.), is in the German Renaissance style; the smaller '*Nordbau*', which is connected with it by a bridge over Bethmann-Strasse, is in the baroque style. The façades are freely adorned with sculpture, partly allegorical, partly reliefs of national types and portraits of Frankfurt worthies of the 17-19th centuries.

The fine vaulting of the gateway in the Haus Silberberg and the winding staircase in the courtyard of the Alt-Limpurg (1627) deserve attention; the small *Hercules Fountain* (also in the courtyard) is by J. Kowarzik (1904). — From the front hall the *Kaiser-Treppe* (1741) ascends to the left to the **Kaisersaal** (adm., see p. 6), where the new emperor dined with the electors and showed himself from the balcony to the people assembled in the Römerberg. The hall, which is covered with a barrel-vaulting in wood, was completed in 1411, repeatedly restored, and renewed in 1838-53. It is embellished with portraits of the emperors, by Veit, Bendemann, Lessing, Rethel, Steinle, and other artists. Above the portrait of Charlemagne is the Judgment of Solomon, by Steinle (1844). The marble statue of Kaiser Wilhelm I. is by G. Kaupert (1891). — We next enter the **Kurfürsten-Zimmer**, remodelled in 1731-32, where the electors met to deliberate on the choice of an emperor. — In the vestibule is an inscription of 1442: "Eyns mans redde, ein halbe redde, man sal sie billich verhoren bede", i.e. "One man's speech is but half a speech; both sides should be fairly heard" (comp. p. 317).

The New Rathaus, containing the administrative offices, the board of works, the City Treasury, and so on, is also entered from the above-mentioned front hall. The grand staircase ('Festtreppe') ascends to the large **Bürgersaal**, adjoining the Kurfürsten-Zimmer and containing mural paintings by F. Brütt (scenes from German history during the 19th cent.). — On the ground-floor is the *Ratskeller* (p. 4).

The S. side of the Römerberg is bounded by the **Nikolai-Kirche** (Pl. F 4), with a lofty hipped roof, now used by the Old Catholics, a sect which refused to acknowledge the dogma of Papal Infallibility promulgated in 1870. It was altered in the late-Gothic style in 1450 and restored in 1842-45. The copper-covered spire was added in 1904. The altar-piece is a Resurrection by Rethel.

A little to the S. of the Römerberg is the old Fahr-Tor, to the left of which, at the corner of the quay, rises the *Renten-Turm*, a tower once forming part of the fortifications (1455). The adjacent **Saalhof** (Pl. F 4) probably occupies the site of an imperial palace (p. 7; 'aula regia') built by Louis the Debonair. It was rebuilt in 1717 and 1842; the only old part is the Romanesque chapel.

The Rom. Cath. **St. Leonhards-Kirche** (Pl. F 4), a little lower down the Main, was begun in 1219, probably on the site of the royal grange, and was created a collegiate church in 1317. It has

a late-Gothic choir built in 1434, while the whole was completed in 1507 and restored in the 19th century. The outer aisles possess galleries. The two Romanesque towers of the choir belonged to the original structure. On that to the N. is seen the imperial eagle, said to have been bestowed by Lewis the Bavarian on the abbey for services rendered to him in defiance of the papal ban.

The interior is entered from the N. aisle. The 'Salvator-Chörlein', or chapel to the left of the choir (1503), is notable for its late-Gothic vaulting with detached ribs. The two Romanesque portals in the left aisle formed the entrances to the church before its extension. Over that to the E. is an old relief (a saint revered by two pilgrims). The Madonna to the right of the choir is by *Steinle*. At the entrance to the side-chapel is a Last Supper by the elder *Holbein* (predella of the altar-piece mentioned at p. 21).

The street called the Alter Markt (Pl. F 4) leads E. from the Römerberg to the cathedral. At the corner, on the right, is the house *Zum Grossen Engel*, of 1562. To the left, Markt No. 44, is the *Steinernes Haus*, a castle-like Gothic building (1464), with corner-turrets, a statue of the Virgin, and a fine vaulted gate. A monument (Pl. F 4) in the small Hühner-Markt (poultry market) commemorates the local poet Friedrich Stoltze (1816-91). Nearly opposite is the *Tuchgaden*, an old cloth-hall, where the guild of butchers offered a draught of honour to the emperor when proceeding after his coronation from the cathedral to the Römer. Farther on, at Höll-Gasse 13, is the *Goldene Wage*, first mentioned in 1323. The present half-timbered building, dating from 1624, contains a collection of musical and scientific instruments and pharmaceutical antiquities. Note the elaborate plaster ceiling and two 'Biedermeier' rooms on the upper floor, and the roof-garden (apply for adm. to the Historical Museum, p. 13).

The ***Cathedral** (*Dom*; Rom. Cath.; Pl. F 4), occupying the site of a church founded by Lewis the German, was commenced in 1235 and consecrated to St. Bartholomew in 1238. The short Gothic nave and aisles date from 1235-39, the choir was rebuilt in 1315-38, and the unusually long transepts were erected in 1346-53. The cloisters were added in 1348-1477; the W. tower, begun in 1415, was left unfinished. The Wahlkapelle (Election Chapel) dates from 1356, having apparently been erected in connection with the Golden Bull (p. 7); the late-Gothic *Scheidtkapelle*, adjoining the S. aisle, was founded in 1487 by Nicolaus Scheid. The church was injured by a fire in 1867, but was restored in 1869-81 by F. J. von Denzinger. On that occasion the vault of the nave was raised and the cloisters and tower were completed. The crowning of the tower with an octagonal cupola surmounted by a spire is from the designs of Hans von Ingelheim (1483), which had been discovered in the municipal archives.

Visitors ring for the sacristan at the N. portal (closed 12-2; comp. p. 5; good light necessary). — In the North Transept, hung with

hatchments, are the double tomb of Johann von Holzhausen (d. 1391) and his wife Gudela (d. 1370), and the tomb of Rudolph von Sachsenhausen (d. 1371). — The chapel adjoining the choir on the left contains a group of the Death of Mary, presented in 1480. The beautiful five-light stained-glass window was executed by *W. F. Dixon* of London, after an ancient design from Cologne. — In the chapel to the right is a sculptural representation of the Resurrection, converted into an altar in 1855. Adjacent are a tall canopy (modern figure of the Virgin) and a fine sacrament-house (15th cent.). — By the S. portal is the tomb of Andreas Hirde (1518), with a relief of the Mocking of Christ. — The frescoes in the transepts, by *Steinle* and *Linnemann*, represent events from the history of the town: the Council of Frankfurt (794); Reconciliation of Otho I. and his brother Duke Henry (941); Conrad III. and St. Bernard of Clairvaux (1147); Burial of Günther von Schwarzburg (see below); Capistrano preaching repentance (1454); Albrecht Achilles of Brandenburg carried into the meeting of the electors (1486); Coronation of Maximilian II. (1562); and the Imperial Procession to the Römer. — The coronation of the emperors used to be solemnized by the Archbishop of Mainz beneath the crossing, originally before the altar that stood here until 1711.

The Choir is generally closed. The stalls date from 1354. Above them are ancient frescoes, representing the life of St. Bartholomew, dating from 1407. The sacrament house to the left dates from the early 15th century. To the right is a Descent from the Cross by *Van Dyck*. Beside the high altar, to the right, stands the fine monument of the German king, *Günther von Schwarzburg*, who died at Frankfurt (supposedly from poisoning) in 1349. The armorial bearings around it belong to the families who erected the monument.

The frescoes in the Nave are also by *Steinle* and *Linnemann*. — The Scheidkapelle (see above) contains representations (on the piers) of the Seven Works of Mercy, executed from *Steinle's* designs. — The Tower commands a fine view (310 ft. high; 383 steps; adm., see p. 5). The chamber at its base, painted as a vestibule or 'Paradise', contains a large Crucifixion group by *Hans Backoffen* (d. 1519), presented in 1509.

On the outside of the N. wall of the choir is a copy (1920) of the Crucifixion mentioned above. — The house Dom-Platz No. 4, to the E. of the cathedral, bears a small relief of Luther, in memory of the tradition that on his journey to Worms he preached a sermon here.

To the S., Weck-Markt 1, are the *Municipal Record Office* (Archiv; Pl. F 4), built in 1874-77 from designs by Denzinger, and the old *Leinwandhaus* (Drapers' Hall), dating from the end of the 14th cent. and enlarged in 1902. The lower story of the former and the entire Leinwandhaus are devoted to the Historical Museum.

The ***Historical Museum** comprises antiquities and souvenirs illustrating the history and civilization of Frankfurt from the earliest times to the present day. Adm., see p. 6.

Archive Building. Room I (Entrance Hall): Sculptures from old Frankfurt churches, houses, cemeteries, etc., including a Crucifixion group by *Hans Backoffen* (c. 1510; see above), tomb-slabs from the Peterskirchhof (p. 17), a figure of St. Bartholomew from the cathedral (15th cent.), and an Ecce Homo from the former Church of the Holy Ghost (early 15th cent.). Mortars and cannon made at Frankfurt (17-18th cent.); partisans carried by the municipal halberdiers; municipal banners (18th cent.). To the left, Room II. Costumes of citizens and official uniforms (18-19th cent.); costume portraits; furniture (18-19th cent.). — Room III. Flags, uniforms, etc., of the old civic militia and fire brigade. — Room IV. Finds ranging

from the stone age to the Merovingian period (fine bronze swords). — Room V. Roman finds from Heddernheim (Nida, see p. 29), including a 'Giant's Column', a Mithraic relief, statues of Mithraic torch-bearers, helmets, weapons, utensils, trinkets, and coins. — Room VI (beyond the entrance-hall). So-called coronation antiquities, including the *Golden Bull* (1356; see p. 7), so known from the golden seal-case (bulla), and reproductions of the imperial crown, orb, and sceptre (originals at Vienna); canopy used at the coronation of 1790, and a painting of the homage paid to the emperor in the Römerberg at the coronation of 1711; two cabinets (17th cent.). — The LAPIDARIUM, in the basement, contains sarcophagi, tombstones, larger architectural fragments, etc. — Returning to the entrance-hall, we traverse a passage (stove-tiles of the 16-18th cent., stained glass, etc.) leading to the Leinwandhaus.

LEINWANDHAUS. Room VII (down the steps on the right): Ecclesiastical antiquities, altars, carved choir-stalls, processional crosses, vestments, paintings, etc.; wooden figure of St. Barbara, by *Hans Backoffen* (early 16th cent.); domestic altar (15th cent.); stained glass from the cathedral (13th cent.). — Room VIII (formerly the Debtors' Prison; 'Haus der Geduld'): Weapons, executioners' swords, and instruments of punishment. — We return to Room VII, and enter Corridor IX: Guild and craft antiquities, guild chests and banners, drinking-vessels, and tavern-signs. — Room X contains the picture-gallery: Old copy, by Jobst Harrich of Nuremberg, of *Dürer's* celebrated Assumption, which was painted in 1509 for Jacob Heller, purchased in 1614 by Elector Maximilian of Bavaria, and destroyed by fire at Munich in 1674 (the wings are the original productions of Dürer's studio); *South Netherlandish School*, Series of paintings for the Carmelite church (c. 1500); *P. Uffenbach* (1565-1639), Ascension of Christ; *Riemenschneider* (d. 1531), Two female saints (wood). — Room XI. Domestic antiquities, metalwork (a copper-gilt 'Hero's Fountain' by *W. Jamnitzer*, 16th cent.), pictures of the old Main bridge (see below), toys (dolls' house, 17-18th cent.), etc. — The pictures in the staircase illustrate military events in the history of Frankfurt. The upper floor contains varying exhibits from the graphic collection. — Room XII. Stoneware, faience, and porcelain from Frankfurt and district (Hanau, Kelsterbach, Flörsheim, Offenbach, and, in particular, Höchst). — We return through the passage to Room XIII. Paintings of Frankfurt (18-19th cent.); two Frankfurt rooms of the 18th century. Prehn cabinet of paintings: *P. Uffenbach*, View of Frankfurt; *A. Elsheimer* (1578-1610), Tobias and the Angel. Furniture, trinkets, bric-à-brac, miniatures, works in wax, portraits of Frankfurt celebrities.

To the S.E. of the cathedral, at Fahr-Gasse 17, is the *Haus zum Fürsteneck* (c. 1440). — From the S. end of Fahr-Gasse we enjoy a picturesque retrospect of its quaint old houses, with their projecting stories (16-17th cent.). The so-called *'Alte Brücke'* (Neue Brücke on the plan; G 4), completed in 1926, replaces the old bridge, first mentioned in a document of 1222 and pulled down in 1914. — *Frankfurt-Süd* (Sachsenhausen), see p. 19.

The quay flanked with lofty houses, which extends along the right bank of the river, is called the SCHÖNE AUSSICHT (Pl. G 4). The philosopher Artur Schopenhauer lived at No. 17 in 1843-59 and died at No. 16 in 1860 (see p. 19). At the upper end, the *Ober-Main-Brücke*, built in 1878, crosses the river. In front of it are a bust of *Lessing*, in marble, by G. Kaupert, and the municipal library.

The **Municipal Library** (*Stadt-Bibliothek*; Pl. H 4), built by Hess in 1820-25, with a Corinthian portico, was altered and en-

larged in 1891-93. The library, which was established in 1668, now numbers 486,700 vols. and is used by the university. It is especially rich in Hebrew literature. A room on the upper floor contains souvenirs of Schopenhauer (p. 14). Adm., see p. 6. At the foot of the staircase is a marble statue of Goethe, by P. Marchesi (1838), besides which there are busts of other Frankfurt celebrities. The ceiling-painting is by F. Kirchbach. The exhibition-room contains valuable MSS., printed works, and bindings (catalogue, 1920).

At the back of the library, Lange Strasse 4, is the *Hospital of the Holy Ghost.* — Rechneigraben-Strasse leads W. to Börne-Platz, in which is a *Synagogue* (1881), adjoining the old Jewish cemetery. Börne-Strasse (Pl. G 3), diverging at the N.W. corner of the square, was formerly the Juden-Gasse (Jews' Alley). Its houses have been pulled down and replaced by modern ones, with the exception of the **House of the Rothschild Family** (No. 26, to the right).

The great international banking-house was founded at Frankfurt in 1798 by Mayer Amschel (Anselm) Rothschild (1743-1812). The London firm was established in 1805 by his 3rd son Nathan Mayer (1777-1836), and is now in the hands of his great-great-grandsons Lionel and Anthony de Rothschild. James, the founder's 5th son (1792-1868), became head of the Paris house in 1812. Other branches were established at Vienna and Naples (comp. p. 19); the Frankfurt concern was liquidated in 1901.

Farther on is the old *Synagogue*, by Kayser (1860). The corner-house (Fahr-Gasse 146) at the N. end of Börne-Strasse, near its junction with the Zeil (p. 9), was where the Rothschilds carried on business from 1831 to 1901. It has now been fitted up as a *Museum of Jewish Antiquities* (adm., see p. 6).

C. Northern Part of the Inner Town.

From the S.W. corner of the Ross-Markt (p. 8) Grosse Gallus-Strasse (Pl. E 3, 4) leads to the site of the old *Taunus Gate.* To the left is the house (No. 19) in which Bismarck lived when Prussian ambassador to the Diet in 1852-58. — At the end of the street we turn to the right into Neue Mainzer Strasse, in which, to the left (No. 49), stands the building of the *Industrial Art School* (Kunstgewerbe-Schule) and the Industrial Art Museum.

The ***Industrial Art Museum** (*Kunstgewerbe-Museum;* Pl. D 3) is a collection of considerable value, enriched in 1904 by the addition of the Metzler Collection. Adm., see p. 6.

Ground Floor. *Linel Collection* (bequeathed to the town in 1916): MSS. and printed works from the 12th cent. onwards; bookbindings (15-20th cent.); old albums.

Upper Floor. Room I. *Prehistoric Objects.* — Room II. *Antique Art.* *Greek vases of the 8th-3rd cent. B.C., Greek and Roman bronze vessels, Roman-Syrian glass. — Rooms III & IV. *Mediæval Art.* German and French choir-stalls (15th cent.); Gothic wood carvings; German glass and stoneware (15-16th cent.); *Limoges champlevé (12-14th cent.); Romanesque and Gothic *Ecclesiastical Utensils; Gothic *Tapestries; ivory carvings. —

Room V. *Italian Renaissance.* Furniture; *Majolica, Venetian glass; medals and plaquettes. — Rooms VI and VII. *German Renaissance.* Room VI. Furniture (S. German cabinets, chests); *Stoneware, earthenware jugs, and stove-tiles (16th cent.); pewter, medals, enamels. Room VII. Tarsia cabinet from Cologne; silver-mounted ebony drug-chest from Augsburg (17th cent.); *Goblet from Ulm (c. 1555); *German enamelled glass (16-18th cent.), enamelled stoneware; plaquettes. — Room VIII. *Baroque Art.* Inlaid and carved cabinets; German faience, *German crystal glasses; small works of art and jewellery. — Room IX. *Netherlandish Renaissance and Baroque Art.* Carved oaken cabinets and other furniture; faience from Delft; faience stove from Hamburg. — Room X, fitted up in the Chinese fashion, a French work of 1830. — Rooms XI-XIII. *Rococo Art.* Room XI. *Table by Abraham Roentgen (c. 1765); *Porcelain from Meissen ('Dresden china'; two table-sets by Kändler); tarsia cabinets, French inlaid commode. Room XII. Porcelain from Ludwigsburg, Frankenthal, and Berlin. Room XIII. Porcelain from Nymphenburg (p. 460) and Vienna; also, commode by David Roentgen, crucifix by J. P. Melchior. — Room XIV. *Empire Style.* Furniture, wood-carvings; porcelain, stoneware; small works of art. — Room XV. *Western Asiatic Art.* Persian and Turkish faience (12-17th cent.); *Apothecary's Vessel from Syria 13th cent.). — Room XVI. *Eastern Asiatic Art.* Chinese funerary gifts of the Han and T'ang periods, vessels of the Sung period. Chinese porcelain; Japanese lacquer-work and sword-guards. — Room XVII. *Works in Wrought Iron.* — Room XVIII. *Textiles.* Woven fabrics, embroidery, laces; Brussels tapestry (c. 1670). — XIX. *Swiss Room,* with panelled walls and ceiling, from Lipperswyl (1st half of 17th cent.); green tiled stove from Steckborn. — XX. **Room from the Haus zum Fürsteneck* (p. 14) with magnificent Renaissance panelling (c. 1615); stove from the Tyrol (c. 1600). — Room XXI. *Modern Art.* Show-case by Plumet, with acquisitions from the Paris exhibition (1900); show-case by Pankok (1905); furniture by Karl Bertsch (1912); German and French medals.

Farther on, at the intersection of Mainzer Strasse and Junghofstrasse (Pl. D 3), are the *Bank für Handel und Industrie* (Darmstädter Bank; l.), the *Reichsbank* (r.), and the *Frankfurter Bank* (l.). — In Junghof-Strasse are the *Saalbau,* by H. Burnitz, for concerts and balls (Nos. 19, 20), the *Deutsche Vereins-Bank* (No. 11), and the *Frankfurt Art Union* (Kunstverein; No. 8; adm., see p. 5). Junghof-Strasse ends at the Ross-Markt (p. 8).

Beyond the site of the old Bockenheimer Tor rises the magnificent **Opera House** (Pl. D 2, 3), designed by R. Lucae (d. 1877) in the Italian Renaissance style and opened in 1880. It accommodates 1800 spectators. The sculptures in the pediment in front are by G. Kaupert, those at the back by A. C. Rumpf. Fine staircase and foyer. Most of the mural paintings in the interior and the drop-scene, representing the Prologue to Faust, were executed from cartoons by E. von Steinle; the proscenium-frieze is by O. Donner von Richter. — Opposite the Opera House, in the Taunus Promenade, is a monument to *Kaiser Wilhelm I.,* by C. Buscher, erected in 1896.

Near by is the **New Exchange** (*Neue Börse;* Pl. E 3), built by Burnitz and Sommer in 1879, with a handsome Renaissance hall (business-hours 12-2). In Schiller-Strasse, which skirts its E. side, are the modern newspaper-offices of the *Frankfurter Generalanzeiger,* by L. Bernoully.

The circular **Eschenheimer Turm* (Pl. E F 2), erected in 1400-1428, is the finest of the few ancient tower-gateways of the city now extant. — In Grosse Eschenheimer Strasse, which leads to Schiller-Platz (p. 8), is the old *Thurn and Taxis Palace* (Pl. F 3; No. 26), built from designs by Robert de Cotte of Paris in 1732-41 and occupied by the German Diet in 1816-66. Since 1908 it has housed the **Museum of Ethnology** *(Museum für Völkerkunde;* adm., see p. 6), containing extensive collections from Australia, the South Sea Islands, and the Malay Archipelago (ground-floor), and from Asia, America, and Africa (upper floor). The prehistoric and anthropological sections also deserve notice.

The Prot. *Peters-Kirche* (Pl. F 2) was erected by Grisebach and Dinklage in 1892-95 in the N. German Renaissance style. — On the terrace behind St. Peter's is a Franco-Prussian *War Monument*, by Eckhardt. — To the S. is the old *St. Peter's Cemetery*, containing the graves of Goethe's parents (p. 9).

D. The Outer Quarters of the City.

The **Promenades** (Anlagen; p. 7) encircling the old town are embellished with statues of celebrities and patriotic citizens of Frankfurt. In the Bockenheimer Anlage (Pl. D E 2): *W. A. Mozart*, the composer, by F. Krüger (1913), the author *Ludwig Börne* (1786-1837), by G. Kaupert (1877), and *S.T. von Sömmerring* (1755-1830), the inventor of a galvanic telegraph. The last statue was designed by E. von der Launitz and executed by H. Petry (1897). In the Eschenheimer Anlage (Pl. F G 2): *Philipp Reis* (1834-74), the inventor of the first electric telephone, by F. Hausmann (1919), *J. C. Senckenberg* (p. 18), by A. von Nordheim (1864), and *A. Kirchner*, the historian (1879). In the Friedberger Anlage (Pl. G H 2, 3): *Heinrich Heine*, the poet, by G. Kolbe (1913). In the Obermain-Anlage (Pl. H 3, 4): *Artur Schopenhauer* (p. 14), by F. Schierholz (1895).

The *Thoma Gallery*, established in 1925 at Oeder Weg 116 (Pl. F 2, 1; 2nd floor), comprises forty paintings by Hans Thoma (1839-1924) and examples of nearly all his engravings (comp. p. 74). Adm., see p. 6.

The most important street of the N.W. quarter of the town is the Bockenheimer Land-Strasse (Pl. D-A 2), which begins at the old Bockenheimer Tor, between the Opera House and the Kaiser Wilhelm Monument (p. 16). In this street, to the right, is the old Rothschild Park (Pl. D 2); a monument, by K. Stock, was erected in 1915 to the poet *Theodor Körner* (1791-1813) in the Körnerwiese (Pl. D E 1), farther N. The small *Bacchus Fountain* (Pl. C 2) is by H. Wirsing (1909). Königsteiner Strasse, branching off here to the right, leads past the *English Church* (p. 5) to the *Westend Synagogue* (Pl. C 1), a lofty domed structure by F. Roeckle

(1911). — Farther on in Bockenheimer Strasse is the entrance to the ***Palmengarten** (Pl. B 1; adm., see p. 6), a park opened in 1871, with some old trees, conservatories, beautiful flower-beds, a pleasure pavilion, a restaurant, and playgrounds. — The *Bockenheimer Warte* (Pl. A 1, 2; trams Nos. 5, 6, and 19) marked the limit of the free imperial district down to 1866. The town of Bockenheim belonged to the Electorate of Hesse.

The new quarter of the city, to the S.W. of the Palmengarten and Bockenheimer Land-Strasse, contains a number of imposing public buildings, including the Natural History Museum.

The ***Senckenberg Natural History Museum** (Pl. A 2), at Viktoria-Allee 7, one of the most important in Germany, was built by L. Neher in 1904-7. The Natural History Society, founded in 1817, is named in honour of the physicist and naturalist, Johann Christian Senckenberg (1707-72), who bequeathed to the city a hospital, his collections, and his library. Adm., see p. 6.

Ground Floor. In the court at the back are the large exhibits of the **Palæontological and Zoological Collection*, mainly skeletons of primæval animals; on the left of the entrance, a Machærodus (Smilodon californicus), a feline beast of prey with huge sword-like tusks, from California; on the right, a precursor of the rhinoceros (Ceratorhinus tagicus), from Budenheim near Mainz; in the middle, a comparative group of an elephant, hippopotamus, and rhinoceros; beyond, two Dinosaurs (a Trachodon annectens, with remains of skin on its back, and a Diplodocus longus, both from Wyoming). Farther on, to the right, a carnivorous-like ungulate (Phenacodus primævus), also from Wyoming; Irish deer (Cervus giganteus); mastodon, from the neighbourhood of New York; on the left, by the iron column, a rib and left foreleg of a saurian (Brachiosaurus brancai), from Tanganyika (near Lindi); skull of another dinosaur (Triceratops prorsus), from N. America; skeleton of a moa (Dinornis maximus), from New Zealand (extant until the 19th cent.). The rear show-cases contain smaller saurians, fossilized fish, etc. Adjoining are the *Geological Collection* (right), the *Mineralogical Collection* (left), and the *Palæontological Collection* (behind). — Main Floor. On the right, *Birds*, including the skeleton of a dodo (exterminated in the 17th cent.) and the skeleton and the stuffed body of a Great Auk (also extinct); *Reptiles* and *Amphibia*. On the left, *Mammals*, including an okapi with its young and a group of gorillas. In the transverse room are two compartments with groups of animals from E. Africa and the N. Polar regions. — Upper Floor. To the left are *Marine Fauna, Insects*, etc.; to the right are *German Fauna* and the *Section of Anatomy and Evolution*.

The museum is connected with the *Physical Society* on the S. side, and with the *Senckenberg Library* (190,000 vols.) and *Jügel Institute* for sociology and commercial science (1901) on the N. side. These four establishments, the medical institutes at Sachsenhausen (p. 29), and the municipal library (p. 14), form the nucleus of the **University**, opened in 1914 (over 2700 students).

Viktoria-Allee is continued by the long Platz der Republik (Pl. AB 3, 4), which sweeps round in a curve to the S.E. and is laid out as a park. In it are the *Postal Administration Offices* (Oberpostdirektion; 1907), the municipal *Festhalle* (Pl. A 3, 4),

built from plans by Thiersch in 1907-9 and accommodating 18,000 persons, the *Haus Offenbach* (Fair Office), the *Haus der Technik*, and the *Haus Werkbund*. The last four buildings are chiefly used for the fair (comp. p. 6). Farther on are the *Railway Administration Offices* (Eisenbahn-Direktion; Pl. B 4; 1908), the *Goethe Gymnasium*, a school built in 1897, the *Matthäus-Kirche* (1905), and the *Police Headquarters* (1914). Hohenzollern-Strasse leads hence to Bahnhofs-Platz (p. 7).

In the N.E. quarter of the city the following points of interest may be mentioned. In the grounds outside the Friedberger Tor is the *Hessen-Denkmal* (Pl. G, 2), erected by King Friedrich Wilhelm II. of Prussia to the Hessians who fell in 1792 in the attack on Frankfurt, then occupied by the French. — *Von Bethmann's Museum* (Pl. G 2; adm., see p. 6) contains one of Germany's most popular pieces of neo-classical sculpture, *Ariadne on the panther (1814), by J. H. Dannecker. — The *New Synagogue* (Pl. H 3; adm., see p. 6) is a striking building by Jürgensen and Bachmann (1905-7). — The **Zoological Gardens** (Pl. I 2, 3; adm., see p. 6; trams Nos. 3, 6, and 15), opened in 1858, the oldest in Germany after those at Berlin, include a restaurant and an aquarium. In the square in front is the *Schützen-Brunnen*, commemorating the 'Schützenfeste', or national rifle competitions, held at Frankfurt in 1862 and 1887.

To the E. of the Zoological Gardens are the *East Railway Station* (Ost-Bahnhof, p. 4), the *East Park*, and the extensive *East Harbour* (opened in 1912; 70 acres of water, 6½ M. of quays), where coal, ore, and iron are largely trans-shipped.

The new *Gross-Markthalle* (Pl. I 4), to the S. of the Zoological Gardens, on the Main, is a huge structure of reinforced concrete erected by M. Elsaesser in 1928.

The **New Cemetery**, on the Eckenheimer Land-Strasse (comp. Pl. G 1; trams Nos. 7 & 8), contains a number of well-executed monuments. Thus on entering by the columned gate we see to the left the grave of *Schopenhauer* (p. 14), and to the right that of *Marianne von Willemer* (d. 1860), the friend of Goethe (comp. p. 29). The arcades on the E. side contain the vaults of some old Frankfurt families. To the left is that of the *Von Bethmann Family* (key kept by custodian), containing a relief by Thorwaldsen. On the N. side is the mausoleum of *Elector Wilhelm II.* of Hesse (d. 1847) and his wife the Countess Reichenbach, by Hessemer (closed). Close by are monuments to the memory of the soldiers and insurgents who fell at the barricades in 1848.

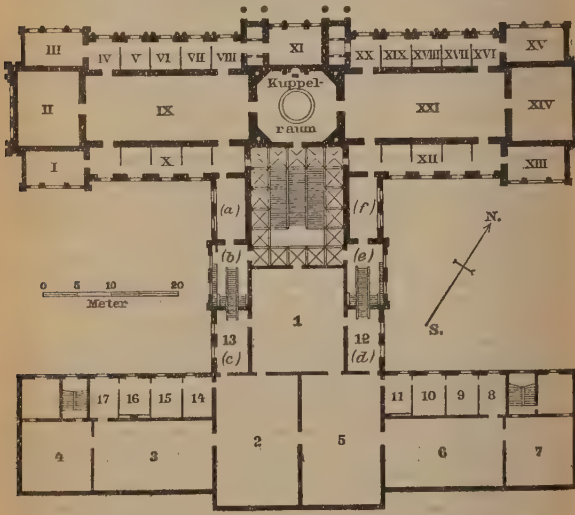
To the E. of the New Cemetery is the *Jewish Cemetery* (open daily except Sat.; entrance to the S., outside the Christian Cemetery). It contains several tombs of the Rothschild family, including the large marble sarcophagus of Karl von Rothschild, who died at Naples in 1855.

E. Sachsenhausen. Städel Art Institute.

On the left bank of the Main lies the suburb of *Sachsenhausen* (officially *Frankfurt-Süd*), said to have been founded by Charlemagne and assigned by him as a residence to conquered Saxons. Beside the

new bridge over the Main (p. 14) is the *Deutsch-Ordenshaus* (Pl. G 5), or House of the Teutonic Order, erected in 1709-30. A little to the E. are the large *Cattle Market* and *Slaughter House*. The *Church of the Magi* (Dreikönigs-Kirche; Pl. F 4), to the right, was rebuilt in 1877-81.

Farther down the river, on the handsome Schaumain-Kai, is the ***Städel Art Institute** (Pl. E 5), founded by Johann Friedrich Städel, the banker (1728-1816), who bequeathed to it his collection of art and his entire fortune. The handsome building, in the Italian



Renaissance style, was erected from designs by Oskar Sommer in 1874-78 and contains the Old Gallery (works up to the end of the 18th cent.). The extension building at the back, erected in 1915-21 by F. Heberer and H. von Hoven, houses the New Gallery (works of the 19-20th cent.), comprising also the paintings of the *Municipal Gallery* (founded in 1905) — Adm., see p. 6. Catalogue of the paintings in the Städel Art Institute and Municipal Gallery (1924) 2 *M.*

Through purchase and bequest the gallery has become one of the most important in Germany, especially in the field of ancient art. It possesses some notable Italian pictures of the 14-18th cent., including the brilliantly-coloured masterpiece of *Moretto*, numerous early-German

paintings (the Torgau Princes' Altar by *Cranach*), and a splendid collection of Netherlandish works of the 15th and 17th cent., including *Van Eyck's* Madonna of Lucca, *Rembrandt's* Blinding of Samson, and several other first-rate examples. The modern section affords a good survey of German painting during the 19th cent., Frankfurt artists occupying a conspicuous place, while the Romantic school and the 'Nazarenes' (a group of German religious-romantic painters resident in Rome in the early 19th cent.; p. 25) may be studied here to particular advantage. There are also some good works by French artists of the last century.

Ground Floor. The vestibule is flanked by two halls. That on the left is reserved for varying exhibitions. Beyond it is the *Cabinet of Engravings*, with 15,000 drawings and 65,000 prints (adm., see p. 6). — The hall on the right contains *Modern Sculptures* (Haller, Kolbe, Lederer, Lehmbruck, Maillol, Rodin, and others) and graphic works, and the *Art-Historical Institute of the University*. Steps descend from both halls to the lecture-room of the institute, hung with paintings by German Romanticists and the 'Nazarenes'. — Halfway up the main staircase is the entrance to the New Gallery (p. 24).

The **Old Gallery**, on the First Floor, comprises works painted not later than the 18th century. The Dome Room (Kuppelraum), with a bust of Städel and portraits of the Holzhausen family of Frankfurt, divides the rooms into two sections. The rooms to the W. contain Italian, Spanish, and French works, those to the E. German and Netherlandish works. — We turn to the right into Rooms XXI and XIV, which, with the adjoining Cabinets XV and XVI, contain an excellent collection of Early German and Early Netherlandish Paintings.

Room XXI. *1652. *Bartholomæus Bruyn*, Nativity. — **Master of Flémalle* (early 15th cent.), 886. The impenitent thief on the cross; 939. Madonna and Child, 939 A. St. Veronica, 939 B. Trinity (grisaille), these three from an altar-piece at Flémalle (near Liége); 1068. Follower of *Dirck Bouts*, The emperor Augustus and the Tiburtine sibyl; 968, 969. *Bartholomæus Bruyn*, Man and wife. — *Lucas Cranach the Elder*, *1398. So-called Princes' Altar from Torgau ('Torgauer Fürstenaltar'), an admirable early work (1509), representing the Holy Kinship; the figures on the wings are portraits of (left) Frederick the Wise of Saxony and his family and (right) his brother John with his family; 847. Madonna and Child. — 1-5. *Middle Rhenish Master* (early 15th cent.), Altar of the Crucifixion; 821-832. *Stephan Lochner*, Martyrdom of the Apostles (twelve small pictures in two groups); 44. *Hans von Metz* (Middle Rhenish, early 15th cent.), Crucifixion. — By the N. wall, *Tilman Riemenschneider*, *Statue of the Madonna (sandstone); also a wing of the Altenberg altar (c. 1350).

Room XIV. *6-20. *Hans Holbein the Elder*, Large altar-piece of the Passion from the former Dominican church; on the exterior of the wings are the genealogical trees of Christ and the Dominicans

(1501); on the left, 21-27. *Hans Baldung Grien*, Baptism of Christ, with saints on the wings (grisaille); on the right, 845, 846. *Jörg Ratgeb*, Claus Stalburg and his wife.

Returning to Room XXI, we enter (right) Cabinet XVI. 766. *Quinten Matsys*, Portrait of a man; 1671. *Spanish Master* (15th cent.), Small winged altar-piece with the Madonna, an angelic choir, and saints; 1213. *François Clouet*, Noble widow, 1106. Portrait of Beatrix Pacheco, Countess of Montbel and Entremonts (school-piece); 279. *French Master* (16th cent.), Portrait of a man.

Corner Room XV contains small Netherlandish works of the 15th cent., of great value. **944. *Jan van Eyck*, Madonna of Lucca (once in the possession of the Duke of Lucca); *920. *Petrus Cristus*, Madonna and two saints (1457); *802. *Hugo van der Goes*, Small winged altar-piece; 1577. *Hieronymus Bosch*, Mocking of Christ; *Gerard David*, 1091. St. Jerome in the desert, 1095. Annunciation; 1217. *Dirck Bouts*, Madonna and Child; 945. *Hans Memling*, Portrait of a man; *Roger van der Weyden*, *850. Madonna and four saints (c. 1450), 878. History of John the Baptist (tripartite altar-piece).

We return to Room XXI and enter Corner Room XIII. *36, 37. *Matthias Grünewald*, SS. Cyriacus and Lawrence (grisaille; from the former Dominican church); *1065. *Hans Holbein the Younger*, 'Sir George of Cornwall', with a carnation in his hand; 890. *Dürer*, Job's wife pouring water on him in ridicule; *Lucas Cranach the Elder*, 1066. Crucifixion, *1125. Venus (1532); *Hans Baldung Grien*, 1123. Two witches, 1183. Nativity; 919. *Swabian Master* (c. 1523), Portrait of a man; *54. *Middle Rhenish Master* (c. 1410), Garden of Paradise. — The adjoining series of cabinets (XII) contain works by German baroque painters of the 16-18th centuries. *Adam Elsheimer*, 761. Bacchus and nymphs, 884. SS. Paul and Barnabas at Lystra, 1607. The Flood. Works by German painters of the 17th cent. (*Roos, Lingelbach*), rococo painters (*Januarius Zick, Maulpertsch, Winck, Paul Troger, Edlinger*), and artists of Goethe's circle (*W. von Kobell, J. P. Hackert, W. F. Hirt, J. F. A. Tischbein, C. G. Schütz, G. C. Urlaub, J. K. Seekatz, Morgenstern, Pforr*, etc.).

The rooms to the W. of the Dome Room chiefly contain Italian, Spanish, and French Paintings, and a few British works. We pass through the large Room IX and enter Corner Room I. Italian school of the 14th cent. (Trecento). 807. *Barnaba da Modena*, Madonna (1367); 1177. *Lorenzo Monaco*, Christ enthroned; 1467-1469. Manner of *Lippo Memmi*, Three female saints; 988-994. *Bartolo di Fredi*, Seven scenes from the legend of St. Stephen; 1168. *Aragonese Master* (c. 1430), Regina Cœli.

The passage leading to the large Room IX contains Italian works of the 15th century. 833. *Fra Angelico da Fiesole*, Madonna en-

throned with an angelic choir; 1379. *Perugino*, The Virgin worshipping the Child; 1077. *Bartolomeo Veneto*, Portrait of a girl (Lucrezia Borgia?); 1078. *Fiorenzo di Lorenzo*, Madonna enthroned with SS. Christopher and Sebastian; 1133. *Titian* (?), Portrait of a young man.

Room IX (lighted from above). Italian schools of the 15-16th centuries. 1176. *Correggio*, Madonna of Casalmaggiore; 1075. *Vittore Carpaccio*, Madonna; 869. *Moretto*, Madonna with SS. Anthony and Sebastian; 852. *Cima da Conegliano*, Madonna; 841. *Carlo Crivelli*, Annunciation; *853. *Giovanni Bellini*, Madonna with SS. Elizabeth and John the Baptist; 1521. *Tintoretto*, Moses at the rock; 1417. *Palma Vecchio*, Jupiter and Callisto; 1064. *Botticelli*, Madonna; 776. *Girolamo di Benvenuto*, Carrying of the Cross, Crucifixion, and Mourning over Christ; 702. *Andrea del Verrocchio*, Madonna; 843. *Perugino*, Madonna; 936. *Botticelli*, Profile portrait of a woman ('Simonetta Vespucci'); 1527. *Giovanni Battista Crespi*, Baptism of Christ.

Room II. Italian Baroque Schools. *919. *Moretto*, Madonna with the four Fathers of the Church; 1542. *Caravaggio*, Youthful Bacchus (an early work); *Tiepolo*, 1441. Patron saints of the Grotta family, 1009. Moderation of Scipio; 1447. *G. B. Piazzetta*, Annunciation; 1626. *Luca Giordano*, So-called Upbringing of Telemachus (Contest of the Virtues and Vices); 1454. *Bernardo Belotto (Canaletto)*, Dresden Neustadt.

The series of cabinets (X; to the S. of Room IX) contains late-baroque works by Italian and Spanish Masters: Venetians of the 18th cent. (*Canaletto, Guardi*, and *Pietro Longhi*); 1506. *Murillo*, The peach-eater; *Velazquez*, *1045. Half-length portrait of Cardinal Borja (d. 1645), 1074. Infanta Margareta Theresia; 1486, 1487. *Magnasco*, Torture scenes. — The last cabinet contains French works of the 18th century: *Hugo Robert*, *Nattier*, *Claude Lorrain*. — A few British, Spanish, and other works of the 18th cent. are exhibited in the passage leading to the new building (p. 24): 1628. *Hoppner*, Girl with a rabbit; 1644. *Henry Singleton*, The vicar; 1680. *George Morland*, Outside the farm; 1477. *Sir Thomas Lawrence*, 1st Marquis of Abercorn; 1337. *Romney*, Portrait.

The splendid collection of Netherlandish Paintings of the 16-17th Centuries is exhibited in the series of cabinets on the N. or river side of the building. Cabinet XVII (reached through Room XXI): 1378. *Pieter Aertsen*, Christ and the woman taken in adultery; 1583. *A. Bloemaert*, Judith; 1672. *Cornelis van Haarlem*, Entombment; 249. *Jan van Amstel* (?; c. 1500-40), Wanton company. — Cabinet XVIII. Works by *Brueghel*, *Valkenborgh*, *Van Uden*, *Savery*, etc. — Cabinet XIX. *464. *Rubens*, Mystic marriage of St. Catherine (sketch for the picture in the church of St. Augustine, Antwerp); *A. *Brouwer*, 1039. Operation on the foot, 1050. Oper-

ation on the back, 1076. Bitter medicine; *1149. *Jan Vermeer van Delft*, The astronomer (1668); 1040. *David Teniers the Younger*, The smoker; 185. *P. Wouwerman*, The stable. — Cabinet XX. Smaller pictures by *Teniers;* 1589. *Cornelius Johnson (Janssen van Ceulen)*, Portrait of a lady; 230. *J. G. Cuyp*, Half-length portrait of a child. — Cabinet XI. 917. *P. Franchoys*, Portrait of a young man; 143. *J. Jordaens*, Adoration of the Shepherds; *Rubens*, *1432. Old nobleman, of the master's best period, 1043. King David playing the harp (only the head was painted by Rubens); *Teniers*, 1108. Pasture, *1211. Medical consultation; 1145. *Van Dyck*, Portrait of Hendrik du Bois; 763. *Cornelis de Vos*, Portrait of a child. — Cabinet VIII. Works by *Weenix*, *Schalcken*, *Wyck*, *Hackaert*, *Berchem*, etc. — Cabinet VII. *A. van Ostade*, *Jan Steen*, *A. van de Velde*, *Wouwerman*, *Van der Neer*, *Jakob van Ruisdael*, etc. — Cabinet VI. *77, *78. *Frans Hals*, Portraits of a man and woman (1638); works by *Van Goyen*, *Van der Neer*, *Hobbema*, *Jakob van Ruisdael*, *A. van de Velde*, etc. — Cabinet V. 1156. *Jakob van Ruisdael*, Norwegian waterfall; *1071. *Jan van Goyen*, Haarlemmer Meer; *1112. *Salomon van Ruisdael*, Dutch canal; 1138. *A. van de Velde*, Stag-hunt; 864. *Philips Koninck*, Dutch landscape; *1107. *A. Cuyp*, Flock of sheep. — Cabinet IV. 1015. *A. de Gelder*, The artist painting an old lady (1685); 100. *S. van Ruisdael*, Canal ferry; 754. *J. van Ruisdael*, Woodland landscape; 187. *Thomas de Keyser*, Portrait of a rider.

Corner Room III. **1383. *Rembrandt*, Blinding of Samson or Triumph of Delilah, grossly rendered in the taste of the period, but masterly in composition and execution (of the master's early period, 1636); *498. David before Saul, another early work (c. 1633), *912. Portrait of Margaretha van Bilderbeecq (1633). — 736. *B. Fabritius*, Self-portrait (?); 918. *F. Bol*, Portrait of a young man. — 1129. *P. Janssens*, Lady at a writing-table.

The **New Gallery**, with paintings of the 19-20th cent., is reached from the landing halfway up the main staircase.

Entrance Hall 1. *1157. *J. H. W. Tischbein*, Goethe in the Roman Campagna, a celebrated work of 1789. — *A. Rethel*, 876. Daniel in the lions' den, 1117. Emp. Maximilian's guardian angel (fresco transferred to canvas); 875. *A. Achenbach*, Storm at sea; *E. von Steinle*, 935. Tiburtine sibyl, SG 211. Portrait of his daughter Agnes.

Cabinet 12 (left). 915. *Moritz von Schwind*, Dancing elves; 1011. *K. F. Lessing*, Venerable oak; 1540. *Adolf Menzel*, Portrait of a woman (an early work, 1839). — Cabinet 13 (right). Landscapes by *Schirmer*, *Rottmann*, *Bamberger*, *Lessing*, and *J. Becker*.

The stairs ascend to a few cabinets containing chiefly works by Frankfurt artists. Cabinet *a*. 1611. *J. P. Hackert*, Italian landscape; 1460. *C. Morgenstern*, View of Frankfurt; G 1. *P. Becker*, Taunus landscape. — Cabinet *b*. Studies by *C. Morgenstern*. —

Cabinet *c*. Classical landscapes by *J. A. Koch, K. P. Fohr, Ludwig Richter, F. Pforr,* and *A. Lucas.* — Returning to Cabinet *b*, we enter the gallery round the main staircase, with works by *Boehle, Burger, Scholderer, Stuck, Trübner,* etc.; also busts of friends and promotors of the institute. Cabinets *e* and *d*, on the other side, contain examples of the Romantic School and 'Nazarenes' (p. 21; *Steinle, Rethel, Overbeck, Veit, Pforr,* and *Passavant*).

From Cabinet *e* we descend the stairs and, passing through Cabinet 12 and Room 1 (p. 24), enter Room 2. *Viktor Müller*, 1258, 1386. The story of Hamlet, 1345, 1346. The knight Hartmut's departure from Cronberg and conversation with Œkolampadius; *A. Schreyer*, 1659. The lame horse, 1666. Two friends; *P. Burnitz*, SG 39. Meadow-land, 1440. River landscape; 1573. *L. Knaus*, Rustic festival; 1570. *A. Burger*, Cattle-market at Frankfurt.

Room 3. French works of the 19th century (Barbizon School and Impressionists) and works by Frankfurt artists. 1461. *T. Rousseau*, Sunny path; *SG 219. *Van Gogh*, Dr. Gachet; 1321. *L. Eysen*, Chestnut-trees; 1401. *O. Scholderer*, Self-portrait. — 1436. *Van Gogh*, Peasant's hut with woman and goat ('La Chaumière'); G 237. *E. Degas*, Musiciens à l'orchestre. — SG 170. *Claude Monet*, Déjeuner; SG 34. *Viktor Müller*, Red-haired girl; *1466. *E. Delacroix*, Arab riders; *SG 176. *A. Renoir*, Le Déjeuner; 1415. *J. F. Millet*, Portrait of a man; 1350. *A. Sisley*, Bank of the Seine; SG 320. *O. Scholderer*, Fiddler at the window; 1385. *Claude Monet*, Houses at Zaandam; SG 177. *A. Renoir*, Girl reading; *1433. *G. Courbet*, Wave; *1476. *E. Manet*, Croquet party. — 1444. *C. F. Daubigny*, Orchard.

Room 4 is reserved for new acquisitions. On leaving it we turn to the left into Cabinet 17. *Portraits by *Lenbach:* 1197. Kaiser Wilhelm I.; 1246, 1569. Bismarck; 1196. Moltke; 1442. Gladstone. — Cabinet 16, like Room 3, contains works by French and Frankfurt artists. *Corot*, 1404, 1498, 1499. Landscapes, *1500. Italian woman; 1406. *Courbet*, Village in winter; SG 33. *V. Müller*, Snow-White and the dwarfs; 1576. *Böcklin*, Faun and nymph. — Cabinet 15. SG 5, SG 6, SG 268. *F. C. Hausmann*, Landscapes. — Cabinet 14. 1354. *Spitzweg*, Hermit; 1393. *Waldmüller*, Lovers.

Room 5. *Hans Thoma:* 1370. Self-portrait, SG 31. Bridal procession (both early works), *SG 24. The Rhine at Laufenburg, SG 37. On the edge of the forest, *1305. Valley scene, SG 26. Windy day, SG 22. In the hammock, *SG 264. 'Die Öd' (view of the old Holzhausen Park at Frankfurt), SG 43. Hills near Carrara. — *1340. *W. Leibl*, The ill-assorted pair; 1260. *Böcklin*, Villa by the sea; *1150. *A. Feuerbach*, Lucrezia Borgia; *Fritz Boehle*, SG 197. The horse-pond, SG 199. Peasant, SG 181. The three stages of life, SG 180. St. George; SG 174. *W. Steinhausen*, Before going home.

Room 6. French and German artists of the late 19th century.

Max Liebermann, 1351. Orphanage at Amsterdam, SG 172. Jews' alley at Amsterdam, SG 171. Samson and Delilah; *Wilhelm Trübner*, *1352. Moor reading, 1412. Abbey of Amorbach. *SG 30. Starnberger See, SG 42. Stubble, SG 241. Neuburg Abbey, SG 29. Cronberg, 1609. Woodyard, *SG 28. Martin Greif, the poet (1839-1911); *M. Slevogt*, SG 68. 'Frau Aventiure' (adventure), SG 325. Midsummer Night's Dream, SG 324. Lilac. — SG 314. *Lovis Corinth*, House-building at Monte Carlo; *F. von Uhde*, 1200. Christ at Emmaus, SG 81. The artist's daughters; 1457. *Puvis de Chavannes*, Mary Magdalene; SG 178. *Maurice Denis*, Bathers; SG 238. *K. Hofer*, Lot and his daughters; SG 270. *O. Kokoschka*, Portrait of a man; SG 215. *H. E. Cross*, The garden; *SG 208. *F. Hodler*, Portrait of a girl; SG 323. *E. Munch*, Seated lady.

Room 7. Contemporary painters. SG 277. *H. Matisse*, Still-life; *Franz Marc*, SG 292. The white dog, SG 331. Forest; also pictures by *Max Beckmann*, *R. Ewald*, *E. Heckel*, *E. L. Kirchner*, *C. Rohlfs*, etc.

Returning to Room 6, we turn to the right into Cabinet 8. Landscapes, studies, and a self-portrait by *Steinhausen;* 1559, 1560. *G. Segantini*, Alpine landscapes. — Cabinets 9 and 10. Modern Frankfurt painters *(Altheim, Hasselhorst, Nussbaum, Pose, Roederstein, Schreyer*, etc.). — Cabinet 11. Works of the Cronberg School *(Burger, Dielmann, Maurer*, and *Rumpf).*

The municipal ***Collection of Sculptures** (Städtische Galerie; Pl. D 6), farther along Schaumain-Kai, is housed in the handsome Villa Liebieg (generally known as the Liebieg-Haus), which was enlarged for the purpose in 1909. The collection comprises sculptures of all epochs up to the 18th cent., German late-Gothic works being especially well represented. The building is also entered from the back, at Steinle-Str. 4 (adm., see p. 6). Catalogues may be obtained at the office.

In the outer arcades of the annexe (on the right of the entrance in Steinle-Strasse) are placed architectural fragments, columns, and capitals from the *Temple of Menas* in the Libyan Desert (4-8th cent.), which was excavated by Frankfurt archæologists in 1905-7. St. Menas or Mennas, of Egyptian birth, was martyred in A. D. 296.

Ground Floor. From the entrance-hall (described on p. 27) we turn to the right into Room 1: Italian, German, and French mediæval sculptures. On the left, 200, 201. Two square pilasters from Capua (8th cent.); between, 143. Statuette of an Apostle, 141, 142. Annunciation, three marble works from the studio of *Giovanni Pisano* (c. 1300); 701 b. Small angel's head from Bamberg (1st half of 13th cent.); 319. Angel with censer, from St-Denis (c. 1270); 48. The angel of St. Matthew (Veronese marble, 14th cent.); 34. Limestone statue of an archbishop (Rouen, c. 1380); 122. Limestone

Madonna (French, 14th cent.); *187, 188, 189. Large walnut crucifix, with the Virgin and St. John (N. French, 14th cent.).

Room 2. German, French, and Italian sculptures of the 15th century. On the left, 233. Virgin and Child (Upper Swabian, early 15th cent.); 420. Limestone statue of St. John the Evangelist (Burgundian, after 1450); 36. Madonna, 35. Pietà, 37. St. Anthony, all in limestone (Burgundian, after 1450); 222. Virgin and Child, in the manner of *Hans Multscher* (d. 1467); 423. St. Anne teaching the Virgin (from the Champagne, c. 1500).

Room 3. Italian Renaissance (14-16th cent.). On the entrance-wall, 242-245. Four terracotta reliefs in the manner of *Pietro da Rho* (late 15th cent.); 157. *Vincenzo Tamagnini*, Marble relief of Abbot Rufinus de Lando (1496); 18. Terracotta relief of the Madonna, from Bologna (c. 1430); 63. *Antonio Filarete* (?), Portrait-plaquette of James IV. of Aragon, Duke of Piombino (2nd half of 15th cent.); 107, 108. Painted stucco statues of the Virgin and St. John the Evangelist by *Alessandro Vittoria* (d. 1605); between, 76. Pietà, in earthenware (Upper Italian, c. 1460); 44. Painted walnut statue of St. John the Baptist, from Siena (15th cent.); 358. *Andrea della Robbia* (1435-1525), Leda and the swan (majolica lunette); 114. Painted walnut statue of St. John the Baptist, from Perugia (2nd half of 15th cent.); *191. *Andrea della Robbia*, Majolica altarpiece of the Assumption (the Virgin handing her girdle to St. Thomas), from the Palazzo Strozzi at Florence; 146. Madonna of the Annunciation (Umbrian-Sienese, 14th cent.); *105. Stucco bust of St. Jerome (Florentine, early 16th cent.).

The following room (5), the corridor (4), the entrance-hall, and a part of the basement contain the collection of ancient sculptures. Room 5: *195. Athena (the goddess prevents Marsyas from picking up the flutes which she has thrown down). This, like its companion-piece, the Marsyas in the Lateran Museum at Rome, is a Roman copy in marble of a lost bronze group by *Myron* (5th cent. B.C.). — We pass through the corridor to the Entrance Hall. In the middle, 421. Roman altar (1st cent. A.D.); 159-163. Five Muses, from Pozzuoli, Roman work, possibly after *Philiscus of Rhodes* (3rd cent. B.C.); 78. Torso of the Doryphoros, a Roman copy after *Polycletus* (5th cent. B.C.). — Corridor 4. 82, 89. Torso and head of the Resting Satyr, after *Praxiteles* (4th cent. B.C.); 295. Tomb-relief from Marathon (4th cent. B.C.); 383. Draped figure (5th cent. B.C.); 11. Torso of a dancing Mænad, a Roman copy of a lost Greek original (by *Scopas?*; 4th cent. B.C.); in the middle of the room, on columns, 431, 585. Two torsos (Greek, 4th cent. B.C.); 654. Pallas Athena (Hellenistic, 2nd-1st cent. B.C.; head restored). — We return to Room 5 and descend the stairs to the basement.

Basement. Room 14. Roman Imperial period: 156. Portrait-head of Trajan when an old man (reigned A.D. 98-117); 240. Pygmy

village on the Nile (Alexandrine relief, dating from about the Birth of Christ). A glass-case contains small Roman sculptures.

Room 15. Small Greek sculptures, mostly from the collection of the archæologist A. Furtwängler (d. 1907); also *785. Bronze statuette of Apollo (Greek, 6th cent. B.C.); 154, 344. Fragments of Roman frescoes (dating from about the Birth of Christ); 333. Mithraic group, with old painting (Roman, 2nd-1st cent. B.C.); 169. Head of a warrior, from Viterbo (Etruscan, 3rd cent. B.C.); mummy-portraits in painted wax, from the Faiyûm (2nd-3rd cent. A.D.).

Room 16. Egyptian works of art: Granite statue of the goddess Sekhmet (c. 1400 B.C.); 352. Relief with scenes from the worship of the dead, from the temple of King Sehure near Abusir (c. 2600 B.C.); 722. Front-wall of a mastaba, from the vicinity of Giza (c. 3000 B.C.); 717, 718. Wall-paintings from the temple of Deir el-Bahri in Upper Egypt (c. 1400 B.C.); in the window-case, small sculptures, scarabs, and ornaments; in the glass-case, small wooden, stone, and bronze figures; mummy-cases.

Room 17. Smaller finds made by the Menas expedition (p. 26); in the desks and glass-cases, small votive figures, toys, small lamps, and ampullæ (flasks); remains of Coptic stuffs (3rd-6th cent. A.D.); stucco mummy-masks (late Hellenistic-Egyptian, 2nd-3rd cent. A.D.); tomb-relief from Palmyra (late Hellenistic).

Room 18. Plastic works from the Far East: **Kuan Yün*, a large stone statue with traces of its old painting (Chinese, T'ang dynasty, A.D. 618-907); 652. Seated figure of a priest (Chinese, 1114); small bronze figure of a seated general (Ming dynasty, A.D. 1368-1644); terracotta funeral-offerings; frescoes. Yi Yuan loan-collection: Chinese stone, wooden, and iron heads (3rd-17th cent.); Chinese stele; Javanese and Indian reliefs. — Retracing our steps, we ascend the stairs to the upper floor.

Upper Floor. Room 6 (on the right): 327. Middle Rhenish Pietà (c. 1400); small metal sculptures of the middle ages.

Room 7. German alabaster and terracotta sculptures of the 15th century: *404-418. Large alabaster altar, with a Crucifixion group (enlivened with numerous figures) in the centre and the Twelve Apostles on the sides, a splendid work of an unknown Rhenish master, in excellent preservation (c. 1430); 506. Bishop enthroned, in terracotta (Middle Rhenish, late 14th cent.).

Room 8. German late-Gothic sculptures: 355-357. Three altar-panels, with the story of John the Baptist, from the studio of *Michael Wolgemut* (1434-1519); 197. St. Dorothy (Augsburg; c. 1520); *73. *Jörg Syrlin the Elder* (?; d. 1498), St. George (from Ravensburg); 210, 211. *Veit Stoss* (1438-1533), The Virgin and St. John at the foot of the Cross.

Room 9 (and 10). German and Netherlandish sculptures of the late middle ages: 380, 381. The Virgin and St. John (Central German,

c. 1530); 30, 31. St. Barbara and a male saint (Lower Bavarian, c. 1530); 3. Limestone bust of a young man (French, 1st half of 16th cent.); 29. St. John the Evangelist (Bavarian, c. 1530); 128. Pietà (Bavarian, c. 1500). — Room 10 (straight ahead, down the steps): 6. St. James the Greater (Netherlandish-Spanish, c. 1470); 330-332. Large Entombment group (Flemish, c. 1500); 213. John the Evangelist mourning (Bavarian, c. 1500); 38-41. Mount of Olives (Swabian-Franconian, c. 1470).

We return through Room 9 and the ante-room and enter Room 11 (left). *328, 329. *Franz Matthias Hiernle* (d. 1732), SS. Peter and Paul (from the monastery of Eberbach in the Rheingau); 696. St. Anne with the Virgin and Child (Augsburg, 18th cent.).

In the ante-room are two glass-cases with small sculptures; also *362. *Pierino da Vinci,* Samson slaying the Philistines, a leaden cast from a design by *Michelangelo* (Florence, c. 1500); in the sunk section at the end of the room, *173-183. *Christian Wenzinger,* Thirteen terracotta figures from a Mount of Olives (from Staufen near Freiburg im Breisgau, 1745).

Room 12 (and 13). German, French and Italian sculptures of the baroque and rococo periods: *377. *Ignaz Günther* (1725-75), Angel adoring. — Room 13: 378, 597. *Christian Jorhan the Elder* (1733-1804), SS. John and Matthew the Evangelists (from Landshut); 341. Venetian portrait-bust (18th cent.). The wall-cases contain smaller baroque works.

In the S.W. part of Sachsenhausen we may mention the *Lukas-Kirche* (Pl. E 6; 1913), the *Institute of Experimental Therapeutics,* where Dr. Paul Ehrlich (1854-1915), the discoverer of salvarsan, worked, and the *Town Hospital.* — At Hühner-Weg 74 (Pl. H 6) is the *Willemer-Häuschen* (adm. 50 pf.), and $^1/_2$ hr. E., on the Main, near Oberrad (tramway), stands the *Gerber-Mühle* (garden-restaurant), both celebrated by the visits of Goethe and Marianne von Willemer (1814; comp. p. 19).

Excursions in the **Frankfurter Stadt-Wald** (Frankfurt City Forest) are best accomplished with the aid of the 'Waldbahn', which starts at Frankfurt-Süd or Sachsenhausen (Ziegelhüttenweg, terminus of tram No. 8) and traverses the forest to *Schwanheim* (5$^3/_4$ M., in 25 min.). Intermediate stations are *Oberforsthaus* (restaurant), near *Niederrad* racecourse and the *Stadium* (1925), *Goldstein* (20 min. from the Reichsbahn station, p. 39), and *Unter-Schweinstiege.*

To the S.W. of *Heddernheim,* reached by tramways Nos. 23, 24, and 25, are the remains of the Roman fort of *Nida,* dating from the time of Domitian. — At *Vilbel-Süd,* three stations farther on, the remains of a Roman bath have been found in the nursery-gardens of Siesmayer Bros. There is also a carbonic spring here.

Railway from Frankfurt to *Mannheim* and *Heidelberg,* see R. 2; to *Eberbach,* see R. 3a; to *Stuttgart,* see R. 12; to *Würzburg,* see R. 26; to *Mainz, Wiesbaden, Cologne,* etc., see Baedeker's 'Rhine'; to *Cassel, Göttingen,* etc., see Baedeker's 'Northern Germany'.

2. From Frankfurt or Mainz to Mannheim and Heidelberg.

A. Viâ Darmstadt to Mannheim and Heidelberg.

Railway. From Frankfurt to *Darmstadt*, 17¼ M. in ½-1 hr. (fares 2 ℳ 10, 1 ℳ 40 pf., 1 ℳ; express fares 5 ℳ 10, 3 ℳ 10, 1 ℳ 90 pf.). From Mainz to *Darmstadt*, 21¼ M. in ½-1 hr. (3 ℳ 70, 2 ℳ 60, 1 ℳ 70 pf.; express 5 ℳ 70, 3 ℳ 60, 2 ℳ 20 pf.). From Darmstadt to *Heidelberg* or *Mannheim*, 37¾ or 37 M., in 1-2 hrs. (6 ℳ 50, 4 ℳ 50, 3 ℳ; express 8 ℳ 50, 5 ℳ 50, 3 ℳ 50 pf.). Best views to the left (E.).

Road (from Frankfurt), 50 or 51½ M. — 9¼ M. *Langen* (380 ft.). — 16 M. *Darmstadt* (480 ft.; see below). — 25½ M. *Bickenbach* (384 ft.; p. 36). — 27¼ M. *Zwingenberg* (318 ft.; p. 36). — 39¾ M. *Weinheim* (395 ft.; p. 38); thence to (50 M.) *Heidelberg* (395 ft.; p. 51) or (51½ M.) *Mannheim* (310 ft.; p. 40).

From Frankfurt to Darmstadt. Beyond the imposing sandstone bridge over the Main a branch-line diverges to the left to Offenbach and Hanau (p. 246). On the hills to the left is the *Sachsenhäuser Warte*. — 2½ M. *Frankfurt-Louisa*. — 14¼ M. *Arheilgen* (tramway to Darmstadt, see below). — The railway from Mainz to Darmstadt passes beneath our line shortly before we reach (17¼ M.) *Darmstadt* (see below).

From Mainz to Darmstadt. *Mainz* (Main Station), see Baedeker's 'Rhine'. — The train runs under the citadel to (1¼ M.) *Mainz-Süd* and crosses the Rhine. — 3 M. *Gustavsburg-Kostheim*, two manufacturing suburbs. — 5 M. *Bischofsheim*. — 10½ M. *Nauheim*. — From (12½ M.) *Grossgerau* a branch-line runs to (1¼ M.) Dornberg-Grossgerau (p. 39). — 14¾ M. *Kleingerau*. — 16¾ M. *Weiterstadt*. — 21¼ M. *Darmstadt*.

Darmstadt. — Plan, see p. 36. — Railway Stations. *Haupt-Bahnhof* (Pl. A 2; restaurant); *Darmstadt-Nord* (p. 46); *Darmstadt-Süd* (p. 36); *Ost-Bahnhof* (Pl. F 2), on the Odenwald railway (p. 46).

Air Service, comp. pp. xvii-xix.

Hotels. At the main station: *Bahnhof* (Pl. h; A 2), 45 R. from 4 ℳ, well spoken of; *Post* (Pl. p.; A 2), 16 R. from 5 ℳ. — In the town: **Traube* (Pl. a; C 2), Luisen-Platz 6, 100 R. (30 with baths) at 4-7, D. 3-4, P. 10-14 ℳ; *Darmstädter Hof* (Pl. g; C 3), Grafen-Str. 22, 35 R. at 4-10, D. 3 ℳ; *Köhler* (Pl. c; B 3), Rhein-Str. 48, 55 R.; *Prinz Heinrich* (Pl. f; B 2), Bleich-Str. 48; *Prinz Karl* (Pl. e; D 3), Karl-Str. 1, plain.

Pensions. *Gaulé*, Heinrich-Str. 55 (Pl. C D 4), 20 R., P. 6-8 ℳ; *Internationale*, Saalbau-Str. 72 (Pl. C 3, 4), 28 R., P. 5½-7 ℳ.

Restaurants. Beer: *Sitte*, Karl-Str. 15 (Pl. D 3); *Alte Post*, Ernst-Ludwig-Str. 1 (Pl. D 2); *Saalbau* (Pl. C 4), with garden; *Hess*, Kirch-Str. 3 (Pl. D 2, 3). — Wine: *Bender*, Elisabethen-Str. 23 (Pl. B C 3); *Rheingauer Weinstube*, Luisen-Platz 1 (Pl. C 2); *Reichshof*, Rhein-Str. 35 (Pl. B C 2).

Cafés. *Ernst-Ludwig*, Rhein-Str. 12 (Pl. B C 2); *Schloss-Café*, Rhein-Str. 2; *Oper*, Theater-Platz 1 (Pl. D 2); *Herrngarten-Café* (p. 34).

Tramways (comp. the Plan) every 10 min. in the town; also to *Eberstadt* (p. 36) or to *Arheilgen* (see above), starting from Louisen-Platz (Pl. C 2), and to *Griesheim*, starting from the Schloss (Pl. D 2).

Baths. *Marien-Bad*, Landgraf-Philipp-Anlage 62 (Pl. B 2, 3). — Swimming-baths in the *Woog* (Pl. F 2); *Municipal Swimming Bath* (Schwimmbad, Pl. D E 2), Mühl-Str. 38.

Post Office (Pl. C 2). — Inquiry Office in the 'Wartehalle' in Ernst-Ludwig-Platz (Pl. D 2; week-days 8-7, Sun. 9-12).

Theatres. *Grosses Haus*, in Theater-Platz (Pl. D 2), and *Kleines Haus*, opposite, to the E., both state theatres (Landes-Theater).

Art Exhibition in the *Kunstverein*, Rhein-Str. 55 (Pl. B 2).

Golf Course (9 holes) of the Grossherzoglicher Golf Club (secretary at Heinrich-Str. 47), on the Darmstadt-Niederramstadt road (tramway No. 2, 20 min.).

Times of Admission.

Industrial Museum (see below), Sun. 11-1, week-days 11-12.30, free.

Kranichstein, Jagdschloss (p. 35). Parties are conducted round at 10, 11, 3, 4, and 5; 1-8 persons 5 ℳ, each additional pers. 50 pf.

Landes-Museum (p. 32), free on Sun. 10-1, Wed. 11-1 & 3-5 (2-4 in winter), and Fri. 11-1; 1 ℳ on Tues., Thurs., and Sat. 11-1.

Municipal Museum (p. 32), free on Sun. 11-1 & 3-5.

Porcelain Collection (p. 34), week-days 9-1 & 3-5, Sun. 11-1; 2 ℳ.

Schloss Museum (p. 32). Parties are conducted round at 11, 11.30, 3.30, and 4, in winter at 11 and 11.30 only (duration of visit 1½ hr.); closed on Sat.; adm. 1 ℳ.

State Library (p. 32), Mon. to Fri. 9-1 & 3-5 (Tues. & Fri. 3-6), Sat. 9-1 only.

Chief Attractions (½ day): Schloss (p. 32), Landes-Museum (p. 32), and Mathildenhöhe (p. 35).

Darmstadt (480 ft.), a town of 89,500 inhab., with broad streets and tasteful gardens, is the capital of the free state (formerly the grand duchy) of Hesse and the seat of a technical academy. Though dating from the 12th cent. and the residence of the Landgraves of Hesse-Darmstadt since 1567, it was a place of no importance down to the close of the 18th cent., being overshadowed by the neighbouring trading-centres of Frankfurt and Mainz. In spite of the fact that the building operations of Ludwig I. (1790-1830) and his successors imparted to it a more substantial appearance, it still maintained the character of a quiet official town. It was not until the last quarter of the 19th cent. that the rapid development of its industry transformed it into a centre of animated traffic. Iron-foundries, boiler-factories, and machine-shops are its chief industrial establishments, while its chemical and pharmaceutical works are also important. Under Grand Duke Ernst Ludwig, who succeeded to the throne in 1892 and abdicated in 1918, Darmstadt became an advanced post of applied art, through the activity of the architects J. Olbrich (d. 1908), K. Hofmann, A. Messel (d. 1909), Pützer, and A. Müller, and the sculptors and craftsmen Habich, Behrens, Scharvogel, and Kleukens. The art-schools at Darmstadt and the factories of artistic furniture have a considerable reputation.

From the *Main Railway Station* (Haupt-Bahnhof; Pl. A 2), built by Pützer in 1912, the broad Rhein-Strasse leads E. to the palace. From this Neckar-Strasse diverges to the right, and in the latter, immediately to the right, adjoining No. 1 (somewhat back from the street), is the *Industrial Museum* (Gewerbe-Museum; Pl. B 3; adm., see above), with an interesting collection of ceramics, etc.

Farther on, to the right, is the *Stadthaus*, beyond which is Louisen-Platz (Pl. B 2). In the centre of this square is a bronze statue of *Grand Duke Ludwig I.*, by Schwanthaler (1844), borne by a red sandstone column 140 ft. in height. On the left side of the square, which also contains two basins by Olbrich (1908), is the *Kanzlei-Gebäude* (1780), while to the right are the *Ständehaus* (House of the Estates) and the *Old Palace* (1804). *Justus von Liebig* (1803-1873; see below), the celebrated chemist, is commemorated by a monument (by H. Jobst, 1913) in the N.E. angle of the square. — In Mathilden-Platz, close by, is a bust of *Abt Vogler* (1749-1814), the teacher of Weber and Meyerbeer. At its N. end are the old and new *Law Courts* (Justiz-Gebäude; Pl. C 2), the latter having been added by K. Hofmann in 1905.

The **Schloss** (Pl. D 2; the former Grand-Ducal Palace) is an irregular group of buildings surrounded by a moat (now dry), begun in 1375 and rebuilt by Landgrave George I. in 1568-95; the N. portal is a good specimen of the German Renaissance (1628). The bulk of the building was erected in 1716-27 by Louis Remy de la Fosse. The tower contains a chime of bells (1671).

The interior, fitted up in the rococo and Empire styles, now accommodates the **Schloss Museum** (adm., see p. 31). On the first floor is an exhaustive collection of Hessian uniforms and interesting collections of tobacco-pipes (including some with three bowls) and walking-sticks; portraits of princes, military souvenirs, etc. The chief treasure (shown last) is the celebrated **Madonna with the family of Burgomaster Meyer of Bâle, by *Holbein the Younger*, painted c. 1526. The second floor, with the former grand-ducal apartments, contains collections of weapons. — The *State Library* (Landes-Bibliothek; adm., see p. 31), on the middle floor (reached from the Markt-Platz by a flight of steps), consists of 700,000 vols. (including 2500 incunabula and over 4000 MSS.).

In the square in front of the palace stands a bronze equestrian statue of *Grand Duke Ludwig IV.* (Pl. D 2; d. 1892), by F. Schaper. The *Weisser Turm*, at the beginning of Ernst-Ludwig-Str., is the only relic of the old fortifications. The *Municipal Museum*, at Schlossgraben 9, behind the Schloss, contains plans and views, furniture, and Odenwald peasant art (adm., see p. 31). — To the S.E., in the Grosse Kaplanei-Gasse (Pl. D 2), is the house (re-erected in 1928) where Justus von Liebig (see above) was born in 1803.

The ***Landes-Museum** (Pl. C D 2), built in 1897-1902 from the designs of A. Messel, contains collections illustrating the history of art and civilization, and also natural history collections. The picture-gallery includes several interesting examples of the early German (Stephan Lochner) and the Netherlandish (Rembrandt, Rubens) schools and a large array of paintings and drawings by Arnold Böcklin; the sculptures in stone and wood and the collection of industrial art also merit inspection. Illustrated catalogue of the paintings, 3 *M*; guide to the mineralogical and geological section, 50 pf.; several special guides (30 pf. each). Adm., see p. 31.

To the right of the entrance-hall: *Industrial Art* and *Plastic Works* of the 16-18th cent., *Prehistoric, Archæological,* and *Ethnographical Collections.*

Room 6. *Industrial Art,* including admirable specimens of goldsmith's work of the German Renaissance. — Behind, in the glass-roofed court (4), is a Roman mosaic pavement from Vilbel (p. 29). — Steps descend to Rooms 7-10 in the basement, containing the *Archæological and Ethnographical Collections.* — Returning to the covered court, we pass through Corridor 3, with *Prehistoric, Ancient, and Frankish Antiquities,* into Room 5: *Renaissance and Baroque Sculptures.* — On the first floor of the tower is the cabinet of *Coins and Medals.*

To the left of the entrance-hall: *Weapons and Armour, Ecclesiastical Art, Domestic Interiors,* and *Small Works of Art.*

Room 11. *Weapons and Armour,* including inlaid guns and pistols; a large catapult (so-called ballista; 16th cent.); and armour and weapons of considerable technical interest, found at the Tannenberg (p. 36). — We pass through the second door in the N. wall.

Rooms 12-14 open off a courtyard containing tombstones and coats-of-arms. — *Church Room* (12 & 13): Romanesque stone portal, *Stained Glass from the Middle Rhine (13th cent. in the choir, 15th cent. in the nave), and Gothic wood-carvings. — **Romanesque Room* (14), with smaller examples of Rhenish and other mediæval art (elaborately ornamented reliquaries, small altars, ivory reliefs, etc.). — Returning to Rooms 12 & 13 we pass through the Romanesque portal (see above).

The *Art-Historical Collections* (in the two upper stories of the W. wing) include Gothic plastic works (mostly from the Middle Rhine) and small works of art, and Renaissance panelling.

Nuremberg Room (18) of the 16th cent., with glass panes painted with the arms of guilds. — Chiavenna Room (20), with elaborate panelling (c. 1580). — We return to Room 18 and enter (straight on) Room 17, with old portals and ceiling from Italy; it contains a wooden figure of John the Baptist (Middle Rhine, c. 1520), the *Presentation in the Temple, a masterpiece by Stephan Lochner (1447), and two angels and an Apostle, in terra-cotta (Middle Rhine, 1st half of 15th cent.). — Friedberg Room (16): Altars from Friedberg (after 1350) and Ortenberg in Upper Hesse (early 15th cent.); Crucifixion, from Mosbach near Dieburg (early 16th cent.); *Portrait Head by the master responsible for the sculptures in Naumburg Cathedral (c. 1250), who worked also at Mainz; also Gothic furniture and works in ivory and silver. The adjoining staircase (15) forms the approach to the upper floor.

Upper Floor. Room 21 has a late-Gothic panelled ceiling and furniture from the Tyrol. — Room 22 contains plastic works (chiefly Frankish), of which the most notable are the *Crucifixion (in the glass-case) and other examples of *Tilman Riemenschneider,* and a large Netherlandish Nativity (c. 1500). Room 23, with Renaissance panelling of 1625, from the Upper Rhine. — Rooms 24 & 25 contain furniture, etc., of the 17-18th cent., and wax portraits. — Retracing our steps, we descend two flights of stairs into the basement of the W. wing.

Rooms 26 & 27: Hessian peasant art. — Rooms 28-30: Costumes of the 16-18th cent. and musical instruments.

Main Building, straight ahead from the entrance-hall. On the ground floor is the *Zoological Department,* on the entresol the *Mineralogical and Geological Department,* with fine fossils.

On the upper floor is the **Picture Gallery.**

Italian and French Schools. Room 63 (lighted from above). 160. *H. Robert,* Roman architectural fantasy; *95. *Tintoretto,* Portrait of a man (1565); 96. *Veronese,* Venus and Adonis; 94. *Lorenzo Lotto,* Officer.

102. *G. B. Moroni* (?), Carthusian monk (half-length portrait); 104. *Domenichino*, Self-portrait; 134. *Antonio Canale*, The church of Santi Giovanni e Paolo at Venice.

Early German Schools. Room 64 (lighted from above). *Master of the Darmstadt Passion* (c. 1450), 8A. Bearing of the Cross, 8B. Crucifixion; 9. *Master of the Hausbuch* (late 15th cent.), Crucifixion; *1. Friedberg Altar (from Friedberg in the Wetterau, c. 1390); **Master of the Legend of St. Dominic*, 17A. Scourging of Christ; 17B. Pietà, 18. Capture of Christ, 19, 20, 21. Death, Ascension, and Apotheosis of St. Dominic. Opposite, 22. School of *Meister Wilhelm* (early 15th cent.), Crucifixion, with saints, 14. Altar from Seligenstadt (early 16th cent.). — Cabinets 71 & 72. 31. *Master of the Altar of St. Bartholomew* (c. 1485-1501), Madonna and saints; 78. *G. David*, Madonna with angelic musicians; *56. *Holbein the Younger*, Portrait; *Lucas Cranach the Elder*, 71. Albrecht von Brandenburg, Abp. of Mainz, as St. Jerome, 70. Madonna under the apple-tree; 58. *Hans Baldung Grien*, Christ as gardener.

Netherlandish Schools. Room 65. *180. *Rubens*, Diana's return from the chase; 190. *Van Dyck*, Portrait of a lady (1630); 164. *Neufchatel*, Portrait of a physician; landscapes by *Aert van der Neer* (265), *Bril* (167), and *Momper* (171). — Room 66. **Rembrandt*, Scourging of Christ (1658); 261. *B. Fabritius*, Scalp inspection; 255, 256. *G. Flinck*, Portraits; 254. *Jacob Backer*, Full-length portrait of a lady. — Cabinets 67-70. Works by *J. Ruisdael* (229), *Porcellis* (304), *P. Claesz* or *G. W. Heda* (225), *P. de Hooch* (?; 272), *Adriaen van Ostade* (233, 234), *Gonzales Coques*, *A. Brouwer*, *D. Teniers*; *165. *P. Brueghel the Elder*, Dance beneath the gallows-tree; 166. *Netherlandish School* (late 16th cent.), Portrait of a boy.

German Schools (17-20th cent.). Room 82. Landscapes by *Lessing*, *Lucas*, *Rottmann*, *Schirmer*, portraits by *Gläser*, *Lampi*, *F. A. Tischbein*. — Room 81 (lighted from above). *Bantzer*, 527. Hessian peasants, 528. Peasant bride; **Feuerbach*, 488. Iphigenia, 489. Amazons hunting wolves. — Room 80 and Cabinets 78 & 79. Paintings and drawings by **Arnold Böcklin* (presented by Baron Max von Heyl). — Cabinet 77. *L. von Löfftz*, The marine painter; 521. *W. Trübner*, View from the Schloss at Heidelberg. — Cabinet 76. Hessian painters of the 19th century. — Cabinet 75. Romantic School. — Cabinet 74. Painters of the 17-18th centuries.

Opposite the entrance of the gallery steps ascend to the *Cabinet of Engravings* (varying exhibitions).

Between the museum and the *Theatre* (Pl. D 2) are statues, by Scholl (1854), of *Landgrave Philip the Generous* (d. 1567) and his son *George I.* (d. 1596), founder of the grand-ducal family. Opposite the theatre, to the E., is the *Kleines Haus*, built as a riding-school in 1606, remodelled as an 'Opera House' in 1710, and used as a theatre again since 1922.

An ivy-clad hill in the Herrn-Garten (Pl. C D 1), behind the theatre, marks the resting-place of the *Landgravine Henrietta Caroline* (d. 1774), "femina sexu, ingenio vir" according to the inscription on the urn dedicated to her by Frederick the Great. The *Prinzesschen-Denkmal*, by Ludwig Habich, a little to the S., was dedicated by Darmstadt children to Princess Elizabeth (d. 1903). To the N.W. is the *Goethe Monument* (1903), with a fine bronze figure of a youth and reliefs by L. Habich. On the N. edge of the Herrn-Garten is the fine *Prinz-Georg-Palais* (18th cent.), containing a collection of porcelain (adm., see p. 31). The *Technical Academy* (Technische Hochschule; Pl. D 1), to the E., was founded in 1836 and now has 100 professors and 2750 students.

In the Markt (Pl. D 2) stands the *Rathaus*, a simple Renaissance building of 1599. The *Stadt-Kirche* (Pl. D 3), to the S.E., dates from the late 15th cent.; the Gothic choir contains the large Renaissance monument of Landgrave George I. (1589). — To the S.W. is Ludwigs-Platz, with the *Bismarck Fountain*, by Habich (1906).

The Rom. Cath. *Ludwigs-Kirche* (usual entrance at the S.E. angle), in Wilhelminen-Platz (Pl. C 3), was built by Moller in 1822-27 in the style of the Pantheon at Rome. It contains the fine marble sarcophagus of Grand Duchess Mathilde (d. 1882), by Widnmann. — On the N. side of the square is a monument by Habich (1902) to Princess Alice (Grand Duchess of Hesse-Darmstadt, comp. below; third child of Queen Victoria; 1843-78); on the W. side is the *Neues Palais*, built in 1862-65 in the Italian Renaissance style and belonging to the former Grand Duke.

To the E. of the town, above the *Alice Hospital* (Pl. E 1; tramway halt), rises the ***Mathildenhöhe** (Pl. E F 1, 2), with the modern *Russian Chapel*. The Mathildenhöhe is occupied by the villas of an *Artists' Colony* ('Künstlerkolonie'), with the *Ernst Ludwig House* (1901), and by numerous other villas. Here also are the *Exhibition Building* (Ausstellungsgebäude; 1908) and the *Hochzeits-Turm*, a tower 160 ft. in height, erected in honour of the second marriage (1905) of Grand Duke Ernst Ludwig (p. 31; adm. 20 pf.; view). All these buildings were erected under the superintendence of Olbrich. Albinmüller's rectangular basin in front of the chapel and B. Hoetger's sculptures in the 'Platanenhain' were executed for the exhibition of 1914. In the Alexandra-Weg is a monument to *Gottfried Schwab* (d. 1903), the local poet, by Habich. — Farther E., beyond the Odenwald railway (*Ost-Bahnhof*, see p. 46), are the *Löwen-Tor*, by Albinmüller (1926), and the *Rosenhöhe* (Pl. G 1, 2), with the palace of the same name and the *Grand Ducal Mausoleum*, containing the remains of Grand Duke Ludwig IV. (d. 1892) and his wife, Princess Alice (see above).

To the S.E. of the town stretches a villa quarter, with buildings by K. Hofmann, Wickop, Messel, and other architects (tramways at Ohly-Strasse and Schiesshaus-Strasse). The Prot. *Paulus-Kirche* (Pl. E, 4), in Ohly-Strasse, was built by Pützer (1907); in the tympanum of the main portal is a Crucifixion by Robert Cauer.

Environs of Darmstadt. Pleasant walks may be made in the extensive woods round the town. — Tram from Ernst-Ludwig-Platz (Pl. C D 2) to (¼ hr.) the *Steinbrücker Teich*, near the *Oberwaldhaus* (restaurant). *Jagdschloss Kranichstein*, erected in the baroque style c. 1690, 20 min. to the N., contains a large collection of antlers and hunting-pictures (adm., see p. 31). The forester's house of *Einsiedel* (restaurant) lies 1¼ hr. farther E. — To the S. is the *Ludwigshöhe* (795 ft.; ¼ hr. from the Böllenfall-Tor tram-terminus), with a

view-tower and restaurant; the *Marienhöhe* (745 ft.), 5 min. farther on, commands a view as far as the Bergstrasse (see below). To the S.E., opposite the Ludwigshöhe, is the *Dommerberg* (948 ft.), with a Bismarck tower (1908); 1/2 hr. farther on lies Niederramstadt-Traisa (p. 46).

Railway from Darmstadt to *Eberbach*, see R. 3a; to *Aschaffenburg*, see p. 249; to *Worms*, see Baedeker's 'Rhine'.

The next station on the Railway to Heidelberg is (18 3/4 M. from Frankfurt) *Darmstadt-Süd.* — Near this point begins the *Bergstrasse* (p. 45), an ancient road skirting the fruit and vine clad W. slopes of the Odenwald (to which the name 'Bergstrasse' is sometimes applied in a wider sense), and leading to Heidelberg. — 21 1/4 M. *Eberstadt* (Hotel Traube), 20 min. E. of the station (tram to Darmstadt, see p. 30). A branch-line runs hence to (1 1/4 M.) *Pfungstadt* (Hotel Strauss), a busy little beer-brewing town with 7350 inhabitants. — On the hills to the left rises the ruined castle of *Frankenstein* (1300 ft.; c. 1250), commanding a fine view (inn). The chapel contains tombs of the 16-17th centuries. — 25 1/2 M. *Bickenbach* (384 ft.).

From Bickenbach to Seeheim, 2 3/4 M., branch-railway in 1/4 hr. — 1 M. *Alsbach* (Krone, plain). Above, to the S., 1/2 hr. from Alsbach and 3/4 hr. from Zwingenberg (see below), is *Burg Bickenbach* or the *Alsbacher Schloss* (775 ft.), with an embattled tower. From this point we may ascend the Melibokus (see below) in 3/4-1 hr., or follow the winding 'Herrenweg' (blue and white marks) to the (1 1/4 hr.) Auerbacher Schloss (p. 37), or walk on to (1 hr.) Jugenheim. — 2 M. **Jugenheim** (410 ft.; Goldene Krone, 95 R.; Waldfrieden, 12 R. at 2, P. 5 1/2-6 ℳ; Deutsches Haus, 12 R.) is a favourite summer resort, with numerous villas. To the Felsberg, see p. 49. About 20 min. S.E. is the château of *Heiligenberg* (710 ft.; fine views in the park), the former residence of Prince Louis of Battenberg, Marquis of Milford Haven (1854-1921; eldest son of Prince Alexander of Hesse, see below). On the way to the château we pass a ruined convent, near which are some (immured) gravestones of the 15th cent. and the 'Cent-Linde', an old lime-tree marking the site of an ancient 'Centgericht' or Court of a Hundred. On an eminence to the W. are a conspicuous golden cross, erected by Empress Mary of Russia (d. 1880) to her mother, the Grand Duchess Wilhelmina (d. 1836), and the mausoleum of Prince Alexander of Hesse (1823-88), whose 3rd son, Prince Henry of Battenberg (d. 1896) married Princess Beatrice, youngest daughter of Queen Victoria, in 1885. — 2 3/4 M. **Seeheim** (450 ft.; Hufnagel, 35 R. at 2-3 1/2, P. 5-6 1/2 ℳ, very fair; Victoria) was the summer residence of the Grand Dukes of Hesse. Their Schloss is now an annexe of the Hotel Hufnagel. Above Seeheim rises the ruined castle of *Tannenberg* (1115 ft.), destroyed in 1399; it is scarcely visible from below.

28 M. **Zwingenberg** *in Hessen* (318 ft.; Löwe, with garden; Fuchsbau, 16 R. at 1 1/2-2, P. 5-6 ℳ), an old town with 2060 inhab., lies at the foot of the wooded *Melibokus* or *Malchen* (1696 ft.; the highest point of the Bergstrasse), consisting entirely of granite. On the summit is a tower, erected in 1772 (gratuity; rfmts.).

The Ascent of the Melibokus, often combined with that of the Felsberg (p. 48), may be made from Alsbach, Jugenheim, Zwingenberg, or Auerbach. Paths all marked. — From Alsbach (see above; 1 1/4 hr.) we

Exerzierplatz
Herrn Garten
Oberfeld
Rosen-höhe
Mausoleum
Pal. Rosenhöhe
Mathilden-Höhe
Ostbahnhof
Hauptbahnhof
Güterbahnhof
Main-Neckar-Bahnhof
Elisabethen Stift
Schloss
Theater
Museum
Marktplatz
Rathaus
Dragoner-Kas.
Kavallerie-Kasernen
Artill.-Kas.
Neues Pal.
Ludwigsplatz
Realschule
Polizeidirektion
Landgerichtsgebäude
Landes-Kammer
Stadthaus
Volksbad
Synag.
Post
Hospital
Justizgebäude
Infanterie-Kas.
Pionier-Kas.
Reit-Bahn
Exerzierhaus
Saalbau
Orangerie
Botan. Garten
Friedhof
Flugplatz
DARMSTADT
1 : 21700
Meter
Rheinstrasse
Bismarckstrasse
Wilhelminenstrasse
Heidelberg
Karlsruhe
Eberstadt
Pfungstadt
Bessungen
Arheilgen
Darmstadt
Elektr. Strassenbahn
Geograph. Anstalt von
Wagner & Debes Leipzig

Eberstadt
Pfungstadt
Ob.-Ramstadt
Nied.-Ramstadt
Nied.-Modau
Ob.-Modau
Rohrbach
Wembach
REINHEIM
Ueberau
Klingen
Gr.-Bieberau
HERING
Nieder-Beerbach
Pfaffen-Beerbach
Ob.-Beerbach
Neuschoer Hohe
Scheiern
Bickenbach
Dürsberg
Niederhausen
Lichtenberg
Ober-Hausen
Brensbach
Wallbach
Frank. Crumbach
Pfaffen-Crumbach
Reichelsheim
Rimhausen
Winterkasten
Kirchbrombach
Langen-Brombach
Zell
Sorsby
Steinbach
Ober-Steinbach
Ernsbach
Sandbach
Rosbach
Bletchbach
NEUSTADT
Höchst
Wiebelsbach
Ulfenbach
Rimhorn
Münling
Grumbach
Breitenbrunn
Fürstengrund
König
Kimbach
Gaiten-Gesäss
MICHELSTADT
Stockheim
Erbach
Kurzberg
Erlenbach
Erbuch
Rexrod
Hetzbach
Krappenbuch
BEERFELDEN
Schöllenbach
Falken-Gesäss
Finkenbach
Rensberg
Hohe Wurte
Ober-Mossau
Unter-Mossau
Hesselbrunn
Strümpfelbrunn
Wald-Katzenbach
Ober-Katzenbach
Ober-Bielbach
Schollbrunn
Lützelsachsen
Hohensachsen
Ob.-Flockenbach
Grosssachsen
Leutershausen
Hohe Wand
Schriesheim
WEINHEIM
Birkenau
Sulzbach
Nied.-Liebersbach
Ob.-Liebersbach
Laudenbach
Rimbach
Baumbach
Fürth
Ellenbach
Zotzenbach
Kocherbach
Affolterbach
Wald-Michelbach
Ober-Hambach
Nieder-Hambach
Löhrbach
Siegelsbrunn
Abtsteinach
Schönmattenwag
Unter-Flockenbach
Trösel
Ob.-Flockenbach
Rippenweier
Lampenhain
Leutershausen
Ursenbach
Heiligkreuzsteinach
Altenbach
Wilhelmsfeld
Oberflockenbach
Unter-Flockenbach
Finkenbach
Gammelsbach
Rothen-Berg
Brombach
Busskopf
Langenthal
Ob.-Beerbach
Hohe Wurte
Ahlbudorf
Oberflockenbach
Unter-Flockenbach
Hirschhorn
Schönau
Pleutersbach
Rockenau
Mückenloch
Neckarsteinach
Darsberg
Neckarsteinach
Seckenbrunn
Schwanheim
Neckargemünd
Neckarhausen
Neckarkatzenbach
Neckarsteinach
Neckargemünd
Heidelberg
Königstuhl
Schlierbach
Ziegelhausen
Wieblingen
Handschuhsheim
Neuenheim
Eppelheim
Plankstadt
Schwetzingen
Ketsch
Hockenheim
Oftersheim
Sandhausen
Dossenheim
Schriesheim
Ursenbach
Weinheim
Birkenau
Mückenloch
Haag
Neuenkirchen
Oberschwarzach
Neckarkatzenbach
Geograph. Anstalt von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig
1:250 000
Engl. Miles

may ascend either viâ Burg Bickenbach or by another path more to the E. — From Jugenheim (p. 36; $1^1/_2$-$1^3/_4$ hr.) we proceed to the mouth of the *Balkhäuser Tal* and then take either the old route (r.; blue and red marks) viâ the *Löserberg* or the new route (l.) viâ *Robertsruhe*. The two routes unite ($^3/_4$ hr.) near the Kattenberger Schneise. — From Zwingenberg ($1^1/_4$ hr.; blue marks) the steeper route leads E. from the Hotel Löwe and ascends the hill; at the fork we mount the steps to the right, pass through a gate of the old fortifications (1532), and then ascend gently through a small fir-wood over the *Luzieberg*; in 25 min. more we regain the road, which is furnished with direction-posts. — From the Auerbacher Schloss (see below; $^3/_4$-1 hr.; yellow marks) we follow the 'Herrenweg' to the 'Notgottes-Sattel' and then ascend direct.

$29^1/_4$ M. **Auerbach.** — Hotels. *Krone,* with garden, 60 R. at $2^1/_2$-3 *M*; *Weigold* (formerly Bergstrasse), 15 R. at 2-3, D. $1^1/_2$-$3^1/_2$, P. 5-6 *M*; *Auerbacher Hof.* — Beer at the *Schützenhof*.

Auerbach (330 ft.), a picturesque village of 3300 inhab., mentioned as early as 795, is a favourite summer resort, and affords convenient headquarters for excursions in the W. part of the Odenwald (see R. 3). Good wine is produced in the neighbourhood. Ascent of the Melibokus, see above; of the Felsberg, see p. 49.

The **Auerbacher Schloss* is situated on an eminence (1115 ft.; inn) to the N.E. of the village, whence footpaths ascend on the S. and W. sides of the hill in $^1/_2$-$^3/_4$ hr. The road leading through the Hochstädter Tal skirts the S. side. Said to have been founded by Charlemagne, the castle belonged at an early date to the monastery of Lorsch (p. 38) and then to the Electorate of Mainz, of which it was held as a fief by the Counts of Katzenelnbogen. It was partly rebuilt in 1536, but was blown up by Turenne in 1674. The view from the towers is very fine. — A little to the W., below the Notgottes-Sattel, the foundations of the ancient *Kapelle zur Heiligen Not Gottes* ('Chapel of Our Lord's Agony') were discovered in 1892, and the site of the altar marked by a new crucifix. From Auerbach the 'Neuer Weg', which diverges to the left from the path to the castle at the upper end of the village, leads thither in $^3/_4$ hr.

One of the prettiest points near Auerbach is the **Fürstenlager**, a group of shooting-boxes built during the 18th cent., with charming grounds (rfmts.). It may be reached by the road in 20 min. from the Krone inn, or (pleasanter) by following the path to the right indicated by the finger-post opposite the inn. — The walk from the Auerbacher Schloss (see above) to the Fürstenlager is also pleasant: we follow the broad road to the E. as far as the (exhausted) spring in the *Hochstädter Tal* (refreshments at the forester's), pass the mill, and turn W. to the *Neun Aussichten*, a clearing in the wood, where nine picturesque views are obtained through the forest-paths which converge here. Farther on we reach the Fürstenlager ($1^1/_4$ hr. in all).

$30^1/_2$ M. **Bensheim** (330 ft.; Bahnhof, 30 beds at $3^1/_2$-$4^1/_2$, P. 6-7 *M*, well spoken of; Deutsches Haus, 40 beds, with garden, very fair) is a busy town (10,100 inhab.), with half-timbered houses, in a picturesque situation at the entrance of the *Lauter-Tal*, through which the road ascends to Schönberg and Reichenbach (p. 48). It dates as far back as the 8th cent., and till 1802 belonged to Mainz.

From Bensheim to Worms, 15 M., railway in 3/4 hr.— 3 3/4 M. **Lorsch** (5750 inhab.; Hotel Weisses Kreuz) is a village on the *Weschnitz*, with ruins of a monastery (Laureshamense Monasterium), founded in 763 on an island in the Weschnitz and afterwards removed to its present site. In 788 Charlemagne assigned it as a place of banishment to Tassilo, Duke of Bavaria, who had been condemned to death as a traitor. To the E. of the market-place, 1/4 hr. from the station, is the so-called *Michaels-Kapelle (key at Schul-Str. 9), erected by Lewis the Younger, the son of Lewis the German, about 880, in the style of a Roman town-gate. This building, used as a chapel since the 12th cent. (at which time the apse was added), is one of the most elegant and best-preserved specimens of the architecture of the period. The piers supporting the three round-arched portals on the ground-floor are faced with half-columns topped by composite capitals. The upper story, pierced by three small round-arched windows, is adorned with a blind arcade of nine pointed arches resting on Ionic pilasters. The flat surfaces of both stories are chequered in white and red. Lewis the German (d. 876) and his son, and Kunigunde, wife of King Conrad I., are interred at Lorsch. Various stone coffins seem to belong to the Carlovingian era. The 'Nibelungenlied' represents the vaults at Lorsch as the burial-place of Siegfried and Queen Ute (mother of Kriemhilde). Beyond the chapel are some portions of the nave of the monastery church, which was consecrated in 1130. A branch-line runs hence to Heppenheim (3 3/4 M.; see below). — 8 3/4 M. *Bürstadt* (p. 39). — 11 1/4 M. *Hofheim im Ried*. — 15 M. *Worms*, see Baedeker's 'Rhine'.

From Bensheim to *Lindenfels* in the Odenwald, see p. 48.

Near (33 1/2 M.) **Heppenheim** (328 ft.; Halber Mond, 40 R.; 7550 inhab.), to the left of the road, rises the *Landberg*, a hill crowned with three trees, where the provincial tribunals were held in the middle ages. The new domed church at Heppenheim occupies the site of one said to have been founded by Charlemagne. The ruin of *Starkenburg* (965 ft.), reached from Heppenheim in 1/2 hr., was erected in 1066 by an abbot of Lorsch, captured by the Swedes and Spaniards in the Thirty Years' War, and besieged in vain by Mélac in 1689. It gives its name to a province of Hesse. — Branch-line to Lorsch, see above; footpath to Lindenfels, see p. 50; motorbus to Michelstadt (p. 47), twice weekly in 2 1/4 hrs. (4 ℳ 20 pf.).

39 3/4 M. **Weinheim** (395 ft.; Pfälzer Hof, 50 beds at 2 1/2-4, B. 1 ℳ 20 pf., P. 5 1/2-7 1/2 ℳ; Vier Jahreszeiten, in the town, 20 beds), a town of 15,750 inhab., with tanneries and manufacture of agricultural machinery, lies at the union of the Gorxheim and Birkenau valleys. It once belonged to the abbey of Lorsch (see above), and is of ancient origin, though, owing to its destruction during the Thirty Years' War and in the devastation of the Palatinate by the French in 1689, there are few old buildings of any importance. A few towers belonging to the former fortifications, the House of the Teutonic Order (Deutsch-Ordenshaus, c. 1770), and the Rathaus (1554) are the only relics of its former prosperity. The Berckheimsches Schloss has a modern Gothic tower. — To the E. rises the old castle of *Windeck* (722 ft.; 12-13th cent.), with its round tower, commanding a beautiful view. Above it towers the *Wachenberg* or *Wagenberg* (1320 ft.), with a modern castle. —

Pleasant walks may also be taken to the *Fuchsen-Mühle* (garden-restaurant) in the *Birkenauer Tal*, the *Gorxheimer Tal*, the *Kastanienwald*, the *Geiersberg* (1120 ft.), the *Hirschkopf* (1145 ft.), etc.

From Weinheim to Heidelberg, 10 M., light railway in 1¼ hr. along the Bergstrasse. — 1¾ M. *Lützel-Sachsen* (Hotel Traube), known for its red wine. — 2½ M. *Gross-Sachsen* (Hotel Zähringer Hof; Reichsbahn railway station, see below). — 5½ M. *Schriesheim* (Hotel Ludwigstal) is commanded by the ruins of the *Strahlenburg* (670 ft.; inn). — Then past the former stronghold of *Schauenburg* to (7½ M.) *Dossenheim*, with quarries of red porphyry. — 8¾ M. *Handschuhsheim* (Hotels Badischer Hof, Bachlenz; electric tramway, see p. 52), with a ruined castle of the late 15th cent. and a church containing several tombs of the 15-16th centuries. — The line intersects Neuenheim, passes over the new Neckar bridge, and reaches its terminus in Bismarck-Platz at (10 M.) *Heidelberg* (p. 51).

From Weinheim to *Mannheim* (p. 40), 12 M., light railway (3rd class only) viâ *Mannheim-Käfertal* (p. 40). — From Weinheim railways run to *Worms* (19¼ M., in 1 hr.) viâ Lampertheim (see below) and to *Fürth* (see p. 50).

The line now leaves the Bergstrasse. — 43½ M. *Gross-Sachsen* (see above). — 46 M. *Ladenburg* (Bahnhofs-Hotel), the Roman Lopodunum, with the early-Gothic church of St. Gall (on the site of a Roman basilica). The Neckar is crossed here.

At (48¼ M.) *Friedrichsfeld*, junction for Schwetzingen (4¼ M.; p. 44), the lines to (6 M.) *Mannheim* (p. 40) and (6¾ M.) *Heidelberg* (p. 51) separate.

B. Viâ Lampertheim to Mannheim.

Railway. From *Frankfurt* to Mannheim, 50¼ M., in 1¼-2½ hrs. (6 ℳ 10, 4 ℳ 10 pf.; express 12 ℳ 80, 8 ℳ 10, 5 ℳ 10 pf.). — From *Mainz* to Mannheim (change at Grossgerau and Dornberg-Grossgerau), 47¼ M., in 2½-3½ hrs. (5 ℳ 70, 3 ℳ 80 pf.).

Road (from Frankfurt), 50 M. — 11 M. *Mörfelden* (320 ft.). — 16¾ M. *Grossgerau* (295 ft.; see below). — 23 M. *Goddelau* (312 ft.; see below). — 35½ M. *Biblis* (295 ft.; see below). — 42¼ M. *Lampertheim* (305 ft.; see below). — 50 M. *Mannheim* (310 ft.; p. 40).

Frankfurt, see p. 4. — 3¾ M. *Goldstein* (p. 29). The line traverses the Frankfurter Stadt-Wald and the plain watered by the Rhine and the Main, consisting geologically of alluvial detritus and forming the northernmost portion of the Upper Rhine valley. — 16¼ M. *Dornberg-Grossgerau*, where we are joined by the line from Mainz (see p. 30). — 21¾ M. *Goddelau-Erfelden* is the junction for the Darmstadt and Worms railway. — 28 M. *Gernsheim* (Hotel zum Bahnhof) is a small and busy town on the Rhine, with 5000 inhab., mentioned in history as early as 773 and destroyed by Mélac in 1689. It contains a monument (1836) to Peter Schöffer, one of the inventors of printing, who was born here c. 1425. — 33 M. *Biblis*, with a handsome church, is the junction for Worms. — 36 M. *Bürstadt*, on the Bensheim and Worms railway (p. 38).

39¼ M. **Lampertheim** (Hotel Starkenburger Hof), junction for Weinheim (see above) or Worms, with 11,670 inhabitants. — At (44¾ M.) *Mannheim-Waldhof* our line divides, the right branch leading to (47¼ M.) *Mannheim-Neckarstadt* (p. 40), while the left

passes (46½ M.) *Mannheim-Käfertal* and crosses the Neckar to the main station at *Mannheim*.

50¼ M. **Mannheim.** — Railway Stations. *Haupt-Bahnhof* (Pl. D 5; restaurant). *Neckarstadt* (p. 39) and the stations for the light railways to Weinheim (p. 39), Heidelberg, Feudenheim, etc., lie near the Friedrichs-Brücke (Pl. D 3).

Air Service, comp. pp. xvii-xix. Tickets are obtained from the inquiry office (see below). The aerodrome is at Neu-Ostheim, to the S.E. of the town (tram No. 10, see below).

Hotels. **Park* (Pl. p; D 5), Friedrichs-Platz, 120 R. (25 with baths) at 5½-12, B. 2 ℳ; *National* (Pl. e; D 5), 90 beds at 4½-9 ℳ, *Union*, 80 beds at 4½-9 ℳ, both near the station; *Pfälzer Hof* (Pl. a; C 4), Parade-Platz, 80 beds at 4½-9, B. 1 ℳ 80 pf.; *Royal*, 36 beds at 3½-5½ ℳ, *Hessischer Hof*, 30 beds at 3-5 ℳ, *Schloss*, 38 beds at 3-5 ℳ, these three near the station; *Central*, Kaiser-Ring (Pl. D 5), 45 beds at 3½-5½, B. 1½ ℳ.

Restaurants. Wine: *Rosenstock*, N 3, No. 5 (Pl. C 4); *Grethel's Weinstube*, P 4, No. 14. — Beer: *Fürstenberg*, in Friedrichs-Platz (Pl. D E 4, 5); *Rosengarten*, in the Festhalle (Pl. E 4; p. 43); *Arkadenhof*, *Pergola*, both in Friedrichs-Platz; *Friedrichs-Park* (Pl. B 4; concerts in summer); *Kaiserring*, at the station.

Cafés. *Palast*, Heidelberger Strasse (Pl. D 4); *Börse* (Pl. 9; C 4); *Linsner*, L 12, No. 16; *Valentin*, in the Rathaus (Pl. 10; C 4); *Schmidt-Belbe*, D 2, No. 14; *Kettemann*, L 15, No. 10; *Wellenreuther*, D 1, No. 13; *Lederer*, O 7, No. 15.

Motor Cabs. For 1 or 2 pers., 60 pf. for the first 750 m., then 10 pf. per 250 m.; for 3-5 pers., 80 pf. for the first 450 m., then 10 pf. per 150 m. Luggage up to 10 kg. 25 pf., more than 10 kg. 50 pf.

Tramways. 1 & 2. From the Haupt-Bahnhof (Pl. D 5) in and round the inner town (comp. Plan). — 3. From *Waldhof* (p. 44) viâ Ludwigshafen station (Pl. A 4) to *Friesenheim* (beyond Pl. A 5). — 4. From *Feudenheim* (beyond Pl. F 3) viâ the Haupt-Bahnhof (Pl. D 5) to *Ludwigshafen* (Anilinfabrik; beyond Pl. A 5). — 7. From *Sandhofen* (beyond Pl. C D 1) to *Neckarau* (p. 44). — 10. From *Neu-Ostheim* (beyond Pl. F 6) to *Käfertal* (see above).

Steamer to Mainz viâ Worms in 3¾-4 hrs., up-stream in 5½-6 hrs. The landing-stage (Pl. B 5) is below the bridge over the Rhine.

Baths. *Swimming Bath* (Herschelbad), U 3; *River Baths* in the Rhine, above the bridge (Pl. B 5).

Theatres. *National-Theater* (p. 42); *Neues Theater*, in the Rosengarten (p. 43; comedies); *Apollo-Theater*, G 6, No. 3 (Pl. C 3; varieties).

Post Office (Pl. C 4). — Travel Agencies. *Inquiry Office*, N 2, No. 4 (Pl. C 4); *H. Hansen* (Hamburg-America Line), L 15, No. 14; *Norddeutscher Lloyd*, Hansa-Haus, D 1, No. 7-8; *Gundlach & Baerenklau*, Bahnhofs-Platz 7, agents for the Holland-America Line.

Times of Admission.

Art Exhibition (Kunstverein; opposite the Schloss), Wed. and Sat. 10-1 & 3-5 (2-4 in winter), Sun. 11-1 & 3-5 (2-4 in winter); 50 pf.; closed in August.

Kunsthalle (p. 43), week-days, except Mon., 10-1 & 3-5 (2-4 in winter), Sun. 11-1 & 3-5 (in winter 2-4), free; at other times 1 ℳ.

Museum of Natural History and Ethnology (p. 43), Sun. 11-1 & 3-5 (2-4 in winter), Tues. and Wed. 3-5 (2-4), Fri. 5-7; free.

Picture Gallery (p. 42), open free on Sun. & Wed. 11-1 & 3-5 (2-4 in winter); at other times apply to the keeper.

Rosengarten (p. 43), Sun. 1-2, week-days 2-4, 50 pf.; at other times 1 ℳ.

Schloss Museum (p. 41), Tues. to Sat. 10-1 & 3-5 (2-4 in winter), 1 ℳ; Sun. 11-5 (in winter 11-4), 50 pf., on the last Sun. of the month 20 pf.; during unofficial hours 2 ℳ.

Chief Attractions (⅓ day). Schloss (p. 41), Jesuit Church (p. 42), Theatre (p. 42), Rosengarten (p. 43), Kunsthalle (p. 43).

1. Jesuitenkirche C4
2. Synagoge C4
3. Trinitatiskirche C3
4. Concordiakirche D4
5. Rathaus (alt.) C4
6. Allgem. Krankenhaus D4
7. Stadtgeschichtl. Mus. C4
8. Zeughaus C4
9. Börse C4
10. Kaufhaus (Rathaus) C4
11. Oberrealschule E4
12. Ehem. Sternwarte B C4
13. Handelshochschule C4
Industrie-Hafen
Zentral-Güter-Bahnhof
Mühlauhafen
Rinnen-Hafen
Neckar
Neckar-Vorland
Neckarstadt
Jungbusch
Verbindungs-Kanal
Friedrichs-Park
Schloß-Garten
Rhein-Dürkheimer Bahnhof
Rhein-Bahnhof
Hafen
Luisen-Park
Schwetzinger-stadt
Lindenhof
Schulschiff-hof
Kriegswörth
LUDWIGSHAFEN
MANNHEIM
1:28000
Meter
Straßenbahn
Worms
Waldhof
Weinheim
Geograph. Anstalt von
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

Mannheim (310 ft.), the largest town in Baden (242,200 inhab.), situated on the right bank of the Rhine, near the confluence of the Neckar, and connected by a bridge with *Ludwigshafen* (p. 44), was founded in 1606 by Elector Palatine Friedrich IV. In the Thirty Years' War (1622) it was taken by Tilly, the garrison including 2400 English troops under Sir Horace Vere; in 1689 it fell to the French. When Elector Karl Philipp (comp. p. 53) transferred his residence hither from Heidelberg in 1720, the town enjoyed a period of prosperity that lasted until Karl Theodor (1742-99), the next elector, in his turn removed the court to Munich in 1778 (comp. p. 405). For its more recent importance Mannheim is indebted to the development of the Rhine navigation and of the railways. It is now the most important commercial town of the Upper Rhine, coal, grain, petroleum, rice, and coffee being the staple commodities. A considerable manufacturing industry (chemicals, machinery, etc.) has also sprung up (Badische Anilin- und Sodafabrik at Ludwigshafen, p. 44, the Lanz factory of agricultural machinery, and the motor-car factory of Daimler-Benz). A commercial academy was established here in 1908. — Mannheim is the most regularly built town in Germany, being divided into 136 rectangles like a chessboard. The blocks of houses are distinguished by letters and numerals, only those outside the Ring-Strasse being named.

The Schloss (Pl. C 4, 5), the largest palace in Germany, with a façade 656 yds. long, was erected in the baroque style by French and Italian architects in 1720-60 and thoroughly restored in 1896-1903. In the central courtyard (Ehrenhof) are a handsome monument to *Kaiser Wilhelm I.* and two fountains by G. Eberlein (1894). In front of the E. and W. wings are statues of *Grand Duke Karl Friedrich* of Baden (1728-1811) and *Elector Palatine Karl Ludwig* (1617-80), both by J. Hoffart (1907).

The interior of the palace, with stucco decorations in the baroque and rococo styles, now houses the municipal ***Schloss Museum.** Adm., see p. 40; illustrated guide 1 *M.* — Entrance in the central building.

Ground Floor. Twelve rooms to the left contain the Archæological Section, with Roman finds from the Germanic frontier-districts and Greek and Italian objects. — The *Main Staircase* is embellished with stucco-reliefs by Paul Egell and ceiling-paintings by Cosmas Damian Asam (1730).

Upper Floor. Industrial Art Section. During his visit to Mannheim in 1777-78 Mozart played in the **Ritter-Saal*, with stucco-reliefs by Paul Egell (1728-29) and a ceiling-painting, by C. D. Asam (1729), representing the Gods feasting on Olympus. — The *Trabanten-Saal* (No. 128), to the right, has four Brussels tapestries of c. 1680. — The two next rooms (431, 432) contain the Hermannsdorf Porcelain Collection.

To the left of the Ritter-Saal are the *Roter Saal* (419), with furniture, the *Kostüm-Saal* (418), with 18th cent. costumes, the *Möbel-Saal* (417), with German furniture of the 17-18th cent., and the *Gelber Saal* (416), with silver plate of the 17-18th cent. and Frankenthal porcelain. All four rooms are adorned with ceiling-paintings by Antonio Pellegrini (1737). — Next comes the Karl Baer Collection. The *Kamin-Saal* (415) has

Frankenthal porcelain (note the 'Huntsman of the Kurpfalz', c. 1770), the *Pavillon-Eckssaal* (corner-room; 414) Frankenthal porcelain and a collection of watches dating from the Renaissance period to the late 18th cent., and the *Kleinporträt-Saal* (413) busts, plaquettes, and miniatures.

Passing through a short passage (410), containing miniatures and wax portraits, we come to the *Barock-Saal* (409), with a ceiling-painting of 1760. — The *Fayence-Saal* (408) chiefly contains faience from the Palatinate. — In the *Münzen-Saal* (407) are coins, Rhenish and Franconian stoneware, and glass. — We next enter the *Empire-Saal* (406), with souvenirs of Grand-Duchess Stephanie of Baden, Napoleon's adopted daughter. — The *Gläser-Saal* (405) has a rich collection of 'Biedermeier' glass. — Next comes the *Blaues Kabinett* (403).

Farther on begins the Municipal Historical Collection. In the *Theater-Saal* (398) are souvenirs of the most flourishing period in the history of the Mannheim National-Theater, and in the adjacent *Drais-Kabinett* (397) two velocipedes ('Draisinen') invented by Baron von Drais (p. 72). — Then follow three rooms (388, 386, 381) with objects recalling the 'Biedermeier' period in Mannheim. — The *Zunft Saal* (376) contains Mannheim guild-antiquities. — In the *Volkskunst-Saal* (375), costumes, earthenware figures, etc. — Returning by the *Grosser Korridor*, with objects relating to the history of Mannheim, we enters the *Korridor-Saal* (397), with Mannheim pictures and furniture of the late 18th century. — The *Maler-Saal* (420) contains pictures by F. Kobell, H. Sintzenich, and others. — In the *Egell-Saal* (421) are chiefly works by Paul Egell (1691-1752), the Mannheim court sculptor. — The corridor by the staircase has wooden sculptures of the Gothic and baroque periods, including a large carved altar of 1513 with five figures.

In the W. wing of the palace is the *Schloss-Kapelle* and in the E. wing the *Municipal Library* (80,000 vols.), comprising a handsome rococo room.

The **State Picture Gallery**, also in the E. wing, contains excellent paintings of the 17-18th centuries. Adm., see p. 40; entrance in the Kurfürsten-Str., opposite block L 5.

To the left of the entrance, in the passage, are works by Netherlandish masters, including *Salomon van Ruisdael* (No. 178), *Benjamin Cuyp* (No. 108), *Adriaen Brouwer* (important early work), *David Teniers* (No. 249), *Paul Potter* (No. 196), and others. — Beyond the room containing portraits of princes are two rooms with works by Netherlandish painters of the 17th cent. (*Everdingen, Molenaer, D. Teniers*, and others), then two more with Italian pictures, mostly of the 17th cent. (*G. M. Crespi, Lanfranco, Angelo Bronzino* ?, etc.). — There are also a room devoted to French masters of the 17-18th cent. and two corner-rooms containing works by German (*Hans Maler von Schwaz, Cranach the Elder*) and other masters of the 18th century.

The *Schloss-Garten* (Pl. B C 4, 5), the *Friedrichs-Park* (Pl. B 4), and the *Wald-Park* are pleasant resorts.

The *Theatre* (Pl. C 4) was built in 1776-79. Schiller's 'Robbers' and 'Fiesco' were first performed here with the co-operation of Iffland and partly under his own direction (1782 and 1784). The statue of *Schiller*, by K. Cauer, in front of the theatre, was erected in 1862. Adjacent, on the right and left, are statues of *A. W. Iffland* (1759-1814), the distinguished actor and poet, who began his career at Mannheim, and *W. H. von Dalberg* (1750-1806), manager of the theatre in 1779-1803, both by Widnmann. — The *Jesuit Church* (Pl. 1; C 4), with an elaborate façade and a magnificent wrought-iron

gate in the porch, was built in 1733-56 from designs by Alessandro Bibiena; the ceiling-paintings are by E. Q. Asam. The former *Zeughaus* (Arsenal; Pl. 8, C 4), a solid baroque building of 1777-79, contains the municipal *Museum of Natural History and Ethnology* (adm., see p. 40). In front of it is a bronze statue of *Moltke*, by Uphues (1902). The *War Memorial* (Pl. K. D.; B 3), near the former Rhine Gate, is by Volz (1896). — In Parade-Platz (Pl. C 4) is the *Rathaus* (Pl. 10), built in 1724-46 as a 'Kaufhaus' and remodelled in 1903-10. In the same square is a baroque monument by G. Grupello, with a superstructure ('Time's Changes'; 1741) and modern fountain-figures by Hoffart (1894). — In the Markt-Platz (Pl. C 3, 4), in front of the *Altes Rathaus*, is a monument of 1719, with figures symbolizing Mannheim, the Neckar, and the Rhine.

In the Kaiser-Ring, near the Main Station, is a *Bismarck Monument* (Pl. D 5) by E. Hundrieser (1900). Farther N., at the beginning of the E. extension of the town, is the *Water Tower* (Wasserturm; Pl. D 4), behind which is Friedrichs-Platz (Pl. D E 4, 5), designed by Bruno Schmitz. To the left of Friedrichs-Platz is the *Festhalle* (Pl. E 4), called the *Rosengarten*, erected in 1899-1903 by Bruno Schmitz; it contains the huge Nibelungen-Saal, with a frieze in relief representing the legend of Siegfried, and the smaller Musen-Saal (adm., see p. 40). The *Christus-Kirche*, to the E., was completed in 1911. To the N.E., in the Luisenpark (Pl. E F 4), is a *Planetarium* constructed by the firm of Carl Zeiss of Jena, with a dome 82 ft. in diameter (comp. p. 456; adm. 1 *M*). — Friedrich-Ring (Pl. D 4, 3) leads N., passing a monument to the statesman *A. Lamey* (1816-96), to the Neckar, which is spanned by the *Friedrichs-Brücke* (Pl. D 3; 1891) and, farther up-stream, by the *Friedrich-Ebert-Brücke* (Pl. E 3; 1926).

The **Kunsthalle** (Pl. D 5), bounding Friedrichs-Platz on the S., was erected by H. Billing in 1907 and accommodates the *Municipal Gallery (modern paintings and sculptures). Adm., see p. 40.

Ground Floor. Vestibule: *W. Lehmbruck*, Two female statues. — Right Wing. The large hall (lighted from above) contains paintings by *Bühler, Egger-Lienz*, and others. Farther on are the Collection of Drawings and Engravings (19-20th cent.) and the Art Institute (entered from Roon-Str.).

Upper Floor. — Right Wing. The first cabinet contains paintings of the 'Biedermeier' period. — Rooms I & II. German paintings of the 19th century: *C. D. Friedrich, J. Schnorr von Carolsfeld, L. Richter, J. W. Schirmer, C. Rottmann, K. Spitzweg, Hans Thoma.* — Room III. French painters of the 19th century: *Delacroix, Géricault, Corot, *Daumier* (Portrait), *Courbet, *Manet* (Execution of Emp. Maximilian of Mexico, 1867), *Monet, Renoir, Cézanne*, and others. — Room IV. German painters of the 2nd half of the 19th century: **Feuerbach, Böcklin, Marées, Thoma, Trübner, Haider, Liebermann.* — Left Wing. Room V. German Impressionists: *Liebermann, Slevogt, Trübner, Corinth, Kokoschka.* — Room VI & VII. Expressionists and their forerunners: *Hodler, Munch, Nolde, Heckel, Kirchner, Marc, Vlaminck, Chagall: Lehmbruck, Moll, Pellegrini, Hofer, Weisgerber.* — Room VIII. Painters of the most modern

period. Dispersed among the rooms on the upper floor are sculptures by *Albiker, Archipenko, Barlach, Elkan, E. de Fiori, Klinger, Kolbe, Lehmbruck, Maillol,* and others.

The spacious ***Harbours** (Pl. A B 1-4, B 6), at the mouth of the Neckar, first laid down in 1834, rank next to Duisburg as the largest inland-port in Germany. Including Ludwigshafen they comprise 695 acres of water-area and 21 M. of quays, and are admirably equipped with docks, granaries, petroleum tanks, and so forth. The most important of the series is the *Mühlau-Hafen* (Pl. A 1-3), opening off the Rhine and connected with the Neckar by a canal. The manufacturing colony of *Waldhof* (beyond Pl. D 1; tramway, see p. 40) lies to the N.W. of the town.

The *Rhein-Brücke* (Pl. B 5), built in 1865-68 and used by trains, trams, vehicles, and foot-passengers, connects Mannheim with Ludwigshafen. The portals were designed by Durm, the groups of figures by Moest.

Ludwigshafen. — Railway Station, near the Rhine (Pl. A 4). Passengers to or from Mannheim generally change here. — Tramways, see p. 40.

Hotels. *Deutsches Haus* (Pl. n; A 5), corner of Ludwigs-Str. and Kaiser-Wilhelm-Str., 30 R. at 4-5, D. 1½-3 *M*; *Pfälzer Hof* (Pl. o; A 4), Bismarck-Str. 114. — Restaurants. *Gesellschaftshaus*, opposite the Roman Catholic Church (Kath. K.; Pl. A 5), with garden; *Café Luitpold*, opposite the Hotel Deutsches Haus.

Ludwigshafen, an important commercial and manufacturing town with 100,000 inhab., belonging to Bavaria, was originally only the bridge-head of Mannheim. It derives its present name from the munificence of King Ludwig I. of Bavaria (1825-48). The Badische Anilin- und Sodafabrik, founded in 1865, one of the largest chemical works in the world, now belonging to the Interessen-Gemeinschaft Farbenindustrie Aktien-Gesellschaft (p. 6), occupies all the N. part of the town. It produces chiefly aniline dyes (from coal-tar) and atmospheric nitrogen (for artificial manure). The *Luitpold-Hafen* (Pl. B 6) was opened in 1897.

From Mannheim to Karlsruhe, 38 M., railway in 1-2 hrs. — 1¾ M. *Mannheim-Neckarau.* — 5 M. *Mannheim-Rheinau*, with a large harbour. — 8¾ M. **Schwetzingen** (Goldener Hirsch, 8 beds at 4½-7 *M*; Adler, 12 beds at 2-3 *M*), with 9300 inhab., engaged in the cultivation of asparagus and in the manufacture of conserves and tobacco. The Schloss, 10 min. from the station, erected by Elector Karl Ludwig in 1656, was rebuilt by Elector Johann Wilhelm in 1715 after the ravaging of the Palatinate in 1689. The *Gardens (117 acres) were laid out in 1753 by Karl Theodor in the manner of Versailles, and the beautiful old avenues were surrounded with grounds in the English style after 1776. A walk round the gardens takes 1½-2 hrs. (adm. 50 pf., Sun. 30 pf.). Branch-lines to Friedrichsfeld (4½ M.; p. 39), Heidelberg, and Speyer (see Baedeker's 'Rhine'). Tram to Heidelberg, see p. 52. — 25 M. *Graben-Neudorf*, junction for Germersheim or Bruchsal (p. 66). — 38 M. *Karlsruhe*, see R. 7.

Light Railway from Mannheim to *Weinheim*, see p. 39.

3. The Odenwald.

Map, see p. 37.

The **Odenwald,** a wooded mountain-district lying between Darmstadt and Heidelberg, is about 25 M. in breadth. Orographically it stands in the same relation to the Haardt Mts. as the Black Forest to the Vosges. The western portion or 'Vorderer Odenwald', where the older strata (granite, syenite, red sandstone) are in evidence, is a mountainous region with extraordinarily diversified scenery (Neunkircher Höhe, 1990 ft., p. 49; Tromm, 1895 ft., p. 51). The W. verge rises somewhat steeply (1000-1300 ft.) from the plain of the Rhine (Melibokus, 1695 ft., p. 36); its fertile and well cultivated slopes are known as the *Bergstrasse* (p. 36). The Felsenmeer (p. 48) is of particular interest. The 'Hinterer Odenwald', a wooded, less prosperous district, is a plateau formed of variegated sandstone. It nowhere reaches the Rhine valley, except on the S., where the Neckar has hollowed out its lateral valley, commanded by the basaltic Katzenbuckel (2055 ft., p. 63), the highest point of the Odenwald.

Itinerary (two days). 1st Day (6½ hrs.). Walk from Zwingenberg (p. 36) viâ the (1¼ hr.) Melibokus, the (1½ hr.) Felsberg (p. 48), Brandau, and the (2½ hrs.) Neunkircher Höhe (p. 49) to (1¼ hr.) Lindenfels (p. 50). — 2nd Day (5½ or 4½ hrs.). From Lindenfels either by motorbus to (1¼ hr.) Michelstadt (p. 47) and thence on foot to (½ hr.) Erbach (p. 47) and (5 hrs.) Amorbach (p. 250); or walk to (¾ hr.) Fürth (p. 51) and by the Tromm to (3½ hrs.) Waldmichelbach (p. 51), and thence by motorbus to (1 hr.) Hirschhorn (p. 63).

The *Odenwald Club* (headquarters at Darmstadt) has constructed paths, erected belvederes at various points, and published a map (1 : 150,000; with coloured routes).

A. From Frankfurt or Darmstadt to Eberbach.

Odenwald Railway from Frankfurt to Eberbach, 66 M. in 3½-4 hrs. (fares 8 ℳ 50, 5 ℳ 70 pf.). — From Darmstadt to Wiebelsbach, where the two lines unite, 20 M. in 1 hr.

Road, 65 M. — 7½ M. *Dörnigheim* (see below). — 11 M. *Hanau* (345 ft.; see below). — 19 M. *Seligenstadt* (380 ft.; p. 46). — 25½ M. *Babenhausen* (395 ft.; p. 46). — At (32 M.) *Gross-Umstadt* (510 ft.; p. 46) we join the road from (14¼ M.) *Darmstadt*. — 39 M. *Höchst* (530 ft.; p. 47). — 43½ M. *König* (575 ft.; p. 47). — 48 M. *Michelstadt* (725 ft.; p. 47). — 50 M. *Erbach* (720 ft.; p. 47). — 54 M. *Hetzbach* (900 ft.; p. 48). — 56½ M. *Beerfelden* 1300 ft.; p. 48). — 59½ M. *Gammelsbach* (820 ft.). — 65 M. *Eberbach* (425 ft.; p. 63).

Frankfurt, see p. 4; departure from the Ost-Bahnhof. — 3 M. *Mainkur*. About 2 M. to the N., on the hill, is *Bergen* (Zur Schönen Aussicht, a garden-restaurant), a favourite resort of the Frankfurters. About 12 min. N., on the road to Vilbel (p. 29), are the *Bergener Warte* (view) and the battlefield where Marshal Broglie defeated the Prussians under Duke Ferdinand of Brunswick in 1759. — 4¾ M. *Bischofsheim-Rumpenheim*. To the right, on the other side of the Main, is *Rumpenheim*, with a Schloss of the Landgrave of Hesse (1680). — 6 M. *Hochstadt-Dörnigheim*. — 8½ M. *Wilhelmsbad*, with a fine park, another resort of the Frankfurters.

10 M. *Hanau-West;* 11 M. *Hanau-Ost*, junction for Würzburg (see p. 247). **Hanau** (Adler, 50 R. at 2½-5, P. 8-10 ℳ; Riese, 20 R. at 2-3½ ℳ; Post), with 38,400 inhab., is situated in the most fertile part of the *Wetterau*, near the confluence of the *Kinzig* and the

Main. Its industries include diamond-polishing and the manufacture of gold and silver ware. In the market-place is a monument, by Eberle (1896), to the brothers Grimm, who were born here in 1785 and 1786. On the Main, 25 min. W., lies *Schloss Philippsruhe*, belonging to the Landgrave of Hesse.

From Hanau to *Würzburg*, see R. 26; to *Fulda* and *Bebra* (Leipzig, Berlin), see Baedeker's 'Northern Germany'.

The railway now crosses the Main. — 17 M. *Seligenstadt* (Hotel Riesen), with 5300 inhab. and brown-coal mines, owes its name ('blessed city') to a Benedictine abbey founded in 825 by Eginhard, the biographer of Charlemagne. The old church, originally a pillared basilica, forms the nucleus of the present building (13th cent.). The ruins of the imperial residence date from the 13th century.

23½ M. *Babenhausen*, junction of the Darmstadt and Aschaffenburg line (p. 249). The Protestant church, an edifice in the transition style with a late-Gothic choir and aisle, contains some monuments of the Counts of Hanau and a late-Gothic carved altar of 1520. — 30½ M. *Gross-Umstadt* (Lamm, 10 R. at 2½-3 *M*). — 33 M. *Wiebelsbach-Heubach* (see below).

Darmstadt, see p. 30. — 2½ M. *Darmstadt-Nord* (p. 30). — Beyond (5 M.) *Darmstadt-Ost* (p. 30) the line traverses extensive woods. — 8 M. *Niederramstadt-Traisa* (Hotels Post, Löwe, at Ramstadt; Behrens-Hufnagel, 12 R., at Traisa), a garden-city, with many villas. — We skirt the little *Modau*. — 10 M. *Ober-Ramstadt* (Wiener's Inn; motor post to Lindenfels or Darmstadt, see p. 50). — 15 M. *Reinheim* (528 ft.; Hotel Darmstädter Hof), an old town with 2380 inhab., on the *Gersprenz*, is the junction for Offenbach (23½ M.; p. 246) or Reichelsheim.

From Reinheim to Reichelsheim, 11 M., railway in 1 hr. The line follows the busy *Gersprenz-Tal*. — 2 M. *Gross-Bieberau* (530 ft.; Hotel Post), whence a footpath leads viâ the Neunkircher Höhe to (4½-5 hrs.) Lindenfels, passing the village of *Lichtenberg* (inn), with a Renaissance château (886 ft.; 1570-81), now used as a Kurhaus (75 R.; view). — 5 M. *Brensbach* (560 ft.; Post, 6 R.). — 7½ M. *Niederkainsbach-Fränkisch-Crumbach* is the station for **Fränkisch-Crumbach** (Burg Rodenstein, 3 R.), with a château. About ½ hr. S.E. of Niederkainsbach, overlooking the *Kainsbacher Tal*, is the ruined castle of *Schnellerts* (see below). Motorbus from Fränkisch-Crumbach to Reichelsheim and Fürth, see p. 51. — 11 M. **Reichelsheim** (755 ft.; Schwan, 20 beds, Engel, 8 R., both very fair), a prettily situated village, commanded by the ruin of *Reichenberg* (1010 ft.). In a hilly and wooded region, ¾ hr. N.W., rises the ruined castle of *Rodenstein*, from which, according to the popular legend, the Wild Huntsman and his train gallop with fearful din to the castle of Schnellerts (see above). — From Reichelsheim to Erbach or Lindenfels, see p. 48.

18 M. *Lengfeld* (660 ft.). At the top of the *Otzberg* (1205 ft.; 40 min.), round which lies the little town of *Hering*, is an old castle with a massive tower (extensive view).

20 M. *Wiebelsbach-Heubach*, where the line unites with that from Frankfurt (see above).

36½ M. (from Frankfurt) **Höchst** *im Odenwald* (520 ft.; Post, 15 R. from 2½, B. 1, D. 1½ *M*, very fair; Burg Breuberg), with 2200 inhab., lies in the valley of the *Mümling*, which the train now ascends to Erbach.

From Höchst to Aschaffenburg, 20 M., branch-line down the Mümling-Tal in 1¼ hr. (4th class only). — 3¾ M. *Sandbach.* — 3 M. *Neustadt im Odenwald* (480 ft.; Ochsen, 20 R.; Burg Breuberg), above which rises the imposing, partly ruined castle of *Breuberg* (1000 ft.; restaurant). A marked path leads E. from Neustadt to (2½ hrs.) Würth (p. 249). — 16¼ M. *Schönbusch-Nilkheim*, at the entrance of the park mentioned on p. 249. — At (18¾ M.) *Aschaffenburg-Südbahnhof* diverges the line to Wertheim (p. 249). — 20 M. *Aschaffenburg-Hauptbahnhof*, see p. 247.

40½ M. *König* (Hotel Büchner; Kurhaus, 20 R.), with chalybeate springs. — 42 M. *Zell-Kirchbrombach.* The valley contracts. To the right, farther on, is Schloss Fürstenau (see below).

45 M. **Michelstadt** (680 ft.; Friedrich, 20 beds, R. & B. 3½-4 *M*, L. or D. 1 *M* 70 pf., with garden; Altdeutscher Hof, 20 beds; Fürstenauer Hof, 13 beds, R. & B. 3½-4 *M*; Kurhaus Waldhorn, 36 beds, P. 4½-5½ *M*), the chief place in the Odenwald, with 4100 inhab., mentioned in history as early as 741, lies in one of the prettiest parts of the Mümling-Tal. The late-Gothic church contains monuments of the Counts of Erbach and an old library. The Rathaus, a half-timbered structure of 1484, houses an Odenwald museum (adm. 30 pf.). The market fountain dates from 1541. About 5 min. N. of the station is *Schloss Fürstenau*, partly built in the 14th cent., with four towers and an old park, which has been the seat of the Counts of Erbach-Fürstenau since 1355. About 5 min. W. of the Schloss, at the village of *Steinbach*, are the remains of a convent-church ('Einhardbasilica'), founded by Eginhard (p. 46) in 821. The nave, the apse, the smaller apse of the N. transept, and the crypt are preserved (key kept by the keeper of the Schloss). — Marked paths lead to many fine points of view in the environs, such as the *Hermannsberg* (985 ft.; ½ hr. E.), the *Galgenberg* (1352 ft.; ½ hr. W.), and the *Lärmfeuer* (1645 ft.; 2 hrs. W.).

From Michelstadt a road leads E., passing Count Erbach's shooting-box *Eulbach*, to Miltenberg (6¼ hrs.; motor post, see below). In the park of Eulbach the remains of Limes forts (see p. 375) discovered here and at Würzberg (p. 48) have been re-erected.

From Michelstadt motor posts run to *Miltenberg* (p. 250; 22 M. in 2 hrs.), to *Erbach* or *Lindenfels* (see p. 48), and to *Heppenheim* (see p. 38).

47 M. **Erbach** (720 ft.; Odenwald, very fair; Schützenhof), in the Mümling-Tal, a town with 3500 inhab. and a school of ivory-carving, is the principal place in the dominions of Count Erbach. The *Schloss*, rebuilt in the 16th cent. on the site of a very ancient castle, and frequently restored, contains armour, fire-arms, antlers, stained glass of the 13-17th cent., Greek and Etruscan vases, and other antiquities (always open, adm. 1 *M*; catalogue 2 *M*). In front of the Schloss is a statue of Count Franz von Erbach (d. 1823), the founder of the collections. In the earlier chapel is a stone sarco-

phagus of the 13th or 14th cent. which once held the remains of Eginhard (d. 840; p. 46) and his wife Emma (d. 836), brought from the church of Seligenstadt in 1810.

From Erbach to Amorbach, a 5 hrs.' walk (route indicated by white rhombuses). From the S. end of the town we go E. to *Dorf Erbach*, then ascend the valley and, beyond *Ernsbach*, reach the (2 hrs.) loftily situated village of *Würzberg* (1755 ft.), commanding an extensive view of the Odenwald and Spessart. About ½ hr. S., on the road to *Hesselbach*, is the site of a Limes fort (comp. p. 376), with the well-preserved remains of a bathing establishment. We continue E. from Würzberg, crossing the Watterbach-Tal and passing the *Neidhof* (1630 ft.) and the St. Amors-Brunnen to reach *Amorbach* (p. 250).

From Erbach a motor post runs viâ *Michelstadt* (p. 47) and *Reichelsheim* (p. 46) to *Lindenfels* (p. 50).

The train now crosses the Mümling and gradually ascends the E. side of the valley, high above the river. — Near (51 M.) *Hetzbach* (968 ft.) it traverses the *Himbächel Viaduct*, 820 ft. long and 145 ft. high. From Hetzbach a branch-line runs to the little industrial town of *Beerfelden* (1300 ft.; Traube, 12 beds), 3 M. to the S.W., whence the picturesque *Gammelsbacher Tal* stretches down to the Neckar. — Our line penetrates the *Krähberg* (1820 ft.) by a tunnel 2 M. long and follows the winding course of the *Itter*. — 54 M. *Schöllenbach*. — 57½ M. *Kailbach* (Hotel-Pension Stahl; to Ernsttal and Amorbach, see p. 250). — 61½ M. *Gaimühle* (to the Katzenbuckel 1¼ hr.; see p. 63). — 66 M. *Eberbach*, see p. 63.

B. From Bensheim to Lindenfels.

11 M. by Road. Motorbus four times daily in 1½ hr. (1 ℳ 80 pf.). — By the Footpath (marked by yellow triangles) viâ (½ hr.) *Zell* and the wooded *Krehberg* (1880 ft.) Lindenfels is reached in 4 hrs.

Bensheim, see p. 37. — The road ascends the valley of the *Lauter* to (1¾ M.) *Schönberg* (Hotels Sonne, Traube), a village with a château of Prince Erbach-Schönberg (13th cent.). Fine view from the garden of the château and from the church. — 4¼ M. **Reichenbach** (625 ft.; Hotel Traube), a village of 1850 inhab., with a war monument and a fountain in the market-place formed of hewn blocks of granite from the Felsberg.

From Reichenbach the **Felsberg** (1690 ft.) is ascended in 1 hr., by passing the war monument, to the right, and farther on following the route indicated by a guide-post (yellow way-marks). At the top are the Ohly-Turm, with a view embracing the Odenwald and the plain of the Rhine, and a forester's house (restaurant).

On the S. and E. slopes of the Felsberg stretches the **Felsenmeer** ('sea of rocks'), a confused mass of granite blocks of all sizes (nature reserve). During the 2nd-4th cent. a Roman granite quarry existed on the Felsberg; 180 blocks of granite hewn at that period are marked by white numbers. — To the left of the forester's house the above-mentioned route from Reichenbach crosses the Felsenmeer. To the left is the *Altarstein* (No. 28), a cubical block of granite still bearing unmistakable traces of hewing. Farther on are the *Langer Balken* (No. 81; 26 ft. long),

the *Pyramid* (No. 112), the *Riesensäule* (No. 116), a column 30 ft. in length and 3·4 ft. thick, and the *Riesenkiste* (No. 147), an architrave ready hewn, like the Riesensäule.

From Jugenheim (p. 36) to the Felsberg (1¾ hr.; route indicated by a white 'F'). Beyond the château of Heiligenberg (see p. 36) we ascend to the right through the grounds and follow the 'Wilhelminen-Weg' to the *Kaiserbuche* (883 ft.), where a glimpse of the Melibokus is obtained. We next ascend, skirting the wood (view of the Auerbacher Schloss), to the *Staffeler Kreuz* (1345 ft.; Kuralpe Inn), and then to the right (somewhat steeper) to the Felsberg.

From the Melibokus (p. 36) to the Felsberg, 1½ hr. The path (yellow rectangles) ascends on the E. side of the hill (to the right the 'Neunkrümmweg', see below) to the saddle (950 ft.) separating the Balkhäuser Tal from the Hochstädter Tal, and then follows the N.W. flank of the Felsberg.

From Auerbach (p. 37) to the Felsberg, 2-2½ hrs. One path (red and white marks) leads viâ *Hochstädten*, another (yellow marks) viâ the *Fürstenlager* (p. 37). The return should be made by following the picturesque path leading to the Melibokus (see above; yellow rectangles) until we reach the Neunkrümmweg. We take this, keeping high above the Hochstädter Tal, to the Notgottes-Sattel (p. 37), then the 'Herrenweg' (yellow marks; p. 36) to the Auerbacher Schloss.

From Neunkirchen (see below) to the Felsberg, 2 hrs. We first take the path (white way-marks as far as Brandau), skirting the Modaubach, to *Brandau* (1046 ft.; motorbus to Lindenfels or Darmstadt, see p. 50), go on by road to *Beedenkirchen*, and, diverging to the right (yellow marks) from the Reichenbach road at the end of the village, ascend to the top.

Beyond Reichenbach the road to Lindenfels ascends the gradually contracting valley, past the ultramarine works of (6¼ M.) *Lautern*, to (6¾ M.) *Gadernheim* (1155 ft.; Hotels Deutsches Haus, Neunkircher Höhe).

The following short-cut (1¼ hr.; yellow rectangles) is interesting. Diverging to the right from the Lindenfels road to the E. of Reichenbach, by the road leading to Count Erbach's farm of *Hohenstein*, we again branch off to the left at the (10 min.) *Hoher Stein*, a quartz crag projecting from the woods (beside which is a memorial stone to Prince Alexander of Bulgaria, 1857-93, second son of Prince Alexander of Hesse, p. 36), and, beyond *Unter-Raidelbach*, rejoin the high-road at a point between Gadernheim and Kolmbach.

The **Neunkircher Höhe** (1990 ft.) is reached in ¾ hr. by diverging to the left at the war monument at Gadernheim (yellow marks). On the top is a view-tower ('Kaiser-Turm'; 98 ft.) commanding an admirable panorama extending to the Haardt, Taunus, Vogelsberg, and Spessart. About ½ hr. N. (red marks) lies *Neunkirchen* (1680 ft.; Grüner Baum, very fair), with a conspicuous church (1743). Motorbus to Darmstadt, see p. 50.

Among the paths radiating in all directions from the Neunkircher Höhe one (red marks) descends S. to the road and the *Winterkasten*, and thence, passing the view-tower on the Litzelröder Höhe, to *Lindenfels* (1¼ hr.; see p. 50); and another (yellow marks) N.E. viâ *Freiheit* (a little beyond which, to the left, above, is the *Wildweibchenstein*, or 'wild women's stone') and *Rodenstein* castle (p. 46) to (2¼ hrs.) *Nonrod*. From the latter path, 20 min. from the Neunkircher Höhe, the 'Weinweg' (red and yellow triangles) diverges to the left and leads through woods to the (1¼ hr.) saddle above Nonrod (fine views) and thence to (1½ hr. more) *Gross-Bieberau* (p. 46).

From Gaderuheim the Lindenfels road leads past Schmidt's Inn to (8 M.) *Kolmbach* (1340 ft.) and finally crosses the *Kolmbacher Höhe* (1475 ft.; fine view) to (11¼ M.) Lindenfels.

Lindenfels. — Hotels. **Auguste Victoria*, Bensheimer Str. 32, outside the town to the N., in an open situation, 52 R. at 2½-3½ *M.* — In the town: *Hessisches Haus*, 24 R. at 2-3, P. 6-7 *M*, well spoken of; *Odenwald*, 40 R. from 2½, P. from 5½ *M*; *Harfe; Altes Rauchsches Haus; Traube; Darmstädter Hof*, to the S.

Lindenfels (1170 ft.), with 1760 inhab., the finest point in the Odenwald, with a modern Prot. church and an older Rom. Cath. one, is picturesquely situated on an eminence. It is surrounded by the remains of old fortifications and is commanded by a large ruined castle (1310 ft.), formerly the property of the Palatinate. — On the beautiful wooded hill, 20 min. E., is the *Ludwigshöhe*, a small wooden pavillon commanding a fine view. — Attractive views are also obtained from the *Karolinen-Tempel*, ½ hr. N.W. of Lindenfels, in the 'Buch', above the Kolmbach and Gadernheim road and the large syenite-polishing works of Kreuzer & Böhringer, and from the 'Bismarck-Warte' (tower) on the *Litzelröder Höhe* (1483 ft.), reached in 20 min. by a path diverging from the Bensheim road opposite the Hotel Auguste Victoria.

From Lindenfels to Heppenheim, about 3 hrs., pleasant footpath (red and white way-marks). We take the path descending to the left at the last house before the gate of the castle, and then the third path on the right. Beyond *Eulsbach* we climb to the top of the hill on the other side of the valley and at the beginning of the wood turn to the left to (¾ hr.) *Erlenbach* and (½ hr.) *Mittershausen*, a little beyond which we strike the high-road from Fürth to Heppenheim. Following this over the saddle, we then take the path through the meadows on the left to (¾ hr.) *Kirschhausen* and in ¾ hr. more reach Heppenheim (p. 38). A guide-post just beyond Kirschhausen indicates the route to the right to the Starkenburg (p. 38).

From Lindenfels to Fürth, 5 M., motor post thrice daily in ½ hr. A shorter footpath (red rectangles) descends S. from Lindenfels, enters the (10 min.) wood to the left, (25 min. farther) crosses a fir-clad eminence (avoid the path to the left here), and reaches Fürth in 10 min. more.

From Lindenfels to Darmstadt, 23½ M., motorbus in 2½ hrs. (3 *M* 80 pf.), viâ (5½ M.) *Neunkirchen* (p. 49), (8 M.) *Brandau* (p. 49), and (16 M.) *Ober-Ramstadt* (p. 48).

From Lindenfels to *Erbach*, see p. 48.

C. From Weinheim to Fürth.

10½ M., Railway in 1 hr. (fares 1 *M* 30, 90 pf.).

Road, 11 M. — 5 M. *Mörlenbach* (530 ft.; see below). — 10 M. *Lörzenbach* (600 ft.; p. 51). — 11 M. *Fürth* (620 ft.; p. 51).

Weinheim, see p. 38. — The train ascends the valley of the *Weschnitz*. — 3 M. *Birkenau*, a village with 2210 inhab., possesses a Prot. and a Rom. Cath. church, and a château and park of Baron von Wambolt. — 5½ M. *Mörlenbach* (Hotel Krone; pop. 1190).

From Mörlenbach to Wahlen, 10 M., railway in 1 hr. — 2 M. *Weiher.* — 5 M. *Kreidach.* — 6¼ M. *Waldmichelbach*, see p. 51. — 6¾ M. *Unter-*

HEIDELBERG
Königstuhl
Geisberg
Heiligenberg
Ziegelhausen
Schloss
Aukopf
Auerhahnenkopf
Felsenmeer
Wolfsbrunnen
Stiftsmühle
Stiftsburg
Haarlass
Thiergarten
Schlierbach
Bismarckhöhe
Kohlhof
Stockbrunnen
Steinbruch
Speyererhof
Ameisenbuckel
Blockhaus
Sprunghöhe
Wolfsschlucht
Eselsbrunnen
Fischlohstein
Krausstein
Neckar
Kilometer
Engl. Mile
1 : 30.000

Waldmichelbach. — $8^3/_4$ M. *Affolterbach.* — 10 M. *Wahlen.* About 1 M. to the N. lies the village of *Gras-Ellenbach* (Hotel Siegfriedbrunnen); 20 min. S.E. of this village, on the slope of the wooded *Spessartskopf* (1798 ft.), is the spring called the *Siegfried-Brunnen*, where, according to the legend, Siegfried was murdered by Hagen. From Gras-Ellenbach a path marked by red crosses runs N. in 1 hr. to the Lärmfeuer (p. 47).

Waldmichelbach (1215 ft.; Hotel Kaiserhof; Odenwald, 18 R. from 2, B. 1, D. 1-$2^1/_2$ *M*; Starkenburg, 6 R.), a little town of 2100 inhab., is a capital centre for excursions. Fine view from the *Schimmelberg* (1620 ft.; view-tower), 1 hr. N.W. by a route (yellow marks) leading to the hill short of the *Stallenkandel*, on the high-road to Zotzenbach (see below), then up to the right (white marks).

From Waldmichelbach to *Hirschhorn* (18 M.; p. 63) a motorbus plies twice a day in 1 hr. viâ *Schönmattenwaag* (Hirsch Inn at Unter-Schönmattenwaag) and *Heddesbach*.

Another path, marked by white diamonds, leads from Waldmichelbach to (1 hr.) *Siedelsbrunn* (Morgenstern Inn). Thence we may continue to follow the same path viâ *Ober-Abtsteinach*, *Unter-Abtsteinach*, the *Eichelberg* (1730 ft.), the *Schriesheimer Hof* (1427 ft.), and the *Hohe Strasse* to ($6^1/_2$ hrs.) Heidelberg; or we may take the path indicated by blue marks to ($1^1/_2$ hr.) *Heiligkreuz-Steinach* (Hotel Löwe), whence another (red marks) leads to ($1^1/_2$ hr.) *Schönau* (p. 62) and ($2^1/_2$ hrs.) *Neckarsteinach* (p. 62; motorbus from Heiligkreuz-Steinach, comp. p. 62).

7 M. *Zotzenbach*, 10 min. from the village of that name. — 8 M. **Rimbach** (Deutscher Kaiser, very fair) is a village with 2000 inhabitants. — $9^1/_2$ M. *Lörzenbach-Fahrenbach.* — $10^1/_2$ M. **Fürth** (620 ft.; Adler, 7 beds, R. & B. 2-$2^1/_2$, D. $1^1/_2$ *M*), with 1790 inhabitants. To Lindenfels, see p. 50.

Paths ascend from Rimbach (white triangular marks; $1^1/_4$ hr.) and from Fürth (red rectangles; $1^3/_4$ hr.) to the S.E. to the top of the **Tromm** (1895 ft.), which commands an extensive view (belvedere on the top; key at the inn). We then proceed S., passing several hovels, and at the point where the path enters the bushes descend to the left to *Gadern*. Hence the route leads through a pleasant valley to ($1^1/_2$ hr.) Waldmichelbach (see above).

Motorbus from Fürth to *Reichelsheim* (6 M.; p. 46) and *Fränkisch-Crumbach* (9 M.; p. 46), twice daily in 1 hr. (fare $1^1/_2$ *M*).

4. Heidelberg.

Air Service, comp. pp. xvii-xix. — Motor-cars for the Mannheim aerodrome (comp. p. 40) start from the inquiry office (p. 52).

The **Railway Station** (365 ft.) is on the W. side of the town. A new building is under construction about $^1/_2$ M. to the S.W. — The Neckar-Tal line has a second station at the *Karls-Tor*, to the E. of the town (p. 62).

Hotels. Near the Station: **Europäischer Hof* (Pl. a), Leopold-Str. 1, with a fine garden, 120 beds from 6, B. 2, D. 5, P. 14-18 *M*; **Heidelberger Hof* (Grand-Hôtel; Pl. g), Rohrbacher Str. 11, 100 beds at 5-8 (15 with baths at 10-14), B. $1^3/_4$, D. $4^1/_2$, P. 13-18 *M*; **Victoria* (Pl. f), Leopold-Str. 6, with veranda and garden, 110 R. (30 with baths) at 5-8, B. $1^3/_4$, D. $4^1/_2$, P. 12-16 *M*; *Schrieder* (Pl. b), Rohrbacher Str. 10, 100 R. at $3^1/_2$-7, B. 1 *M* 70 pf., D. $2^1/_2$-4, P. 10-16 *M*, very fair; *Reichspost-Reichshof* (Pl. c), adjoining the post office, 55 R. at 4-$7^1/_2$, B. 1 *M* 80 pf., D. $2^1/_2$-$3^1/_2$, P. 11-16 *M*, very fair; *Darmstädter Hof* (Pl. i), Sophien-Str. 9, near the Bismarck-Garten, 60 R. from $3^1/_2$, P. from 9 *M*; *Tannhäuser*, near the station, 46 beds, commercial; *Alt-Heidelberg*,

Rohrbacher Str. 29, 34 R. at 3-5 ℳ; *Bayrischer Hof* (Pl. h), Rohrbacher Str. 2, 50 R. at 3-5, B. 1½, D. from 2 ℳ. — In the Town, 15-20 min. from the station: *Ritter* (Pl. k; p. 56), 40 R. at 3-4, B. 1½, D. 2-3, P. 8-10 ℳ, very fair; *Roter Hahn*, Haupt-Str. 48, 30 R.; *Silberner Hirsch*, in the market-place, wine from the cask, 32 beds at 3-4½, P. 7-12 ℳ; *Holländer Hof* (Christliches Hospiz; see p. xx), by the Alte Brücke, 30 R., well spoken of; *Perkeo*, Haupt-Str. 75, to the W. of Ludwigs-Platz, 19 R. at 3 ℳ. — On the Hill behind the Castle: **Schloss Hotel* (p. 60), first-class, with fine view, 80 R. (25 with baths) at 6-10, B. 2, D. 5, P. 12-20 ℳ. — **Kohlhof*, 20 min. S. of the Königstuhl (p. 61), 120 beds at 4-6 ℳ. — On the Right Bank of the Neckar: *Scheffelhaus* (Waldhorn, p. 61), 15 R. at 3, P. 6½-7 ℳ. — *National*, in Neuenheim, Brücken-Str. 37.

Pensions. *Cronmüller*, Leopold-Str. 55, 16 beds, P. 7-9 ℳ; *Harrer*, Leopold-Str. 32 and 39, 25 R., P. from 6 ℳ; *Dr. Meinel*, Gaisberg-Str. 1, 7 R., P. 6-7 ℳ; *Neuer*, Schlossberg 49, 20 beds, P. 7-8 ℳ; *Silvana*, Leopold-Str. 51a, 16 beds.

Restaurants. **Perkeo*, *Ritter*, see above; *Haeberlein*, Leopold-Str. 53, with café; *Bayrischer Hof*, *National*, see above and p. 51; *Rodensteiner*, Sand-Gasse; *Stadt-Halle* (p. 56), on the Neckar. — Wine Rooms. *Goldene Gerste*, Haupt-Str. 93; *Franck*, Bahnhof-Str. 9. — Garden Restaurants. **Stadtgarten*, in Leopold-Strasse, music in the evening; *Schloss Restaurant*, see p. 60; *Schwarzes Schiff* (bedrooms also), in Neuenheim (p. 61), *Waldhorn* (p. 61), both with view of the castle.

Cafés. *Cafasö*, Haupt-Str. 11, with tea room; *Odeon*, Haupt-Str. 37; *Wagner*, Haupt-Str. 77; *Ritzhaupt*, near the market-place, with confectionery; *Schwehr*, Haupt-Str. 105.

Cabs (all with two horses). Previous arrangement advisable. — Motor Cabs with taximeters.

Circular Drives round the town starting from the inquiry office (see below), four times daily in summer.

Tramways. 1. From the Mess-Platz viâ the Neue Brücke to Handschuhsheim (p. 39). — 2. From the Main Station viâ Haupt-Strasse to the Karls-Tor (p. 56). — 5. From the Karls-Tor to Schlierbach (p. 61) and Neckargemünd (p. 62; 26 min., 30 pf.). — 8. From the Main Station viâ the cemetery (p. 60) to Wiesloch (p. 66; 50 min., 60 pf.). — 11. From the Mess-Platz to Schwetzingen (p. 44; 25 min., 25 pf.).

Cable Railway (Bergbahn) from the Korn-Markt (p. 56) to the *Schloss* (p. 56; 50 pf., there and back 80 pf.) and the *Molkenkur* (p. 60; 1 ℳ, there and back 1 ℳ 60 pf.), every 10 min. in 6 min. (every 20 min. in winter); from the Molkenkur to the *Königstuhl* (p. 60; 1 ℳ, there and back 1 ℳ 60 pf.), every 20 min. in 10 minutes. As far as the castle the line runs almost wholly through chilly tunnels.

Motor Boats (when the river is high enough) Mon.-Thurs. on to *Eberbach* (p. 63; 3½-4 hrs.) and on Fri. to *Heilbronn* (p. 158; 10-11 hrs.; returning on Sun. and Thurs., 5-6 hrs.).

Post Office (Pl. 9), opposite the Main Station. — **Inquiry Office,** near the Main Station, at the corner of Leopold-Strasse (open on weekdays, 8-1 & 2-6).

Theatre. *Stadt-Theater*, Theater-Str. 6; *Festival Plays* (from the end of July to the middle of August) in the Bandhaus (p. 59) and the Schlosshof (p. 57). — *Concerts* in the Stadt-Halle (p. 56).

Illumination of the Castle several times a year. It is best seen from the right bank of the Neckar, between the two bridges. For details apply at the inquiry office (see above).

Times of Admission.

Archæological Institute (p. 55), free on Wed. and Sat. 11-1.
Art Exhibitions of the Kunstverein in the Stadt-Halle (p. 56), daily, except Mon., 11-1; 50 pf.

Botanic Gardens (p. 61), free on Sun. 10-12 (in summer also 3-5) and week-days 8-12 & 2-4 or 5; adm. to the hot-houses 25 pf.
Casts, Collection of (p. 55), free on Wed. & Sat. 11-1.
Palatine Museum (p. 54), daily 9-1 & 3-6 (10-1 & 2-4 from Oct. 1st to April 1st); 50 pf.
Schloss (p. 56). Tickets of admission to the interior are issued (except from 12.30 to 2) next to the Zieh-Brunnen. Parties of not less than 3 persons are shown the interior of the ruins, with the 'Great Tun' and the Friedrichsbau (1 *M* per person; the 'Great Tun' only, 20 pf.).
University Library (p. 55), week-days 9-12 & 3-6 on application to the custodian (gratuity).
Zoological Institute (p. 54), open at any time on application to the caretaker.

Chief Attractions (1 day). From the railway station we proceed to the *Neue Brücke* and follow the right bank (view of the Schloss and the town) to the *Alte Brücke*, which crosses to the market-place and the *Palatine Museum* (also reached direct from the station by following Haupt-Str.). Thence past the university to the *Schloss* (inspected in 2 hrs.). We next walk (20 min.) or take the cable-railway to the *Molkenkur*, and return to the station viâ the Kanzel and the Rondell.

"Old Heidelberg, dear city, With honors crowned and rare,
O'er Rhine and Neckar rising, None can with thee compare."
From *Scheffel's* poem, translated by *J. G. Schurman*.

Heidelberg (395 ft.), with 78,200 inhab. (20,000 Rom. Cath.), is situated on the *Neckar*, at the point where that river debouches from the Odenwald in the plain of the Rhine. Few German towns can vie with it in the beauty of its environs and its historical interest. Conrad of Hohenstaufen, who became Count Palatine of the Rhine in 1155, selected Heidelberg as his principal residence, and under him and his successors the insignificant little place soon became a town of considerable importance. The extension and completion of the castle in the 16-17th cent. is one of the high-water marks of German architecture; its destruction by the French in 1688-89 and 1693 reminds us of the weakness of Germany after the Thirty Years' War. Heidelberg continued to be the capital of the Palatinate for nearly five centuries (until 1685). Karl Philipp (p. 57), the first elector of the Pfalz-Neuburg line, who resided at Heidelberg, removed to Mannheim in 1720 owing to ecclesiastical differences with the Protestant citizens. Since 1802 the town has belonged to Baden.

'Heidelberg', by Rudolf Sillib und Karl Lohmeyer (Stätten der Kultur, Leipzig 1927, 6 *M*), with 47 illustrations, gives a picture of Heidelberg from the earliest times down to the end of the 18th century. — A lively description of Heidelberg and its student-life is included in 'A Tramp Abroad', by Mark Twain (1880), who stayed at the Schloss Hotel (p. 60). Comp. also 'Heidelberg, its Princes and Palaces', by Elizabeth Godfrey (illus.; 1906).

The old town of Heidelberg is squeezed in between the castle-hill and the Neckar; *Haupt-Strasse*, its main thoroughfare, is a busy street about $1^1/_4$ M. long. The newer residential quarters are built on the W. slope of the Geisberg and in the valley, partly in the district of *Bergheim*, which, like Neuenheim (p. 61), dates back

to the Roman period. In this quarter are the *Railway Station* and the *Post Office* (Pl. 9), opposite each other. Adjoining the latter, in Plöck-Strasse, is the *Zoological Institute*, with a museum (adm., see p. 53). On the river are several *Medical Institutes* and hospitals, and lower down the river are factories.

From the railway station we may approach Haupt-Strasse (tramway, p. 52) viâ Bismarck-Platz, from which the *Bismarck-Garten* extends to the left to the Neue Brücke (p. 56); or we may turn to the right and follow Leopold-Strasse ('Anlage'; see p. 55).

In Haupt-Strasse, to the left (No. 97), is a baroque house of 1712, containing the **Palatine Museum** (marked Mus. on the Plan), the property of the town. Adm., see p. 53.

Ground Floor. Roman and Palatine stone monuments. — Staircase. Portraits of the Electors Palatine and their consorts.

First Floor. Landing (9): Baroque furniture; portraits of Friedrich V., Elector Palatine (d. 1632), and his wife Elizabeth (near the window; see p. 57), and of Duchess Elizabeth Charlotte of Orleans ('Liselotte'; d. 1722), daughter of Elector Karl Ludwig (p. 57). — Room 10: Altar of the Apostles, by *Tilman Riemenschneider* (d. 1531); 15th cent. paintings. — Room 11: Sculptures and furniture (down to the 17th cent.); 16th cent. paintings (*Cranach*). — Room 12: Small portraits. — Room 13: Baroque furniture; 17th cent. paintings (*A. van der Venne*, Charles II. entering London; 1660). — Rooms 14 and 15: Palatine furniture and sculptures (18th cent.); works by baroque painters of the Palatinate (*J. G. Ziesenis*, Portrait of Frederick the Great). — Room 16 (Netherlandish painters). *J. Fouquières*, Heidelberg (c. 1618); works by *Caspar Netscher* (d. 1639 at Heidelberg), *Jan van Goyen*, *B. van der Helst*, *Hobbema*, *W. Kalff*, *Terburg*, *E. van de Velde*, etc. — Room 17: Cabinet of engravings (18th cent.). — The staircase-room contains German, French and Italian paintings of the 18th century. — Room 18 (Pompeian frescoes by *P. F. Deurer*, 1804): Faience from Mosbach, Niederweiler, and Strasbourg. — Room 19 (plaster ceiling of the 18th cent.): Porcelain from Frankenthal. — Room 20: Portraits of the 18th cent. (*Graff*, *Tischbein*), Palatine medals, miniatures. — Rooms 22-26 (reached by the balcony opening out of Landing 9, see above): Prehistoric and Roman collections.

Second Floor. Landing (27): Baroque gala-sledge; on the walls, cartoons by *G. P. Schmitt*; baroque sculptures. — Rooms 28-31: Heidelberg members of the Romantic School (including *K. Rottmann*, b. 1798 at Handschuhsheim, p. 39); drawings and water-colours. — Room 32: Fine mediæval and baroque sculptures. — Room 33: *Feuerbach*, Portrait of his stepmother; *Spitzweg*, Flight into Egypt; *W. Trübner*, Self-portrait. — Room 34: Paintings by *G. A. Wallis*, *B. Fries*, and *G. Schmitt*. — Room 35: Old views of Heidelberg. — Room 36: Folk-lore and folk-art.

Farther on is Ludwigs-Platz, with the University Buildings (Pl. 4), dating from the early 18th century. The **University**, the famous *Ruperto-Carola*, after the universities of Prague and Vienna the oldest German seat of learning, was founded in 1386 by Elector Ruprecht I. Its period of greatest prosperity was in the latter half of the 16th and the beginning of the 17th cent., when, under Electors Otto Heinrich, Friedrich III., and Friedrich IV., it was the centre of humanism, and the chief intellectual stronghold of the Reformation in Germany. During the stormy times of the Thirty Years' War

and the devastation of the Rhenish Palatinate by the French it survived with difficulty. It is indebted for its modern development to Grand Duke Karl Friedrich of Baden, who in 1804 provided it with eminent professors and scientific collections, and is now attended by over 2000 students. The assembly hall ('Aula') was restored in 1886, the quingentenary of the foundation of the university; (apply to the janitor, who also shows the Karzer or students' prison; gratuity).

On the S. side of Ludwigs-Platz is the Neues Kollegienhaus (1828), which houses the *Collection of Antiquities* of the Archæological Institute (adm., see p. 52); on the E. side (Augustiner-Gasse 7) is a *Collection of Plaster Casts* (adm., see p. 53). The *Jesuit Church* (Pl. 7), behind, is a baroque structure of 1712-50. The adjoining *Jesuit College* (now a parsonage) has a fine portal (1703).

The **University Library** (Pl. 5), to the S.W. of the university, in Plöck-Strasse (commonly known as 'Die Plöck'), was erected in a French Renaissance style by J. Durm in 1905-7. The library contains over 500,000 vols., about 4000 MSS., 3000 papyri, and 3200 ancient documents. The famous Bibliotheca Palatina was transferred to Rome in 1623 after the capture of Heidelberg by Tilly, and scarcely one-third of the MSS. were returned in 1816. A number of documents, MSS., and printed works are exhibited in one room. Adm., see p. 53.

Opposite the library rises the *Peters-Kirche* (Pl. 3; Prot.), originally erected at the end of the 15th cent., but rebuilt in 1864-70, with a modern tower, several monuments, and two wall-paintings by Hans Thoma (in the aisles).

At the Peters-Kirche ends Leopold-Strasse (the so-called 'Anlage'), the shady promenades of which offer to walkers an attractive route from the railway station to the town. It passes three monuments. Near the Stadt-Garten is a bust of the local poet *K. G. Nadler* (1809-49). Farther on, in Wrede-Platz, to the left of the street, near the Chemical Laboratory (Pl. 1), is a bronze statue of the Bavarian *Field Marshal Prince Karl von Wrede* (Pl. 2; born at Heidelberg in 1767) by Brugger (1860). Then to the right, opposite März-Gasse, is a bronze statue of *Robert Bunsen*, the chemist, who taught at Heidelberg from 1852 to 1889, by H. Volz (1907). To the right, opposite the Peters-Kirche, and on the other side of the railway, are the *Klingen-Tor* (see also p. 60) and a bust of *Karl Metz* (d. 1877), the founder of the German volunteer fire-brigade system. From this point the street, known as the *Schlossberg*, ascends to the entrance of the Schloss-Garten at the Elisabeth-Pforte (20 min.; see p. 57).

Beyond Ludwigs-Platz Haupt-Strasse continues to run towards the E. The Gothic *Heilig-Geist-Kirche* (Pl. 8; sacristan, Augustiner-

Gasse 9), in the Market Place (380 ft.), was erected at the beginning of the 15th cent. under King Ruprecht (p. 57). In 1705 the nave was separated from the choir by a wall, in order that the Roman Catholics might worship in the latter, while the Protestants retained the nave. The choir contains the tomb of King Ruprecht (d. 1410; comp. p. 57) and his wife Elizabeth, sister of the first Elector of Brandenburg. — Opposite the church, to the S., is the *Gasthaus zum Ritter* (Pl. k), erected in 1592 in the style of the Otto-Heinrichs-Bau (p. 58), almost the only house which escaped destruction in 1693 (restored in 1905). On the E. side of the market-place is the *Rathaus* (1703; restored in 1924), containing a new hall adorned with paintings by W. von Lindenschmit. Farther on Haupt-Strasse leads viâ the *Korn-Markt* to *Karls-Platz*, with the former *Grand Ducal Palace*, now occupied by the Academy of Science. The *Palais Weimar*, Haupt-Str. 235, contains an ethnographical collection. At the end of Haupt-Strasse is the *Karls-Tor* (1775; station, see p. 62).

The oldest part of Heidelberg, with narrow and picturesque streets, is between the E. half of Haupt-Strasse and the Neckar. In Pfaffen-Gasse (left) is the birthplace of Friedrich Ebert (1871-1925; tablet), the first President of the German Republic (1919), who started life as a saddler (comp. p. 61). The **Alte Brücke** over the Neckar was constructed by Elector Karl Theodor in 1786-88. Farther down-stream, on the left bank, are the former *Electoral Stables* (Marstall; 15th cent.), now used as a students' dining-hall, and the *Stadt-Halle* (art-exhibitions, see p. 52), with a large hall and a restaurant. Beyond the **Neue Brücke** (1887; tram No. 1, see p. 52), also on the left bank, are numerous university institutes and a radium spring (bathing establishment). A third bridge (fine view) was built close by in 1927-28.

Approaches to the Schloss (cable-railway, see p. 52). Foot-paths: from the Klingen-Tor (p. 55) the Schlossberg (very steep in parts) ascends to the W. entrance; from the Korn-Markt (see above) we follow the Burgweg and after a few minutes turn to the left (shady) to the Altan (p. 59), or ascend the steps straight on to the W. entrance, or take the Neue Schloss-Strasse to the right (road, see below); ascending the Friesenberg from the E. end of Haupt-Strasse, near the Palais Weimar (see above), we either proceed straight on to the Burgweg, or take the path through the Karmeliter-Wäldchen, along the base of the Great Terrace (shady and easy). — Roads: from the market-place by Oberbad-Gasse, which is continued by Neue Schloss-Strasse; from the Klingen-Tor we ascend the Schlossberg (comp. above) and then turn to the left into Neue Schloss-Strasse, or we pass the gate at the beginning of Klingenteich-Strasse and then (after a sharp curve) ascend the Grainberg-Weg, which unites with Neue Schloss-Strasse farther on.

DAS HEIDELBERGER SCHLOSS
1:3000
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100
Meter
Scheffel-Denkm.
Schlossbergtunnel
Karlsschanze
Burgweg
Grosse Batterie
Allan
Zeughaus
Achteckiger Turm
Gerast. Gebäude
Friedrichsbau & Kapelle
Saalbau
Gr. Altanenturm
Dicker Turm
Englischer Bau
Pfalzgrafenbau
Ludwigsbau
Apotheker-Turm
Friesenberg
Grosse Terrasse
Parkweg Schlosshotel
Bibliothek Bau
Springbrunnen
Ruprechtsbau
Ziehbrunnen
Kübelhaus
Konifferengarten
Rondell
Stückgarten
Burggraben (Hirschgraben)
Alter Rittersaal
Oekonomie
Gesprengter Turm
Musik-Parillon
Rhein-Gou
Sellerie
Gr. Wartturm
Fürster-Fürstenbrunnen
Restauration
Burggraben
Brückenhaus
Elisabethpforte
Grosse Grotte
Ober Fürstenbrunnen
Schlosseingang
Alter Dragonerstall
Galerie

The ****Schloss** (640 ft.), situated on the 'Jettenbühl', a wooded spur of the Königstuhl, is the largest, most impressive, and most beautifully situated ruin in Germany, and the richness of its architecture is probably unequalled by any other castle in the country. First mentioned in 1225, it was probably founded by *Count Palatine Ludwig I.* (1214-31). A more imposing building was erected by *Ruprecht III.* (1398-1410; p. 56), who was elected German king at Rhens in 1400. The castle and the fortifications were enlarged by *Electors Friedrich I.* 'the Victorious' (1449-76) and *Ludwig V.* (1508-44). The palatial parts of the edifice were afterwards erected by the electors of the 16th and 17th cent., particularly *Otto Heinrich* (1556-59), *Friedrich IV.* (1583-1610), and *Friedrich V.* (1610-21), the 'Winter King' of Bohemia. The last-named married Elizabeth, daughter of James I. of England, and among their children were the famous Prince Rupert (1619-82) and the Electress Sophia of Hanover (1630-1714), mother of George I. of England. In 1622, when Heidelberg was taken by Tilly during the Thirty Years' War, the castle escaped almost uninjured. It was afterwards restored by *Karl Ludwig* (1632-80). After the death of *Karl*, the last Protestant elector (in 1685), Louis XIV. preferred a claim to the Palatinate, and began the war which involved the castle of Heidelberg and so many others in one common ruin. On Oct. 24th, 1688, the town and castle capitulated to Count Mélac, the French general, who spent the following winter here. On the approach of the German armies, however, he determined to evacuate the place, and on March 2nd, 1689, blew up the fortifications. These were subsequently restored, but in 1693 the imperial commander surrendered the place to the French almost without a blow, and Marshal de Lorge completely destroyed the castle and the town. The *Electors Karl Philipp* (1716-42) and *Karl Theodor* (1742-99) made some attempts to render the castle once more habitable; but in 1764 it was struck by lightning and finally reduced to the condition in which we see it at present. Further decay is prevented by careful preservation and (where necessary) restoration.

From the station of the cable-railway (p. 52), at the top of Neue Schloss-Strasse (p. 56), we pass through the W. entrance of the castle (comp. the Plan) into the Schloss-Garten, laid out in 1808 on the ruins of the fortifications. The paths to the left lead to the *Stück-Garten*, an old bastion, which, together with the corner-tower, the so-called *Dicker Turm* (the front portion of which was blown up by the French), defended the castle on the W. side. The first path passes a tablet commemorating the visits of Goethe and Marianne von Willemer ('Suleika'; comp. p. 19) in 1814 and 1815. The *Rondell* commands a fine view of the town and the plain. The second path passes through the *Elisabeth-Pforte*, erected by Friedrich V. in 1615 in honour of his consort (see above). Between

the Dicker Turm and the Friedrichs-Bau (see below) is the badly damaged *Englischer Bau*, or *Elisabeth-Bau*, which also was erected by Friedrich V.

We now cross the *Bridge* over the S. moat, pass under the *Great Watch Tower*, and enter the *Schlosshof, or castle-yard, the focus of the whole structure. Almost all the architectural ornamentation of the castle was lavished on the inner façades abutting on the court, as the external walls served chiefly for purposes of defence. The irregular grouping of the buildings reveals at once the lack of any systematic plan in their construction. This, however, is directly responsible for the picturesqueness of the general effect, which is farther enhanced by the clinging ivy and the verdant trees. The two most interesting buildings are the Otto-Heinrichs-Bau, on the E., and the Friedrichs-Bau, on the N., both constructed of red Neckar sandstone, with sculptures and details in yellowish sandstone from Heilbronn.

The **Otto-Heinrichs-Bau*, begun in 1556, the finest example of the German Renaissance style, rises in three stories, partly of the Ionic and partly of the Corinthian order, with a strong emphasis on the horizontal lines. The lower story, with the Kaisersaal to the left and the Elector's Rooms to the right (with columns, consoles, portals, and a chimney-piece), is of considerable elevation. The two upper stories, the first of which contained the large dining-hall, are each not more than half as high. The top originally ended in two gables. The whole façade is richly adorned with sculptures, all modern copies (originals, see p. 59). The cornice of the portal, to which a double flight of steps ascends, is supported by pairs of male and female figures. Above it is the bust of the founder, Elector Otto Heinrich, with armorial bearings and an inscription. In the niches between the windows are a number of symbolical statues. In the four lower niches are Joshua, Samson, Hercules, and David; in the middle niches, Strength, Faith, Charity, Hope, and Justice; in the upper niches, Saturn, Mars, Venus, Mercury, Diana, Apollo, and Jupiter, or the seven planets. In the pediments above the windows are medallion-heads of eminent men of antiquity. The designer of this beautiful building, in which Netherlandish richness of form and Italian sense of proportion are combined with German love of detail, is still uncertain. The plastic ornamentation was executed first under the superintendence of *Master Anthony*, of whom we know nothing further, and afterwards (from 1558 on) by *Alexander Colin* of Malines (b. 1527 or 1529), who, however, went to Innsbruck in 1562 to work on the monument of Emperor Maximilian.

The **Friedrichs-Bau*, erected under Friedrich IV. (p. 57) in 1601-7 from *Johannes Schoch's* designs and restored within and without by K. Schäfer in 1897-1903, is an imposing building in the

late-Renaissance style, and consists of three stories (Doric, Tuscan, and Ionic), surmounted by two gables of the Corinthian order. It is simpler and less elegant in its forms than the Otto-Heinrichs-Bau, but more perspicuous in its architectonic proportions. The vertical lines are strongly emphasized, while the massive columns taper towards the top. In the niches are sixteen statues of Charlemagne, Otto of Wittelsbach, and the Counts Palatine down to Friedrich IV. These are replicas of the originals executed by *Sebastian Götz* of Coire (1604-7; see below). — Between the Otto-Heinrichs-Bau and the Friedrichs-Bau is the *Gläserner Saalbau* or *Neuer Hof*, erected by Frederick the Wise in 1544-49, and consisting of three stories of round-arched arcades resting on massive columns.

A vaulted passage (at Pl. K) leads straight under the Friedrichs-Bau to the **Altan*, a terrace constructed in 1610, which commands a beautiful view (the back of the Friedrichs-Bau is here seen to advantage). The footpath (*Burgweg;* p. 56) to the town begins at the base of this platform.

Adjoining the Friedrichs-Bau on the left is the *Bandhaus* or *Königs-Saal*, erected by Ludwig V. for the ladies of the court ('Frauenzimmer-Bau'), but afterwards altered. Farther back is the *Library*, with a late-Gothic oriel, and farther on the *Ruprechts-Bau*, a Gothic structure erected by Ruprecht III., the upper part rebuilt by Ludwig V. The imperial eagle with the arms of the Palatinate recall the election of Ruprecht to the sceptre of the German kingdom (comp. p. 57). Over the entrance is a half-open pair of compasses in a garland of roses borne by two angels; this is a sign that the building is commended to the care of the Blessed Virgin.

Opposite is a covered *Draw Well* (Zieh-Brunnen), with four columns of granite (from the Felsberg, p. 48), which once adorned the palace of Charlemagne at Ingelheim.

Interior (adm., see p. 53). Visitors are first conducted to the ground-floor of the Ruprechts-Bau (see above), where the original sculptures of the Otto-Heinrichs-Bau are preserved; on the first floor is a fine Renaissance chimney-piece (1546). — Thence they are led through the lower rooms of the Library and the dungeon to the casemates of the Englischer Bau (p. 57) and to the Dicker Turm (p. 57); the last should be ascended for the sake of the view. They then return to the courtyard by the Königs-Saal (see above).

In the Friedrichs-Bau visitors are admitted to the chapel, where the original sculptures of the façade are preserved, and to the upper rooms, which are architecturally interesting and have been redecorated.

To the left of the Friedrichs-Bau is the entrance to the Cellar (Pl. K), containing the famous *Heidelberg Tun*, a monster cask capable of holding 49,000 gallons. The present tun was constructed in 1751 by Elector Karl Theodor as the successor to two others, the first of which wasK erected in 1591 by Count Palatine Casimir, the second by the Elector Karl Ludwig in 1664. By the tun stands a grotesque figure of *Perkeo*, Elector Karl Philipp's jester, renowned for his prodigious thirst (c. 1720).

We next cross the courtyard to the Otto-Heinrichs-Bau (p. 58; Kaisersaal), and then pass to the left into the Gläserner Saalbau and to the octagonal tower, which may be ascended (128 steps). Crossing

the courtyard once more, we visit the KITCHENS ('Küchen-Bau') and the GESPRENGTER TURM (see below; fine view from the platform).

We leave the courtyard by the Great Watch Tower, cross the moat (p. 58), and turn to the left in the garden. The *Kraut-Turm* (Kraut = gunpowder), now called the *Gesprengter Turm* ('blown-up tower'), at the S.E. angle of the castle, is of masonry so solid that, when the French blew it up in 1693, only a portion became detached and fell in an unbroken mass into the moat, where it still remains. The tower is 79 ft. in diameter, the walls 19 ft. thick. — A few paces farther on is the *Schloss Restaurant.*

The **Great Terrace* to the N.E., constructed in 1613, commands beautiful views of the castle, the river, and the town. A statue, by A. Heer, of the poet *Viktor von Scheffel* (p. 75) was erected here in 1891. The bench to the E. of the terrace is another memorial (1922) to Goethe and Marianne von Willemer (comp. p. 57). — The plantation of conifers on the *Friesenberg*, below the terrace, contains many rare trees.

Behind the terrace is the *Schloss Hotel* (p. 52; 735 ft.). — About ½ hr. farther E. is the *Wolfs-Brunnen* (590 ft.; restaurant), once a favourite resort of Friedrich V. and his wife Elizabeth (p. 57), and celebrated in a sonnet of Martin Opitz, who was a student at Heidelberg in 1619. According to tradition, the enchantress Jetta was killed here by a wolf, whence the name. We may descend hence, enjoying a series of pleasant views, to (½ hr.) Schlierbach (p. 61), and cross the Neckar to Ziegelhausen (p. 61), where boats are always ready to take walkers back to Heidelberg by the river.

The ROUTE TO THE MOLKENKUR (20 min.; finger-posts; cable-railway, see p. 52) ascends the steps opposite the Gesprengter Turm (see above), passes through a small gate, and reaches the road which passes at the back of the castle. We may now either ascend by the road or by the zigzag footpath.

The ***Molkenkur** (985 ft. above sea-level; 345 ft. above the castle) is a restaurant commanding an admirable view, and is the only point from which the castle is seen from above.

A few yards beyond the Molkenkur is the station of the cable-railway, where four roads meet (finger-post). That on the left descends to the Schloss; the next ascends gently to the Wolfs-Brunnen (see above); the one straight on ascends to the Königstuhl (see below), while that to the right descends to Heidelberg, which it reaches at the Klingen-Tor (p. 55). From the last, after 10 min., a road ('Speyererhof-Weg') diverges to the left and ascends in 5 min. to a bench, commanding an excellent view of the upper part of the town and of the Schloss. A few paces farther on is the **Kanzel** ('pulpit'), a small projecting platform, with a parapet, affording a survey of Heidelberg and the plain. The **Rondell** (800 ft.), reached hence in 5 min., an open space in front of a covered seat, is also a charming point of view. From the Rondell a broad path (indicated by a guide-post 'nach dem Bahnhof') leads by the 'Sieben-Linden' and the Wolfshöhle to Heidelberg, emerging at the Victoria Hotel. — Immediately beyond the Rondell is a footpath to the (20 min.) **Geisberg** (1230 ft.), the tower on which commands one of the finest views near Heidelberg. — About 20 min. from the Geisberg is the *Speyererhof* (965 ft.; inn), a favourite point for a walk. Thence to Heidelberg station about

30-40 minutes. — The **Cemetery** (Bergfriedhof), on the W. slope of the Geisberg, contains several monuments of eminent professors and the grave of President Ebert (p. 56), with a monument designed by P. Behrens of Frankfurt.

The **Königstuhl** (1865 ft.; restaurant) is reached from the Molkenkur by a shady path ('Plättlesweg') in ¾ hr., or by the road in 1 hr. Cable-railway, see p. 52. Adjacent is the Rodelbahn or toboggan run. The tower on the top, 95 ft. in height (lift, 20 pf.), commands a view extending to the Merkur near Baden-Baden (p. 84). — About 20 min. S. of the Königstuhl, beyond the observatory, is the **Kohlhof** (1580 ft.; *Hotel, see p. 52, and restaurant), with pleasant shady promenades. The tower at the *Posseltslust* (1580 ft.), 7 min. S.W., commands a good view.

On the right bank of the Neckar (bridges, see p. 56) are the Neuenheim Road, with many villas, and the suburb of *Neuenheim* (hotel and restaurant, see p. 52), near the Neue Brücke. The *Botanic Gardens* (adm., see p. 53) lie outside Neuenheim, to the W., ¼ hr. from Mönchhof-Platz. — The first road beyond the bridge ascends to the right to the **Philosophenweg,** a beautiful walk extending along the slope of the Heiligenberg and commanding a famous view of the town and of the plain of the Rhine as far as the Haardt Mts. The *Physical Institute* of the university, at the beginning of the walk, on the right, was built by Ostendorf in 1913. The pleasantest way back is through the small lateral valley of the *Hirsch-Gasse*, past the former duelling-place and students' tavern of that name (1 hr. in all; mostly without shade).

Those who have time should not fail to ascend from the Philosophenweg (beyond the quarry to the left), passing the Bismarck Tower (splendid view), to the (¾ hr.) ***Heiligenberg,** the ancient *Mons Piri*, encompassed by a double girdle-wall of stone, dating from the prehistoric era. On the S. summit (1250 ft.) is a view-tower, commanding a survey of Heidelberg, the castle, the valley of the Neckar, and the Bergstrasse. On the N. summit (1455 ft.), 10 min. farther on, are the remains of the Romanesque *Michaelis-Basilika* (11th cent.) and the foundations of an earlier church established in 883. We descend through the Siebenmühlen-Tal to Handschuhsheim (p. 39); or we may follow the white way-marks to the (1¼ hr.) *Weisser Stein* (1811 ft.; view-tower).

The road ascending the river to Ziegelhausen passes the restaurant *Waldhorn*, which affords an admirable view of the castle. — Farther on, ½ hr. from the Alte Brücke, is the **Stift Neuburg,** a convent recently handed back to the Benedictines. Near by is the Stiftsmühle Restaurant. Beyond it is the village of *Ziegelhausen* (comp. p. 62; Adler, very fair), a favourite resort of the Heidelbergers, whence a new bridge crosses the river to *Schlierbach* (Restaurant and Pension Völker; tramway, see p. 52).

Railway from Heidelberg to *Frankfurt* or *Mainz*, see R. 2; to *Würzburg*, see p. 62; to *Karlsruhe*, *Baden-Baden*, and *Bâle*, see R. 6; to *Stuttgart*, see R. 12; to *Schwetzingen* (p. 44) and *Speyer*, see Baedeker's 'Rhine'. Light railway to *Weinheim*, see p. 39.

5. From Heidelberg to Würzburg.

Railway. $98\frac{3}{4}$ M. Express in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (23 ℳ 40, 15 ℳ, 9 ℳ 50 pf.), ordinary train in $3\frac{3}{4}$-$5\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. (12 ℳ, 8 ℳ).

Road, 90 M. (comp. p. 157). — 9 M. *Neckarsteinach* (420 ft.; see below). — 14 M. *Hirschhorn* (430 ft.; p. 63). — $20\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Eberbach* (430 ft.; p. 63). — $28\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Kailbach* (784 ft.; p. 48). — 41 M. *Amorbach* (525 ft.; p. 250). — $46\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Miltenberg* (425 ft.; p. 250). — 51 M. *Freudenberg* (476 ft.; p. 250). — $64\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Wertheim* (475 ft.; p. 251). — 73 M. *Dertingen* (540 ft.). — 80 M. *Rossbrunn* (787 ft.; p. 246). — 90 M. *Würzburg* (597 ft.), see p. 255.

Heidelberg, see R. 4. — The train passes from the main station to ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M.) the *Karlstor Station* by a long tunnel under the castle-hill. Stift Neuburg and the village of Ziegelhausen (p. 61) are seen to the left, on the right bank of the river. — $3\frac{3}{4}$ M. *Schlierbach-Ziegelhausen* (see p. 61).

6 M. **Neckargemünd** (407 ft.; Pfalz, with garden on the Neckar, 22 beds at 3-4 ℳ; Kaiserhof, 14 beds; Kredell, 12 beds) is a little town with 3400 inhab., at the point where the Neckar is joined by the *Elsenz*, the valley of which is ascended by a railway to Heilbronn viâ Meckesheim (see p. 175). — The railway crosses the Neckar and penetrates a tunnel.

10 M. **Neckarsteinach** (420 ft.; Harfe, with garden on the river, 20 beds; Goldener Hirsch; Ritter von Steinach, 10 R.), a small town with 1950 inhab., in a picturesque situation, was once the seat of the valiant race of the Steinachs, who became extinct in 1653. The church contains numerous monuments of the family, several of whom bore the surname of Landschaden ('land scourge'), perhaps from the perpetual feuds in which they were engaged. The four old castles still bear testimony to their power. A path leads viâ the *Vorderburg*, the *Mittelburg* (restored), and the *Hinterburg*, to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Burg Schwalbennest* ('swallow's nest'), which frowns above a lofty precipice. A good view of the Neckar valley is obtained from the tower. A pleasant walk from the Schwalbennest follows the 'Mittlerer Bergweg' to ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) Neckargemünd.

From Neckarsteinach a motorbus (three times daily in $\frac{3}{4}$-1 hr.; railway to Schönau under construction) ascends the pretty valley of the *Steinach* to (8 M.) *Heiligkreuz-Steinach* (p. 51) viâ (3 M.) *Schönau*, a little town built among the ruins of a Cistercian monastery founded in 1142.

On the left bank of the Neckar, on a wooded eminence, rises the castle of *Dilsberg* (1090 ft.), unsuccessfully besieged by Tilly during the Thirty Years' War. At the beginning of the 19th century it was used as a state-prison, particularly for Heidelberg students. The rigour of the confinement is shown by the story that one day when some strangers, visiting the castle, desired to see the cells, they were told by the governor that he could not oblige them, as the prisoners were then making a tour in the Odenwald and had taken the keys with them.

14 M. **Hirschhorn** (430 ft.; Zum Naturalisten, 28 beds at $3^1/_2$ *M*; Erbach-Fürstenauer Hof, 7 R.) is an old-fashioned town with 2350 inhab., at the most picturesque point in the lower valley of the Neckar. Above the town ($^1/_4$ hr.) and connected with it by walls, is the 13th cent. *Castle* of the once powerful, but now extinct barons of Hirschhorn or Hirzhorn. The interior (remodelled in 1583-86) contains remains of Gothic windows and some old frescoes. A path with steps descends to the Gothic church of a monastery erected by the Hirschhorns in 1406, containing eight monuments of the 15-16th centuries. The *Ersheimer Kapelle*, rising above the river on the left bank (ferry), a late-Gothic building of 1517, also contains monuments of the Hirschhorns. To Waldmichelbach, see p. 51.

$19^1/_2$ M. **Eberbach** (430 ft.; Krone-Post, 35 R. at $2^1/_2$-3, B. 1 *M* 20, D. 1 *M* 80 pf., with garden, very fair) is an old town of 6800 inhab., carrying on a brisk trade in timber. The old castle, above the town, has been restored. — From this point we may ascend in 2 hrs. (finger-posts) the *Katzenbuckel* (2055 ft.), the highest of the Odenwald Mts., either viâ Burghalde-Emichsburg or (somewhat longer) viâ *Waldkatzenbach*. The mountain is composed of sandstone, through which basalt protrudes at the top. The tower (key at Waldkatzenbach) commands a fine view of the valley of the Neckar, Wurtemberg as far as the Swabian Alb, and the Black Forest. We may descend to Zwingenberg (see below) in $1^3/_4$ hr.

Railway from Eberbach to *Darmstadt* or *Frankfurt*, see R. 3a; motor boat to *Heidelberg*, see p. 52.

Beyond Eberbach the train passes *Stolzeneck*, on the left bank, a ruined castle of the 13th century. — 25 M. *Zwingenberg in Baden* (485 ft.; Anker, 16 R. at $1^1/_2$-$2^1/_2$ *M*; Schiff), on the right bank, is commanded by a picturesque castle, which was rebuilt in 1594-95, and has lately been restored and rendered habitable. Five of the eight towers are still preserved. The chapel contains some mediæval wall-paintings. The Katzenbuckel (see above) may also be ascended hence in $2^1/_2$ hrs., the best route leading through the romantic *Wolfsschlucht*, behind the castle.

$27^1/_4$ M. *Neckargerach* (Krone-Post, 50 beds). On the hill on the left bank are the ($^1/_2$ hr.) ruins of the *Minneburg*, which was destroyed in the Thirty Years' War. — Short of ($29^1/_4$ M.) *Binau* the train passes through a tunnel. The valley now expands.

$31^1/_2$ M. **Neckarelz** (505 ft.; Klingenburg, very fair; Löwe), on the right bank, at the influx of the *Elz* into the Neckar, possesses a late-Gothic lodge of the Templars. Opposite the town rises the *Neuburg*. Branch-line to Meckesheim (20 M.; p. 155); to Jagstfeld and Stuttgart, see p. 157.

33 M. *Mosbach* (Prinz Karl, 20 beds at 2-$3^1/_2$ *M*; Krone, 15 beds) is an old town of 4600 inhab., with fine half-timbered houses and a Rathaus of 1558. — We cross the *Elz*. — $41^1/_2$ M. *Schefflenz*.

— From (46 M.) *Seckach* a branch-line runs to Miltenberg (see p. 250). — 48½ M. *Adelsheim-Nord*, ¼ hr. N. of the town (p. 157).

50½ M. *Osterburken* (Karpfen, 10 beds), another old town, with 1500 inhab., on the site of a Roman castrum. Railway to Heilbronn and Stuttgart, see R. 13.

We ascend the *Kirnach* valley to (58 M.) *Eubigheim*. — 70½ M. *Königshofen* (660 ft.; Hotel zur Eisenbahn), a small town of 1400 inhab., at the confluence of the *Umpfer* and the *Tauber*, is the junction for Crailsheim (see below).

72½ M. **Lauda** (Hotels Bahnhof, Eisenbahn), a town of 2800 inhab., has a bridge over the Tauber dating from 1510-12.

From Lauda to Wertheim, 19¼ M., railway in 1 hr. (views to the right). — We follow the smiling valley of the *Tauber*, which produces a good wine. — 5 M. *Tauberbischofsheim* (584 ft.; Badischer Hof, 24 R. at 2-3 *M*; Bahnhof), a little town of 3700 inhabitants. Opposite the Stadt-Kirche, which contains a late-Gothic sacrament house (1448), is a two-storied chapel, also late-Gothic (1474). The Schloss is now a school. — We cross the Tauber to (11¾ M.) *Gamburg*, with an old castle. — 15 M. *Bronnbach*, with a Cistercian abbey founded in 1151. The abbey-church (1222), a cruciform pillared basilica with noteworthy rococo stalls, is adjoined on the S. by fine transitional cloisters. — 19¼ M. *Wertheim*, see p. 250.

From Lauda to Crailsheim, 43 M., railway in 2½ hrs. — 2 M. *Königshofen* (see above), junction for Osterburken and Heilbronn.

6¼ M. **Bad Mergentheim.** — Hotels. In the town: *Victoria*, 100 beds at 4-8, P. 9-11 *M*, *Excelsior*, *Bahnhof*, 30 R., three new hotels at the station; *Hirsch*, Burg-Str. 2, 30 R. at 3, D. 2-3, P. 8-9 *M*; *Zum Straussen*, Markt 14, 17 R., with restaurant; *Oetzel*, at the station, 30 R., new; *Adler*, Oberer Markt 26; *Goldenes Kreuz* (a hospice), corner of Markt and Mühlwehr-Strasse. — At the baths (Karlsbad): *Hotel Kurhaus*, 300 beds, *Kuranstalt Haus Ferdinand*, 100 beds, P. from 12 *M*, both closed in winter, *Kuranstalt Hohenlohe*, 130 beds, P. from 11 *M*, all three owned by the baths administration and very fair; *Diätkuranstalt am Frauenberg* (a dietetic establishment under the management of Dr. Bofinger), 45 beds, P. 10-12 *M*; *Carolinum*, 20 beds, P. 7-8 *M*. — Visitors' Tax 30 *M* for the season.

Mergentheim (680 ft.; pop. 5400), is a pleasant little town on the *Tauber*, where the Grand Master of the Teutonic Order resided from 1526 to 1809. The baths (see below) are resorted to by sufferers from stomachic and intestinal complaints. The late-Gothic parish church of St. John (Rom. Cath.), in the Gänse-Markt, dates from the end of the 13th century. The Rathaus, erected in 1564, contains souvenirs of Mörike, who lived here in 1844-51 (comp. p. 151). The Marien-Kirche (Rom. Cath.), farther on, was completed in 1388 but altered in 1877. The *Schloss*, on the E. side of the town, rebuilt in the 16th cent. and frequently altered, was once the residence of the Grand Master. The two spiral staircases in the inner courtyard date from 1574 and c. 1580.

We may continue through the Schloss Park to the *Karlsbad* (hotels, etc., see above; separate railway station, p. 65), with gar-

dens, Kurhaus, bath-houses, covered promenade, etc. The springs contain salt and sulphate of magnesia.

A motor post runs S. from Mergentheim to (3¾ M.) *Stuppach*, the parish church of which contains the 'Madonna of Stuppach' by Matthias Grünewald (1517-19), *Dörzbach* (8¾ M.; p. 157), and *Künzelsau* (18¾ M.; p. 162; in 2 hrs. 10 min.).

6¾ M. *Mergentheim-Karlsbad* (p. 64). — 13 M. *Weikersheim* (Hotels Krone, Lamm, Hirsch) is a little town of 1680 inhab., with remains of its fortifications. The picturesque Schloss of Prince Hohenlohe-Langenburg was originally a mediæval 'Wasserburg' (p. xxviii). The interior fittings date from the 1st half of the 18th century. The gardens contain numerous sculptures and a ruined orangery of 1718. Branch-line to Ochsenfurt, see p. 267. — 18¾ M. *Niederstetten* (Hotel Post), an old town of 1650 inhab., with Schloss Haltenbergstetten (16th cent.), the seat of Prince Hohenlohe-Bartenstein-Jagstberg. — 29¼ M. *Blaufelden*.

Branch-line from Blaufelden in ¾ hr. to (7½ M.) *Langenburg* (Hotels Post, Krone), a little town (pop. 1200), prettily situated on the Jagst and dominated by the fine Renaissance Schloss of Prince Hohenlohe-Langenburg (altered in 1610-16; splendid park).

34 M. *Rot am See*. Motor post to Rothenburg, see p. 274.

Kirchberg (Hotels Württemberger Hof, Adler), 5 M. to the S.W. (motor post in ½ hr.), an old-fashioned little town of 1000 inhab., on the Jagst, has a Schloss of the 16-18th centuries. Motor post to Eckhartshausen-Ilshofen, see p. 184.

43 M. *Crailsheim*, see p. 184.

The Würzburg line crosses the Tauber to (73½ M.) *Gerlachsheim*, with a baroque church of 1723-30, elaborately decorated in the rococo style. — 76½ M. *Grünsfeld* possesses a Rathaus of 1579 and a church rebuilt in 1654-66. — 92 M. *Reichenberg*, in the valley to the right, overlooked by a Schloss. — 95 M. *Heidingsfeld-West*, a small wall-girt town (Hotel Schwan). In the choir of the parish church, a Romanesque pillared basilica of the 12th cent., is a Pietà, in stone relief, by Riemenschneider (1508). — We cross the Main to (97¼ M.) *Würzburg-Süd*. — 98¾ M. *Würzburg*, see p. 255.

6. From Heidelberg to Karlsruhe, Baden-Baden, and Bâle.

Railway. 155 M. Express in 4¾ hrs. (33 ℳ, 21 ℳ 80, 14 ℳ 10 pf.). To (33½ M.) *Karlsruhe* in 1-1¾ hr. (4 ℳ 20, 2 ℳ 80 pf.; express fares 8 ℳ, 5 ℳ 20, 3 ℳ 30 pf.). To (55¼ M.) *Baden-Baden*, express in 2 hrs. (13 ℳ 80, 8 ℳ 80, 5 ℳ 50 pf.).

Road, 161 M. — 8 M. *Wiesloch* (410 ft.; p. 66). — 20 M. *Bruchsal* (380 ft.; p. 66). — 31 M. *Durlach* (380 ft.; p. 66). — 35 M. **Karlsruhe** (380 ft.; p. 71). — 40 M. *Ettlingen* (445 ft.; p. 66). — 51 M. *Rastatt* (395 ft.; p. 67). — 56 M. *Baden-Oos* (415 ft.; p. 67), for (2½ M.) **Baden-Baden** (p. 76). — 63 M. *Bühl* (445 ft.; p. 67). — 74½ M. *Achern* (469 ft.;

p. 67). — 82 M. *Offenburg* (528 ft.; p. 68). — 92½ M. *Dinglingen* (528 ft.; p. 69). — 104 M. *Kenzingen* (587 ft.; p. 69). — 111 M. *Emmendingen* (659 ft.; p. 69). — 121 M. **Freiburg** (883 ft.; p. 87). — 140 M. *Müllheim* (761 ft.; p. 70). — 151½ M. *Efringen* (978 ft.). — 161 M. *Bâle* (853 ft.), see p. 71.

Heidelberg, see R. 4. — 8 M. *Wiesloch-Walldorf*, junction for Meckesheim (12 M.; p. 155). *Walldorf*, 1¾ M. to the N.W. (tram), was the birthplace in 1763 of John Jacob Astor (d. 1848 in New York), to whom a monument has been erected here. — 15 M. *Langenbrücken* (358 ft.; Hotel Ochs; Bad-Hotel), a small village with sulphur-baths (Amalienbad).

20½ M. **Bruchsal.** — Hotels. *Bahnhofs-Hotel Friedrichshof*, at the station, 38 beds at 2½-4½, B. 1½, D. from 1 ℳ 60 pf.; *Germania*, Bahnhof-Str., 20 beds at 2½-4 ℳ; *Zur Pfalz*, at the station, 22 beds at 1½-2½ ℳ; *Wolf*, 12 beds. — *Restaurant Hohenegger*, Friedrich-Str. 50; *Café Baumann*, Kaiser-Str. 22.

Bruchsal (375 ft.), a town with 17,000 inhab., was the residence of the Prince Bishops of Speyer from 1720 to 1802. Turning to the left from the station, we follow Bahnhof-Str. to the right and then Schloss-Str. to the left and in ¼ hr. reach the Schloss. The **Schloss*, an outstanding creation of the baroque period, was begun in 1722 from the plans of Maximilian von Welsch of Mainz and completed in 1732. The interior (open 9-12 and 2-6, Sun. 11-1 and 3-6; 50 pf.) contains a fine staircase (built by J. B. Neumann, see p. 257) and state apartments in the most elegant rococo style (1751-55; stucco ornamentation by J. M. Feichtmayr, ceiling-paintings by Johannes and Januarius Zick). The *St. Peters-Kirche*, also designed by Neumann (1742-49), contains the burial-vault of the last bishops.

Railways run from Bruchsal to *Germersheim* (16¼ M. in ½-1 hr.; see Baedeker's 'Rhine') and to *Stuttgart* (R. 12a).

31 M. **Durlach** (380 ft.; Hotels Krone, Sonne), a town of 18,000 inhab., with machine-shops, the residence of the Margraves of Baden-Durlach from 1565 to 1715 (comp. p. 72), was burned down by the French in 1689. The palace begun here in 1698 by Domenico Egidio Rossi (p. 67) was abandoned in 1703, only one wing being completed. The *Turmberg* (840 ft.; Pension Schöneck, with garden-restaurant; cable-railway in summer) commands a splendid view.

Railway from Durlach to *Heilbronn*, see p. 75; to *Pforzheim* and *Stuttgart*, see R. 11.

Before reaching Karlsruhe we pass Schloss Gottesaue (p. 75) on the right.

33½ M. **Karlsruhe**, see R. 7.

The train crosses a viaduct spanning the Alb. To the right are *Beiertheim* and the two towers of the church of *Bulach*. To the left are wooded hills.

37¼ M. *Ettlingen* (Hotels Hirsch, Sonne, both very fair), with 9400 inhab., possesses shirting, velvet, and paper factories (paper has been made here since 1482). Railway to Herrenalb, see p. 96.

From (42¼ M.) *Malsch* a picturesque road leads to (3 hrs.) Herrenalb (p. 97), viâ *Freiolsheim*, *Moosbrunn*, and *Bernbach*.

47¾ M. **Rastatt** (395 ft.; Schwert, 20 beds from 2½ *M*; Bahnhof, 35 beds), a town with 13,970 inhab., burned by the French in 1689, but soon afterwards rebuilt by Margrave Ludwig Wilhelm of Baden (p. 79), was the residence of the margraves till the line became extinct in 1771. In the large palace, begun in 1697 by Domenico Egidio Rossi, the peace between France and Austria, which terminated the War of Spanish Succession, was signed in 1714. It contains ceiling-paintings and plaster-work by Italian artists (visitors are shown round by the custodian; 20 pf.). The palace church, erected by M. L. Rohrer in 1719-23 for Sibylla Augusta (p. 83), the widow of Ludwig Wilhelm, is elaborately fitted up (apply to the porter at the school opposite).

Motor post from Rastatt to *Gernsbach* (p. 100), 10 M. in 1 hr. — From Rastatt to *Freudenstadt*, see R. 10c.

The train now crosses the *Murg*.

From (52¾ M.) *Baden-Baden-West* (415 ft.), with the Baden aerodrome, a branch-line (tram, see p. 77) ascends the valley of the Oos to (2½ M.) **Baden-Baden** (R. 8).

To the left rise the Black Forest Mts.; in the foreground the Yburg (p. 85). — Near (57¼ M.) **Steinbach** (445 ft.; Hotel Stern; 2100 inhab.), on a hill to the left, is a statue of Erwin, the architect of Strasbourg Cathedral, supposed to have been a native of Steinbach (d. 1318). A road leads hence to the E. to (2 hrs.) the Yburg (p. 85). In the valley of the *Steinbach*, about 2 M. from the station of the name, lies the village of *Neuweier* (605 ft.; Lamm, very fair), with an ancient castle and excellent wine ('Mauerwein'). Hence to Baden, viâ Malschbach (p. 86), 2 hrs.; to the Yburg 1½ hr. — One of the best red wines of Baden is produced in a valley, 1 hr. S. of Steinbach, near *Affental* (Hotel Auerhahn). The *Schartenberg* (1710 ft.) is ascended from Affental in ¾ hr.

60 M. *Bühl* (445 ft.; Badischer Hof, 25 beds; Stern, 15 beds), a thriving place with 4300 inhab., at the mouth of the *Bühler Tal*. On the hill to the S.E. rises the ruined castle of *Alt-Windeck* (1235 ft.; 1¼ hr.; good inn; view).

A tramway plies from Bühl to *Kehl* (24 M.; p. 68) in 2 hrs. viâ (5¾ M.) *Schwarzach*, with a late-Romanesque abbey-church (early 13th cent.).

Local railway up the Bühler Tal to *Obertal*, and road thence to the *Sand*, *Plättig*, etc., see R. 10b.

65¼ M. **Achern** (469 ft.; Adler, 28 beds at 2½-3½, **D.** 2 *M*, very fair; Schwarzwälder Hof, 15 beds), a busy little town with 5300 inhab., lies at the mouth of the *Kappeler Tal*. Branch-railway to Ottenhöfen (for Allerheiligen), see R. 10d.

From Achern to the Hornisgrinde, 12½ M., motor post once or twice daily in 1¾ hr. — At (2 M.) *Sasbach* (Linde, 20 beds) the French Marshal Turenne fell in 1675 during an engagement with the imperial General Montecuccoli. The granite obelisk was erected by the French

government in 1829. — 3 M. *Erlenbad* (now a seminary for lady missionaries) About 1 hr. N. E. (motorbus) is the village of *Lauf* (690 ft.), dominated by the ruins of *Neu-Windeck* or the *Laufer Schloss* (1040 ft.). From Lauf past Neu-Windeck or *Glashütte* and viâ Breitenbrunnen (p. 99) to the top of the *Hornisgrinde* (p. 99), 3-3½ hrs. — 4½ M. *Sasbachwalden* (845 ft.; Stern, 18 R., very fair), a beautifully situated village, above which is the *Gaishölle*, with waterfalls (inn). — 5½ *Bischenberg*. The **Brigitten-Schloss**, or *Hohenroder Schloss* (2500 ft.), ½ hr. S.E., picturesquely situated, is insignificant as a ruin, but commands a noble prospect. — 8¼ M. *Breitenbrunnen*, 11 M. *Mummel-See*, 12½ M. *Hornisgrinde*, see p. 99.

At (69¼ M.) *Renchen* (Hotel Engel) a monument commemorates Christoffel von Grimmelshausen, the author of 'Der Abenteuerliche Simplicissimus' (an autobiographical novel of the Thirty Years' War), who died here in 1676.

72¾ M. **Appenweier** (450 ft.; Bahnhof-Hotel), a village with 1900 inhabitants. Rench-Tal railway, see p. 105.

From Appenweier to Strasbourg, 13½ M., railway in 1-1½ hr. (passport and customs examination at Kehl). — 8¾ M. **Kehl** (460 ft.; Salmen, 20 R.; Blume, 14 beds), a small Baden town of 9500 inhab., at the influx of the Kinzig into the Rhine, was built by the French as a bridge-head of Strasbourg in 1688. Tram to Bühl, see p. 67. Another tram runs in 1½ hr., viâ (8¾ M.) *Altenheim* (branch to Offenburg, see below) and *Meissenheim*, to (15¼ M.) *Ottenheim*, where it joins the Lahr tramway (p. 69). In the graveyard of Meissenheim rests Friederike Brion (d. 1813), Goethe's early love. — We cross the Rhine. — 13½ M. *Strasbourg*.

The line now runs parallel with the mountains of the Black Forest. In the distance to the left rises the castle of *Staufenberg* (1256 ft.; splendid view), founded in the 11th cent. by Otto of Hohenstaufen. Bishop of Strasbourg, and now the property of Prince Max of Baden. It is usually visited (1½ hr.) from (75¾ M.) *Windschläg*, the next station, viâ (1 hr.) *Durbach* (720 ft.; Hotels Ritter, Linde).

77¾ M. **Offenburg.** — Hotels. *Ketterer's Bahnhofs-Hotel*, with garden, 35 R. at 3½-4½, B. 1½, D. 2 or 2 ℳ 80 pf., *Offenburger Hof*, at the station, 30 R. from 3½ ℳ, both very fair; *Union*, 30 R. at 3-4½ ℳ; *Somme*, 25 R. at 3-7 ℳ, well spoken of, *Ries zum Ochsen*, 22 R. at 2-3 ℳ, *Drei Könige*, 12 R. at 2½-4 ℳ, the last three in the town. — Tramway to Altenheim (7 M.; see above).

Offenburg (528 ft.), a busy town on the *Kinzig*, with 16,600 inhab., was a free imperial town in the middle ages; in 1330 it was pledged to the Bishop of Strasbourg, in the beginning of the 16th cent. it became the capital of the district of *Ortenau*, from 1701 to 1771 it belonged to the Margraves of Baden, and till 1805 it was again Austrian. In front of the Rathaus (1741) is a statue, by Friederich (1853), of Sir Francis Drake, "the introducer of the potato into Europe, 1586". The municipal park contains a monument with the bust of the naturalist Lorenz Oken (1779-1851). The Rom. Cath. parish church, rebuilt in the early 18th cent., possesses a fine processional cross, of silver (1515). Offenburg is the junction for the Black Forest railway (p. 107). — A pleasant excursion may be made to the E., viâ *Zell*, to (2½ hrs.) the top of the *Brandeckkopf* (2270 ft.; view-tower).

We cross the Kinzig. On a hill to the left rises Schloss Ortenberg (p. 108).

89 M. *Lahr-Dinglingen* (528 ft.), junction of a branch-line to (2 M.) **Lahr** (550 ft.; Krauss, 25 beds at 3-3½ *M*, Sonne, 20 beds, both very fair), an industrial town with 14,000 inhab., in the *Schutter-Tal*. In Kaiser-Str., beyond the Christus-Kirche, is the Stadt-Park, containing the municipal collections and library and monuments to Bismarck, by Donndorf, and the poet L. Eichrodt (1827-92). The Storchen-Turm, to the S. of the Rathaus, is the relic of a 13th cent. 'Wasserburg' (p. xxviii).

A tramway runs from Lahr to *Dinglingen* and (6¾ M.) *Ottenheim* (comp. p. 68), and in the other direction, up the Schutter-Tal, to (2½ M.) *Reichenbach* and (3¾ M.) *Seelbach*. From Reichenbach a road leads E., viâ *Hohen-Geroldseck*, to *Biberach* (see p. 108).

92¾ M. *Kippenheim* (530 ft.; Hotel Anker), a market-town, lying 1 M. from the station, was the birthplace of Georg Stulz, the rich tailor (d. 1832; comp. p. 81), and possesses a monument to him. — On a basaltic hill to the left, above the small town of *Mahlberg* (595 ft.; Hotel Prinz), is the castle of that name.

From (94 M.) *Orschweier* (545 ft.; Hotel Krone) a narrow-gauge railway runs through fine woods to *Ettenheim* (Pflug, 12 R.), *Münchweier*, and the (5 M.) small baths of *Ettenheimmünster* (Kurhaus, 25 beds). At Ettenheim the Duc d'Enghien was treacherously arrested by order of Napoleon on March 14th, 1804, to be shot at Vincennes six days later. — 100 M. *Kenzingen*.

102¾ M. **Riegel** (590 ft.) is the station for the Kaiserstuhl Railway, which runs to (½ M.) the small town of *Riegel-Ort* (Hotel Kopf), where it forks, one branch skirting the E., the other the N. and W. slopes of the *Kaiserstuhl*, a volcanic and vine-clad hill-district about 42 sq. M. in area, which rises from the plain in upwards of forty peaks between the Dreisam and the Rhine.

Kaiserstuhl Railway. The E. branch of the railway runs viâ *Bahlingen*, *Nimburg*, *Eichstetten*, and *Bötzingen* to (8¾ M.) *Gottenheim* (p. 94). From Bötzingen a road ascends viâ (½ M.) *Ober-Schaffhausen* (980 ft.; Hotel Rebstock) to (1¼ hr.) the *Vogelsang* (1300 ft.), a saddle between the *Eichelspitz* (1713 ft.) and the *Neunlindenberg* (1825 ft.). From the last we may ascend the (¾ hr.) *Totenkopf* (1835 ft.; view), the highest point of the Kaiserstuhl, and descend to (1¼ hr.) Ihringen (p. 94). — The stations on the N. and W. branch are more interesting. 2½ M. *Endingen* (587 ft.; Hotels Hirschen-Post, Pfauen), a small town (2900 inhab.) with a Rathaus of 1527, is a good starting-point for a walk through the Kaiserstuhl-Gebirge. From (6¾ M.) *Sasbach* (Hotel Löwe) we may visit (½ hr.) the ruin of *Limburg* (880 ft.; view), the supposed birthplace of Rudolph of Habsburg, King of Germany (1218). On the Rhine, ¾ hr. from (8 M.) *Jechtingen*, is the ruin of *Sponeck* (inn). 9¼ M. *Burkheim-Bischoffingen* (Hotel Adler). — 10½ M. *Oberrotweil* (Hotel Rebstock). — 13 M. *Achkarren*. — 15½ M. *Breisach* (p. 94).

107 M. *Emmendingen* (659 ft.; Hotel Post, very fair; Sonne) is a busy town with 8900 inhabitants. Beyond it, on a hill to the left, are (1 hr.) the extensive ruins of the *Hochburg* or *Hachberg*

(1135 ft.), dismantled by the French in 1689. — 111¾ M. *Denzlingen* (Grüner Baum, 10 R.); branch-line to Elzach, see p. 121; ascent of the Kandel, see p. 122. — On the left, above (114¼ M.) *Zähringen*, a suburb of Freiburg, rises the keep of the ruined castle of that name, once the seat of a powerful family, which became extinct in 1218 on the death of Count Berthold V.

116¾ M. **Freiburg,** see R. 9.

The train skirts the vine-clad W. spurs of the Black Forest. — 119 M. *Uffhausen* (stopped at by local trains only). The *Schönberg* (2120 ft.; panorama of the Black Forest chain) is ascended hence in 1½ hr. — 125¾ M. *Krozingen* (Ochsen, 21 beds), with a thermal spring. Branch-line to Staufen and Sulzburg, see p. 134.

The Belchen (p. 135) is visible on the left. — The small town of (129½ M.) *Heitersheim* (740 ft.; Hotel Kreuz; 1630 inhab.), once the seat of the Master of the Knights Hospitallers, lies ¼ hr. E. of the station.

134¾ M. **Müllheim.** — Hotels. *Bahnhof*, at the station, with garden and restaurant, 25 beds from 2½, B. 1 *M*, D. 1 *M* 80 pf., very fair. — *Löwe, Post*, in the town. — Light Railway to Badenweiler, see p. 136.

Müllheim (761 ft.) is a little town of 3700 inhab., lying on the hillside, 1¼ M. from the station, and extending for about 1½ M. up the valley of the *Klemmbach*, through which runs the railway to Badenweiler. It is noted for the Markgräfler wine produced in the neighbourhood. Branch-railway to (2 M.) *Neuenburg*, on the Rhine, and (14 M.) *Mulhouse* in Alsace.

136¼ M. *Auggen* (Hotels Krone, Rebstock), where the best Markgräfler is grown. — 138½ M. *Schliengen* (790 ft.). — The line now approaches the Rhine, which is here divided into several arms (best views to the right) and winds along the hillside high above the river. Three short tunnels pierce the *Isteiner Klotz*, a limestone cliff, formerly fortified. — Beyond (150½ M.) *Eimeldingen* (870 ft.) the train crosses the *Kander;* fine view. — 151½ M. *Haltingen* is the junction for Kandern (p. 139).

153 M. *Weil-Leopoldshöhe,* whence a branch-line diverges E. for Lörrach (p. 141). The train now crosses the *Wiese* and stops at the (155 M.) Baden Station of *Bâle*, connected with the main or Federal station (2¾ M.) by a junction-line.

Bâle. — Air Service, comp. p. . Motor-cars for the aerodrome at Birsfelden start from the Hotels Schweizerhof or Euler. — Hotels. Near the Federal Station: **Schweizerhof*, 130 beds from 7 fr.; **Grand-Hôtel Euler*, 100 beds from 7 fr.; **Victoria & National*, 141 beds from 6 fr.; **Savoy-Univers*, 100 beds from 7 fr.; *Continental*, 60 beds from 6 fr., well spoken of; *Bristol*, 45 beds from 4 fr.; *Jura, St. Gotthard-Terminus*, at these two R. from 4½ fr. — In the town: **Drei Könige* or *Three Kings*, with a terrace on the Rhine, 120 beds from 8 fr.; *Métropole-Monopol, Central, Bauer am Rhein*, etc. — Near the Baden Station: *Royal*, 55 beds from 6 fr. — Travel Agency. *American Express Co.*, Centralbahn-Platz 13.

Bâle, Basle, or *Basel,* with 148,900 inhab., once a free city of the empire, became a member of the Swiss Confederation in 1501. The *Minster* was erected in the 11-13th cent., rebuilt in the Gothic style in the 14th, and thoroughly restored in the 19th century. The towers and part of the cloisters date from the 15th century. Extensive view from the *Pfalz,* a terrace on the Rhine behind the minster. The *Museum,* in the street leading from the minster to the bridge, is chiefly valuable for its collection of paintings and drawings by the younger Holbein (b. 1497 at Augsburg, d. 1543 in London), who lived at Bâle in 1515-26, 1528-32, and 1538. There are also a number of good works by modern painters, including several by Böcklin (1827-1901), who was a native of the place. The *Historical Museum* in the old Barfüsser-Kirche contains one of the chief collections in Switzerland relating to the history of civilization and art. For further details, see Baedeker's 'Switzerland'.

Railway from Bâle viâ *Schopfheim* to *Säckingen,* see p. 141; to *Schaffhausen* and *Constance,* see R. 24.

7. Karlsruhe.

Main **Railway Station** (Haupt-Bahnhof: Pl. D 5; restaurant).

Air Service (comp. pp. xvii-xix). Motor-cars for the aerodrome start from the Schloss Hotel (see below). Tickets are obtained at the Verkehrsverein or the Reisebureau Karlsruhe (p. 72).

Hotels. Near the Main Station. **Schloss* (Pl. b; D 5), 135 beds at 4½-7½ *M.*; **Bahnhofs-Hotel Reichshof* (Pl. d; D 5), 130 beds at 3½-7, D. 3 or 4½, P. 10-20 *M.*; *Europäischer Hof* (Pl. h; D 5), 48 beds at 2½-4 *M.* — In the Town. **Germania* (Pl. a; D 3), Karl-Friedrich-Str. 34, 100 R. (15 with baths) at 5-8, B. 2, D. 3-4½ *M.*; *Lutz* (Pl. l; E 3), Kriegs-Str. 91, 40 beds from 2 *M* 80 pf., well spoken of; *National* (Pl. n; E 3), Kriegs-Str. 90, 36 R. from 3½. B. 1½, D. 2 *M.*; *Hohenzollern* (Pl. i; E 2), Zähringer-Str. 60a, 20 R. at 3½-4½ *M.*; *Rotes Haus* (Pl. g; D 2), Wald-Str. 2, 26 R.; *Karpfen* (Pl. K; C 2, 3), Wald-Str. 67, 29 R. — *Christliches Hospiz zum Herzog Berthold* (Pl. f, E 2, 3; see p. xx), 30 R.

Restaurants. Wine. *Künstlerhaus* (Pl. C 3), Karl-Str. 44; *Rheingold,* Waldhorn-Str. 22 (Pl. E 5); *Badische Weinstube,* Ritter-Str. 18 (Pl. D 2,). Beer. *Krokodil* (Pl. K; C 2, 3), Wald-Str. 63; *Moninger,* Kaiser-Str. 142, corner of Karl-Strasse (Pl. C 2), with café; *Friedrichshof* (Pl. e; D 2), Karl-Friedrich-Str. 28; *Rothauszbräu,* Erbprinzen-Str. 42 (Pl. C D 2, 3); *Tiergarten, Ketterer,* both at the station. — *Stadt-Garten* (p. 72).

Cafés. *Museum,* Wald-Str. 32 (Pl. C 3, 2); *Bauer,* Lamm-Str. 7d (Pl. D 2,); *Odeon,* Kaiser-Str. 213 (Pl. C D 2), close to the post office. — Confectioneries (also cafés). *Kaiser* (formerly Neu), Douglas-Str. 18, entrance in Kaiser-Strasse (Pl. C 2); *Nagel,* Wald-Str. 43 (Pl. C 3, 2); *Schwarz,* Karl-Str. 49a (Pl. C 4, 3); *Oehler,* Herren-Str. 18, corner of Kaiser-Strasse (Pl. D 2).

Tramways (comp. the Plan). The chief points of intersection are the market-place (Pl. D 2) and Bahnhof-Platz (Pl. D 5).

Motor Cabs. Large cars: 80 pf. for the first 300 m., then 10 pf. per 150 m. Small cars: 60 pf. for the first 430 m., then 10 pf. per 215 m.

Baths. *Städtisches Viervordthad* (Pl. D 4; p. 72), with swimming-pool for men; *Städtisches Friedrichsbad,* Kaiser-Str. 136, with swimming-pool for ladies.

Post Office (Pl. 30; C 2), Kaiser-Str. 217.

Travel Agencies. *Reisebureau Karlsruhe*, Kaiser-Str. 229; *Badischer Verkehrsverband*, Karl-Str. 10; *Norddeutscher Lloyd*, Kaiser-Str. 181. — Inquiry Office of the *Verkehrsverein*, at the main station.

Theatres. *Landes-Theater* (Pl. 12, D 2; closed July-Sept.); *Konzerthaus* (Pl. D 4; see below), open in summer, for operettas. — *Colosseum*, Wald-Str. 16 (Pl. C 2), a variety theatre.

Times of Admission.

Baden State Museum (p. 73), Sun., Wed., and Fri. 11-1 & 3-5 (2-4 in winter), 50 pf. (free on Sun. mornings); on other days 9-12 & 2-5, 1 *M.*

Badische Kunsthalle (p. 74), Sun., Wed., and Sat. 11-1 & 3-5 (2-4 in winter), 50 pf. (free on Sun. mornings); at other times 1 *M.*

Botanic Gardens (p. 73), daily till 8 (3.45 in winter); hothouses 10-11.45 and 2-3.45.

Kunstverein (p. 74), 50 pf. on week-days 10-1 & 3-5 (2-4 in winter), Sun. 11-1 & 2-4.

Library, State (p. 75), week-days 10-1 & 3-7, Sun. 11-1.

Natural History Museum (p. 75), free on Sun., Wed., and Fri 11-1 & 2-4; 50 pf. at other times.

Scheffel Museum (p. 73), Sun. 11-1 & 2-4, week-days 10-12.30; 30 pf.

Transport Museum (p. 75), open in summer on Sun. 11-1, Wed. 3-6; 50 pf.

Chief Attractions (½ day). Karl-Friedrich-Strasse; Kaiser-Strasse (pp. 73, 75); Schloss (p. 73); Kunsthalle (p. 73).

Karlsruhe or *Carlsruhe* (380 ft.), the capital of the free state (formerly grand duchy) of Baden, with 144,700 inhab. (36,600 in 1871), situated 6 M. from the Rhine, owes its origin and name ('Charles's rest') to Margrave Karl Wilhelm of Baden-Durlach (1709-38), who transferred his residence hither in 1715 (comp. p. 66). The plan of the old town resembles a fan, the streets radiating from the palace, the tower of which is visible at every crossing. The buildings erected in the early 19th cent., in the reign of Grand Duke Karl Friedrich (p. 73), exhibit the simple and harmonious classical forms introduced by Friedrich Weinbrenner (1766-1826), an architect trained in Rome. Besides its reputation for applied art, Karlsruhe has considerable industrial importance, its principal manufactures being locomotives, stoves, soap, and perfumes.

Just outside the *Main Railway Station* (Haupt-Bahnhof; Pl. D 5), built in 1913, is the *Stadt-Garten*, a favourite haunt of the 'Karlsruher' (adm. 40 pf.). On the N. side of the park are the municipal *Vierordtbad* (Pl. D 4; p. 71), erected by Durm (1873), the *Hygieia Fountain*, by Hirt (1909), the *Festhalle* (restaurant), also by Durm (1877), and a statue of *Bismarck*, by Moest (1904). The *Konzerthaus* was built in 1913-15, the *Ausstellungs-Halle* (Exhibition Hall) in 1915, both by Curjel and Moser.

Near the former Ettlinger Tor (Pl. D 3) stand a Franco-Prussian *War Monument* (Pl. 5), by H. Volz, and a bust of *Karl von Drais* (1784-1851), the inventor of the 'Draisine', a precursor of the bicycle. — In Rondell-Platz rises an obelisk ('Verfassungssäule'; Pl. D 3) with a medallion of Grand Duke Karl (1811-18); on the right is the former *Margrave's Palace*, by Weinbrenner (1809-11).

Anschluss siehe Nebenkarte
Flugplatz
A
B
C
Eggenstein
Majol-Ma
HARDT
WALD
Grenadier-Kaserne
Kadetten-Anstalt
Dragoner-Kaserne
Auferstehungs-Kirche
Ludwig Wilh. Krankenhaus
Muhlb. Tor
Brauerei
Bahnhof
Karls-Tor
Künstlerhaus
Kriegs-Strasse
Hirschstr.
Gartenstr.
Holbeinstr.
Dürer-Str.
Schwind-Str.
Kühler Krug
Rheinstrasse
Durmersheim
Mühlburg
Stadtgrenze 300 m
Kunstgewerbe-Schule
Landes-Archiv
Ober-Landes-Gericht
Akademie
Kunstakademie
Münze
Gymn.
Prinz Wilh.
Garten
Pirnaer Haus
Kaiserstr.
Karl-Friedrich-Str.
Hirschstr.
Belfortstr.
Leop.
Viktoriastr.
Goethe-Schule
Augusta-Str.
Math.-Str.
Kath. Oberstiftungsrat
Korinth
Kaiserallee
Roon-Str.
Klauprecht-Str.
Karl-Wilhelm-Str.
Yorckstr.
Sedanstr.
Beiertheim
Kantstr.
Flugplatz
Hardt-Wald
Krankenhaus
Hafen
Mühlburg
Mühlb. Tor
KARLS-RUHE
Rüppurrer Str.
Albtal-Bahnhof
Rheinhafen-Str.
Hermann-Str.
Schwarzwald-Str.
Knielingen
Merzlinger Strasse
Merzlingen
Langen-grund
Gross-grund
Daxlanden
Grünwinkel
Alb
Graben
Max-au
1:100000
0
2
Kilometer
Durmersheim
Geograph. Anstalt von
Herrenalb
Brötzingen

E
Biberpark
Mausoleum
F
G
Ann Schalterhaus
Neuer Friedhof
Scheffels
Storck
Hugefeld
Friedhof
Detchel Allee
Fasanerie Allee
FASANEN-
GARTEN
Jägerhaus
Promenade Str.
Adelsheimer Str.
Rintheimer Allee
Fasanerie
Brauerei
Rintheimer Str.
Essenwein Str.
Gerwig Str.
Hebel Str.
Ludwig Wilhelm Str.
Ludwig Bernhards Tor
Durlacher Allee
Botan. Hochsch.
Technische Hoch-schule
Verkehrs Museum
Durlacher Tor
Schloss-Tram-depot
Luther-Denkmal
Luther-platz
Exerzier-Pl.
Chem. Artillerie
Gotts-aue
Kas.
Schloss-Anlagen
Mendels-sohn-Denkmal
Markgrafen Palais
Prieder Tor
Güter-Bahnh.
Laboratorien
Eisenbahn-Haupt-Werkst.
Baumeisterstrasse
Wielandstr.
Johannes-Kirche
Lichtenauer Str.
Augartenstr.
Winckelmann Str.
Wiesenstr.
Schwarzwald Str.
Hirschstr.
Tullastr.
Durlacher Str.
Kaiserstrasse
Kaiserstr.
Karlstor
Hirtenstr.
Winterstr.
Tribonius Str.
Lorentz Str.
Rüppurrer Str.
Rüppurrer Thor
Rüppurrer Schloss
Rüppurrer Allee

On the left side of the MARKET PLACE (Pl. D 2) is the *Rathaus* (Pl. 31), built by Weinbrenner in 1821-25. On the right is the Prot. *Stadt-Kirche* (Pl. 17), also by Weinbrenner (1807-15). The fountain with a statue of the *Grand Duke Ludwig* (1818-30; Pl. 3) is by Raufer. The pyramid (Pl. 7), to the N. of it, marks the grave of Margrave Karl Wilhelm (p. 72). At this point Karl-Friedrich-Str. is intersected by KAISER-STRASSE (Pl. B-F 2), the main artery of traffic, running through the centre of the town from E. to W.

In front of the palace, in the centre of Schloss-Platz, is a bronze statue of *Grand Duke Karl Friedrich* (Pl. 2; d. 1811), by Schwanthaler (1844). — On the W. side is the *Badisches Landes-Theater* (Pl. 12), re-erected in 1851-53 by Hübsch.

The **Schloss** (Pl. D 1), on which over a score of streets converge (see p. 72), was erected in 1752-85 from J. B. Neumann's designs. It is surmounted by the Bleiturm (138 ft. high), which affords an extensive view. The interior now accommodates the ***Baden State Museum.** Adm., see p. 72.

Ground Floor. On the right are the *Historical Rooms* and, adjoining, collections of *Costumes* and *Weapons* (note the valuable hunting-weapons of the Margraves of Baden, some dating as far back as the 15th cent., and the wheel-lock guns of the 16th cent., inlaid with ivory). — The room straight on contains Turkish spoils of war captured by Margrave Ludwig Wilhelm in the battle of Slankamen near Belgrade (1691). — To the left of the entrance are collections of *Greek and Italic Works of Art* and *Egyptian Antiquities*, including a late-antique statue of Marsyas, from Marino, a red-figured Greek vase (Judgment of Paris, Bacchic scenes; 5th or 4th cent. B.C.), a fine red-figured amphora from Ruvo (Orpheus in the Underworld), and a limestone relief from an Egyptian tomb at Giza (c. 3000 B.C.). — Adjoining is a collections of *Prehistoric Antiquities* found in Baden.

First Floor. *Objects of Art* (mainly ecclesiastical) dating from mediæval times to the 18th cent. (note the stained glass from designs by Hans Baldung Grien, in Room 54, and the fine faience stove of 1586 by Hans Kranth, in Room 55). — The following rooms house the section of *Industrial Art*, comprising faience, porcelain, pottery, glass, tapestry, furniture, etc. Note also the Marmor-Saal, richly decorated in the rococo style, and the Galerie-Saal and Spiegel-Saal (large chandelier, 18th cent.), also with fine stucco decorations.

Second Floor. Left wing: *Baden Folk Art.* — Right wing: Collections illustrating the *History of Karlsruhe.*

The *Scheffel Museum* (Pl. 27; D 1), in the E. side-pavilion of the Schloss, adjoining the Schloss-Kirche, contains souvenirs of the poet (comp. p. 74). Adm., see p. 72.

Arched passages in the wings of the Schloss lead to the *Schloss-Garten* (Pl. D 1), embellished with fountains, sculptures, etc. Among the sculptures are a small monument to the Alemannian poet *J. P. Hebel* (Pl. 4; 1760-1826) and a group of Hermann and Dorothea. The *Majolica Factory* (beyond Pl. D 1), to the N. of the garden, was founded in 1901. Hardtwald, see p. 75.

Behind the theatre are the *Botanic Gardens* (Pl. D 1, 2; adm., see p. 72).

The ***Badische Kunsthalle** (Pl. D 2), or *Baden Hall of Art*, at Hans-Thoma-Str. 2, was built by Hübsch in 1836-45 in the so-called Byzantine style. The E. and N. wings were added by Durm in 1896 and 1909 respectively. Adm., see p. 72.

Ground Floor. Right: Historical paintings and plaster casts. Left: Drawings and engravings.

The frescoes on the Staircase, by *Moritz von Schwind* (1840), depict the consecration of Freiburg Cathedral by Duke Conrad of Zähringen.

Upper Floor. Works of Italian painters of the 17th and 18th centuries. — Room I. 90, 90a. *Hans Baldung Grien*, Adoration of the Child (fragments: 1539); *Matthias Grünewald*, *994. Bearing of the Cross. *993. Crucifixion, two masterpieces; 70. *Hans Burgkmair*, Pietà; wooden statue of the Virgin (from Freiburg; c. 1480); **Holbein the Younger*, 64. Bearing of the Cross (1515), 65. St. Ursula (1522), 66. St. George. — Room II. Franconian and Swabian masters of the 15th century: **Bernhard Strigel*. 60. The Crown of Thorns. 61. Annunciation, 62. Christ washing St. Peter's feet, 59. Pietà; 42. *Bartholomäus Zeitblom*, St. Virgilius or Fergil, of Irish birth, Bp. of Salzburg (d. 784), and St. Lawrence. — Room III: 32. *Hans Multscher*, Death of the Virgin; 48. Altar from Constance (c. 1510); *Upper Rhenish Master* (c. 1440), Crucifixion; *Master of the Hausbuch*, 1436. Christ crowned with thorns, Crucifixion (no number). — Returning, we pass through Corridor I into Cabinet 1. Italian works of the 14-16th centuries: 404. *Florentine Master* (c. 1450), Adoration of the Child. — Cabinet 2: German masters of the 16th century: 98. *Master of Meuskirch*, Scourging of Christ; 108. *Lucas Cranach the Elder*, Madonna. — Cabinet 3. Early Netherlandish works: 144. *J. Patinir*, Rocky landscape. — Cabinet 4. Flemish works: 191. *A. Brouwer*, Dentist; 193. *Teniers the Younger*, Supper in a barn. — Cabinets 5-7 (Dutch works): *238. *Rembrandt*. Self-portrait (c. 1645); 261. *G. Metsu*, Young couple at table; 260. *Jan Steen*, Young couple in a garden; 339. *J. van der Heyde*, Dutch canal; 244-248. Works by *A. van Ostade*. — Room IV. French works: 479. *Boucher*, Pastoral scene; 496-499. *Paintings by *J. S. Chardin*. — We return to the corridor and pass through Room I into Room V. Dutch works: 235. *B. van der Helst*, Young couple (1661); 186. *J. Jordaens*, Moses smiting the rock. — Cabinet 8: German painters of the 18th century. — Cabinets 9-11: Baden painters of the 19th century. — Cabinet 12: 521. *M. von Schwind*, Ritter Kurt's bridal procession. — Room VI. Works by *Feuerbach* (*813. Banquet of Plato, 1867-1869). — Room VII. Landscapes by *J. W. Schirmer*, *D. Fohr*, *B. Fries*, and others. — Cabinets 13 & 14. Nazarenes (p. 21). — Corridor II: Cartoons by *Schnorr von Carolsfeld* (Scenes from Arioste's 'Orlando Furioso') and *P. Veit*.

Annexe (entered from the courtyard or from Room V of the Kunsthalle). On the ground-floor is the *Haus Thoma Museum*, comprising works by Hans Thoma (p. 17), director of the Kunsthalle from 1899 till 1919. Room I contains paintings dating from 1865 to 1882, Room II works of the years 1883-1918, and Room III studies, water-colours, and drawings. The paintings in the 'Chapel', executed in 1907-8 and representing scenes from the life of Christ, are let into the walls, thus attaining a fresco-like effect. — First Floor. German, mostly Baden, painters of the late 19th century (note the works by *W. Trübner* in Room IV). — On the second floor are modern Baden and other paintings.

The *Badischer Kunstverein* (Pl. 22; D 2), at Wald-Str. 3, contains varying exhibitions of paintings, mostly by Karlsruhe artists (adm., see p. 72). — Near the Kunsthalle, in Hans-Thoma-Str., to the right, is a bronze statue of *Prince Wilhelm of Baden* (1829-1897), by Volz (1901).

In Bismarck-Strasse is the *Baden School of Art*, the old Kunst-Akademie (Pl. B 2). In front of it is a bust, by Volz (1892), of the

poet *Viktor von Scheffel* (1826-86), who was born at Karlsruhe and was buried in the New Cemetery (Neuer Friedhof; Pl. G 1).

Westend-Str. leads S., passing the *Christus-Kirche* (Prot.; 1900) and a monument to *Wilhelm Lübke* (1826-93), the art-historian, to the square in front of the Mühlburger Tor (Pl. B 2), with an equestrian statue of *Kaiser Wilhelm I.*, by A. Heer (1896). In front of the post office (Pl. 30; C 2) is a monument to the Baden Grenadiers (1925).

The *Roman Catholic Church* (Pl. 18), on the N.W. side of Friedrichs-Platz (Pl. D 2, 3), is a domed building by Weinbrenner (1814). — The **Sammlungen-Gebäude** (Pl. 39; D 3) was erected by Berckmüller in 1865-71. The ground-floor accommodates the *Natural History Museum* and the *Ethnographical Museum* (no adm.), the upper floor the *State Library* (273,000 vols., 4700 MSS.) and the *Cabinet of Coins.* Adm., see p. 72.

Behind the building just described lies the *Erbprinzen-Garten*, with a bronze group of nymphs by H. Weltring (1891). The former *Grand-Ducal Palace* (Pl. 37; D 3), in Kriegs-Str., erected by Durm in 1893-97, is now occupied by officials.

In the E. half of Kaiser-Str. (p. 73) is the *Technical Academy* (Technische Hochschule; Pl. E 2), erected by Hübsch in 1836 and enlarged in 1863 and 1898. This institution, founded in 1825, is the oldest of the kind in Germany. At the entrance of the Physical Institute is a monument (1925) to Heinrich Hertz (1857-94), the discoverer of electric waves. The old arsenal, a little to the E., is now occupied by the *Transport Museum* (Verkehrs-Museum; Pl. F 2; adm., see p. 72). — About 10 min. S.E., outside the Durlacher Tor, is *Schloss Gottesaue* (Pl. G 3), erected in 1588-99 and altered in the early 18th century.

Among pleasant resorts for walking are the *Hardtwald* (Pl. B C 1), with the Schützenhaus, an open-air restaurant on the Eggenstein road (½ hr.), the *Fasanen-Garten* (Pl. E F 1), containing the modern Gothic mausoleum of the grand-ducal family, and the *Wild-Park*.

The *Rhine Harbour*, to the W. of the town, was constructed in 1898-1901 and is connected with the river by a canal, over 1 M. long.

From Karlsruhe to Heilbronn, 44¾ M., railway ('Kraichgau-Bahn') in 1½-2 hrs. — 3¼ M. *Durlach* (p. 66). — 4¼ M. *Grötzingen* (p. 145). — 15 M. *Bretten* (p. 153), junction for Bruchsal or Stuttgart. — 22½ M. *Flehingen*, to the E. of which is *Sickingen*, with the ruined ancestral castle of the Sickingen family. — 29¾ M. *Eppingen*. To Sinsheim, see p. 155. — 38 M. *Schwaigern* (Hotel Ochs), with a Schloss and a late-Gothic church (1514). — 41 M. *Grossgartach*. — 44¾ M. *Heilbronn*, see p. 160.

Railway from Karlsruhe viâ Graben-Neudorf to *Mannheim*, see p. 44; to *Heidelberg* or *Baden-Baden*, *Freiburg*, and *Bâle*, see R. 6; to *Herrenalb*, see R. 10a; to *Pforzheim*, *Wildbad*, or *Stuttgart*, see R. 11.

Another railway runs from Karlsruhe in 1¼-1½ hr. to *Winden* (17½ M.; see Baedeker's 'Rhine').

8. Baden-Baden and its Environs.

The Railway Station (Bahnhof; Pl. A 1; 400 ft.) is 15-20 min. from most of the hotels. Tramway, see p. 77.

Air Service, comp. pp. xvii-xix. Motor-cars for the aerodrome at Baden-Oos start from near the post office, in Leopolds-Platz (Pl. C 3). Tickets from Hansen's and Langguth's travel agencies (p. 78).

Hotels (nearly all the first-mentioned houses have gardens). Of the first class: **Brenner's Hotel Stephanie* (Pl. b; C 4), two houses in an open situation on the right bank of the Oos, in the Lichtentaler Allee, 180 R. (120 with baths) from 10 *M*, closed in winter; **Brenner's Kurhof* (Pl. c; C 4) in a similar situation, 100 R. (80 with baths) from 8, P. from 20 *M*; **Europäischer Hof* (Pl. f; B 3), in a fine situation opposite the Kurpark and the Trinkhalle, 130 R. at 6-18, P. 17-28 *M*, **Messmer* (Pl. a; B 3), to the S. of the Kurhaus, 150 R., P. from 12 *M*, **Regina* (Pl. re; B 3), similarly situated, 100 R. from 6, B. 2, D. 5, P. 15-25 *M*, these three closed in winter; **Holland* (Pl. h; C 3), Sophien-Str., 150 R. (40 with baths) at 6-12, B. 2, D. 4½-5½, P. 14-22 *M*; **Bellevue* (Pl. d; C 5), in an open situation near the Gönner-Anlage (p. 81), 120 R. (50 with baths) from 6, B. 2½, L. 5, D. 6, P. from 14 *M*, closed in winter; **Atlantic* (Pl. e; C 3), 80 beds, P. 11-15 *M*; **Bad-Hotel Badischer Hof* (Pl. n; B 2), Lange Str. 47, with thermal baths, 100 beds at 6-10, B. 2, D. 5, P. 14-20 *M*. — **Peter's Bad-Hotel zum Hirsch* (Pl. t; B C 2), with thermal baths, 120 R. (20 with baths) at 5-8, B. 1 *M* 80 pf., L. 4½, S. 3½, P. 11-15 *M*, **Frankfurter Hof* (formerly Französischer Hof; Pl. l, B 2), Luisen-Str. 32, 100 R. (25 with baths) at 4½-6½, B. 1 *M* 80 pf., L. 5, S. 4½, P. 10-14 *M*; **Zähringer Hof* (Pl. m; B 2), Lange Str. 44, with thermal baths, 120 R. (15 with baths).

The following are somewhat less expensive. **Drei Könige* (Pl. u; C 3), with a wine-restaurant and a covered terrace, 80 beds from 4½, B. 1¾, D. 3 or 4, P. from 11 *M*; **Stadt Strassburg* (Pl. w; C 3), Sophien-Str. 26-28, with covered terraces, wine-room, and beer-restaurant, 120 R. (20 with baths) at 5-7, L. or D. 4½, P. 12-15 *M*; *Quellenhof* (Pl. z; C 3), also in Sophien-Str., 50 beds, P. 9-10 *M*; *Darmstädter Hof* (Pl. r, C 3; baths, see p. 78), 50 beds from 3½, P. 9½-12 *M*; *Schwarzwaldhof* (Pl. s; C 3), Gernsbacher Str. 13, 45 beds at 3½-4½ *M*, well spoken of. — *Müller*, Lange Str. 34, near the Hirsch (see above), 50 R. at 3-7 *M*; *Einhorn* (Pl. i; C 3), with restaurant, 50 R. at 3½-5, B. 1½, D. 2-3½, P. 8-10 *M*; *Haus Hohenzollern*, Sophien-Str. 25 (Pl. C 3), 30 beds from 2½, P. from 7 *M*. — Jewish. *Central* (Pl. v; C 3), Stephanien-Str. 2, 25 R. at 4-6½, B. 1 *M* 80 pf., L. or D. 3-4½, P. 10-14 *M*; *Tannhäuser* (Pl. x; C 3), Sonnen-Platz 1, 20 R. at 3-5, B. 1½, P. 10-12 *M*.

Less pretentious: *Bock* (Pl. B; B 2), Lange Str. 45, 30 beds, P. from 8 *M*; *Baldreit* (Pl. bt; C 3), Küfer-Str. 3, 10 R., closed in winter; *Salmen*, Gernsbacher Str. 34 (Pl. C D 3, 2), 40 beds at 2½-4½, P. 6½-9 *M*; *Löwen-Friedrichsbad*, Gernsbacher Str. 31, near the Augusta-Bad (Pl. C 2), 20 beds; *Augustabad* (Pl. A; C D 3), Sophien-Str. 32, with restaurant, 24 beds; *Geist*, Gernsbacher Str. 50, near the Gymnasium (Pl. D 2), 30 beds, with beer-room; *Grüner Baum*, Markt-Platz 18 (Pl. C 2, 3), with beer-room, 25 beds from 2 *M*.

Near the station and convenient for passing travellers (all with restaurants): **Terminus* (Pl. o; A 1), 40 R. at 3½-5 *M*; *Bayrischer Hof* (Pl. q; A 1), 32 R. at 3½-4½, B. 1½, P. 8-10 *M*, well spoken of; *Schweizerhof* (Pl. p.; A 1), 20 R. at 3½-7, B. 1½, D. 1¾, 4 *M*; *Sängerhaus Aurelia* (Pl. pf; B 2), Lange Str. 68, 35 beds; *Markgräfler Hof* (Pl. j; A 1), Lange Str. 79, 20 beds.

Outside the town. On the heights: *Gretel* (p. 82), 30 beds, with café; **Kaiserin Elisabeth* (p. 82), Moltke-Str. 5, 70 beds, P. from 7 *M*; **Fröhh* (p. 85), 60 R. (10 with baths) at 4-10, B. 1¾, D. 4½, P. 12-18 *M*; a little lower down, *Kurhaus Tannenhof*, in a beautiful situation, 60 beds, P. 8-9 *M*,

BADEN-BADEN
1:17.500
100 200 300 500 Meter
Schloss
Pfluttern-loch
Neuweier
Michaels-berg
Friesenberg
Haus
Lichtentaler Allee
Geograph. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

Geograph. Anst. v.m.

Reduktion der Höhenzahlen auf Normalnull. - - 2m

1:63.000

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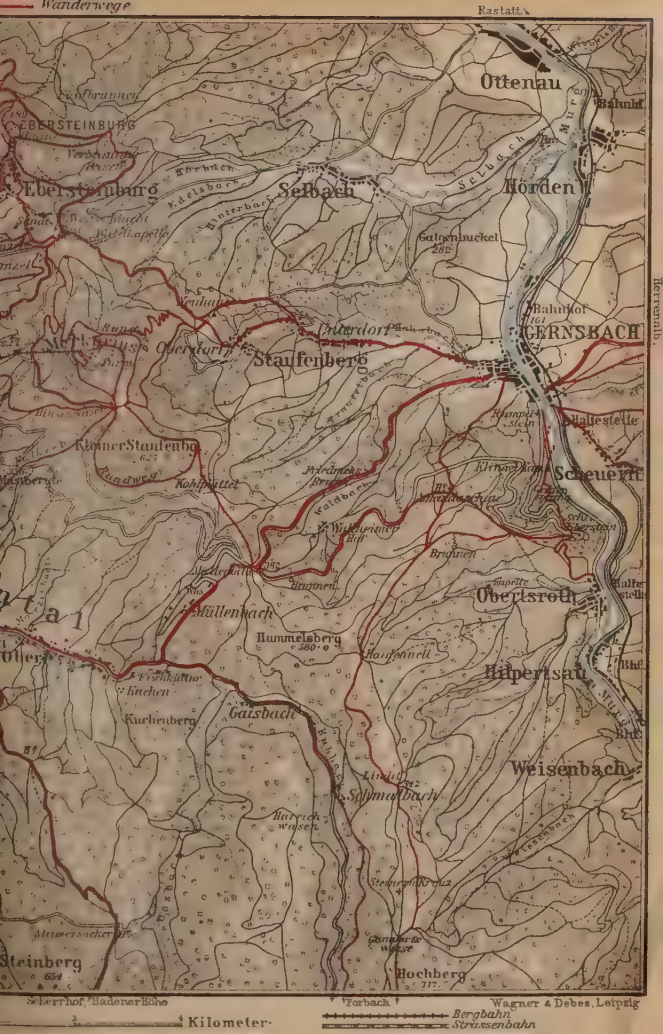

Wanderwege
Rastatt
Ottenau
Bahnhof
Selbach
Sulzbach
Hörden
Gaggenbuckel
285
Bahnhof
GERNSBACH
Staufenberg
Oberdorf
Kleiner Staufenberg
Scheuern
Obertsrot
Hilpertsau
Weisenbach
Hummelsberg
580
Kuhberg
Gaisbach
Schmalbach
Steinberg
659
Hochberg
Herrenalb
Kilometer
Bergbahn
Strassenbahn
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

closed in winter; about 5 min. farther on, *Selighof* (p. 85), 70 beds at 4-6 ℳ; *Gunzenbach-Hof* (Pl. C 6), 50 R., good. — At Lichtental (p. 81), all with gardens and restaurants: **Allee-Hotel Bären*, 80 R. (16 with baths) at 3½-6, B. 1 ℳ 70 pf., D. 3½, P. 9-12 ℳ; *Goldener Löwe*, at the tram-terminus, 40 R. at 2½-4, B. 1½, P. 7-8½ ℳ; *Goldenes Kreuz*, 20 beds.

Pensions. *Allechaus* (Pl. B 4, 5; *Pension Auguste Victoria*), 25 beds, P. from 8½ ℳ; *Bischoff*, Römer-Platz 2, near the Augusta-Bad (Pl. C 2), 30 beds, P. from 5½ ℳ; *Blümel*, Bismarck-Str. 9 (Pl. A B 5), 28 beds, P. 8½-10½ ℳ; *Elsamarie*, Schloss-Str. 11 (Pl. C 2), 19 beds, P. from 5½ ℳ; *Gönneranlage*, Berthold-Str. 8 (Pl. C 5), 14 beds; *Jäger*, Friesenberg-Str. 2 (Pl. A 4, 3), 45 R., P. 7½-10 ℳ; *Klein*, Schloss-Str. 19 (Pl. C 2), 14 R., P. from 6½ ℳ; *Luisenhöhe*, Werder-Str. 12 (Pl. A B 4, 3), 20 R., P. 8-12 ℳ; *Nagel*, Luisen-Str. 22 (Pl. B C 3), 29 beds, P. 9½-12 ℳ; *National*, Berthold-Str. 10, corner of Schiller-Strasse (Pl. C 4, 5), 40 beds, P. from 10 ℳ; *Salenius*, Lange Str. 49 (Pl. B 2), 15 beds, P. 5-6 ℳ; *Graf Zeppelin*, Bismarck-Str. 12 (Pl. A B 5), 25 beds, P. 7½-10 ℳ; *Zink*, Fremersberg-Str. 35 (Pl. A B 5), 22 R., P. 7-10 ℳ.

Sanatoria. *Allee-Kurhaus* (Dr. Giese), Lichtentaler Allee 34 (Pl. C 6), for nervous patients, 45 beds, P. 18 ℳ; *Dr. Burger*, Maria-Victoria-Str. 12 (Pl. C 5), for stomachic complaints, 26 beds, P. from 8 ℳ; *Dr. Dengler*, Hohenlohe-Str. 2 and Kapuziner-Str. 1 (Pl. B 2), for stomachic complaints, 80 beds; *Eberstein burg* (p. 84), 62 R., P. 10½-17 ℳ; *Dr. Groddeck*, Werder-Str. 14 (Pl. A B 3), for disturbances of the circulation of the blood, 15 beds; *Dr. Lippert*, Ludwig-Wilhelm-Str. 11 (Pl. C 5), for stomachic complaints, 12 beds, P. from 12 ℳ; *Quisisana*, Bismarck-Str. 19-21 (Pl. B 5), for nervous patients, 32 beds; *Vincentiushaus*, Stephanien-Str. 9 (Pl. C 3), for convalescents, 90 beds; *Waldpark* (Dr. Heinsheimer), Leopold-Str. 23 (Pl. C 1), for stomachic complaints, 40 beds, P. from 20 ℳ. — *Naturheilanstalt Lichtental* (a nature treatment institute), Seelach-Str. 19, 38 beds, P. 16-19 ℳ.

Restaurants. **Kurhaus*, first-class; **Stadt Strassburg* (p. 76), Sophien-Str. 26; *Goldenes Kreuz*, Lichtentaler Str. 13, near Augusta-Platz (Pl. C 3); *Krokodil*, Mühlen-Gasse 4, between Lange Str. 25 and 27; *Bayrischer Hof* (p. 76); *Münchener Löwenbräu*, Gernsbacher Str. 9 (Pl. C D 3, 2), with a small garden and terrace (also bedrooms); *Bletzer*, Lichtentaler Str. 37; *Sinner Eck*, in Leopold-Platz (Pl. C 3), with café, and several others. — Restaurant on the Merkur, see p. 84.

Cafés and Confectioners. **Kurhaus*, see above; **Rumpelmayer*, Augusta-Platz (Pl. C 3), first-class; **Villa Sorrento* (Pl. C 5, 6), Lichtentaler Allee 14 (also 8 R., P. from 9 ℳ); *Corso*, Gernsbacher Str. 4 (Pl. C D 3, 2); *Messmer*, see p. 76; *Oesterle*, Sophien-Str. 11. — There are also several good cafés and milk-gardens in the environs, such as *Gunzenbach-Hof* (p. 81); *Molkenanstalt* (Pl. A 5); *Wald-Café*, near the lower station of the Merkur railway (p. 83); *Gretel* (p. 82).

Cabs. Fares at night (9-7) 50% more. Motor Cabs (with taximeter): in the town 1½ ℳ per 1-5 persons per km. (for each additional km., 1 ℳ 20 pf.; minimum fare 2 ℳ), outside the town 80 pf. Luggage (10 kg. free) 1 ℳ per 25 kg. — Horse Cabs: 2½ ℳ for ¼ hr., 4 ℳ for ½ hr., 6 ℳ for 1 hr. Luggage (10 kg. free) 50 pf. per package. — For particulars of longer excursions, see the 'Baden-Badener Verkehrs- und Tarifbuch'.

Tramways (20-30 pf.). 1 ('Tal-Linie'). From *Baden-Oos* station viâ the *Weststadt* (Badenscheuern), Rhein-Str., Lange Strasse (*Railway Station*; p. 76), Leopolds-Platz (Pl. C 3), and Lichtentaler Strasse (Pl. C 3, 4, D 5) to *Lichtental* (p. 81). — 2 ('Berg-Linie'). From Sielcken-Strasse (Tiergarten; Hotels Früh and Korbmattfelsenhof, p. 85) viâ Fremersberg-Strasse (Pl. A B 5) and the Evangelische Kirche (Pl. C 4) to Leopolds-Platz (Pl. C 3), and then viâ Sophien-Str., Gernsbacher Str., Bernhard-Str., and Markgrafen-Strasse (Pl. D 3), past the Wald-Café (p. 83) to the foot of the Merkur connection for the mountain railway).

The **Merkur Railway** (p. 83) is a cable-railway, ¾ M. long, with a maximum gradient of 1:1¾. Fares: up 1½ *M*, down or halfway up 1 *M*, up and down 1 *M* 80 pf.; return tram-and-railway ticket 2 *M* 30 pf. The ascent from the tram-terminus takes 12 minutes. Trains run every ½ hr. from 9.15 a.m. to 7.15 p.m.

Motor Posts daily in summer to *Gernsbach* (p. 100; ¾ hr.); thence viâ Loffenau (p. 96) to *Herrenalb* (p. 97; ¾ hr.) and, farther, viâ Dobel (p. 97) to *Wildbad* (p. 148; 1 hr.; the journey from Baden-Baden to Wildbad takes 2¾ hrs.). — Motor-coach drives daily in summer (inquire at Lichtentaler Str. 10). Also from Baden-Baden to the mountain health-resorts of *Bühlerhöhe, Sand*, and *Hundseck* (p. 98; 1½ hr.).

Baths (under state control; open all the year round). **Friedrichs-Bad* and **Augusta-Bad* (p. 79), open on week-days from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. (in winter from 8 or 9 to 5 or 4): slipper bath or swimming bath 2 *M*-4 *M* 40 pf., Turkish and Russian bath 3 *M* 30-4 *M* 40 pf., etc. — *Darmstädter Hof* (Pl. r, C 3; p. 76), open on week-days 8-6 (in winter 9-5), Sun. 8-12: slipper bath 80 pf.-2 *M*. — Municipal *Open Air and Swimming Baths* (Pl. C 5; Bade-Anstalt), on the right bank of the Oos (1 *M*).

Post Offices (Pl. C 3 and A B 1).

Inquiry Office, Augusta-Platz 1 (Pl. C 3). — **Travel Agencies.** *W. Langguth* (Norddeutscher Lloyd), Lichtentaler Str. 10 (Pl. C 3); *H. Hansen* (Hamburg-America Line), Leopolds-Platz (Pl. C 3).

Visitors' Tax (appended to the hotel-bill): 30 pf.-1 *M* 25 pf. daily (half price in winter), according to the style of hotel, etc. No charge for children under ten years of age.

Theatres. Daily performances at the *Kurhaus* (p. 80), where there is also a *Marionette Theatre*, and at the *Klines Theater*. — *Trocadero-Künstlerspiele* (Pl. y; C 4), Ludwig-Wilhelm-Platz 5.

Art Exhibitions. *Kunst-Ausstellung* (Pl. B 4; p. 80), week-days 10-1 & 3-6, Sun. 11-1 & 3-6; adm. 1 *M*, on Sun. afternoon 50 pf. — *Exhibition of Paintings* of the Baden Kunstverein (in the Kunsthalle, p. 80), open 10-5 from April to October.

Sport. *Horse Races* at Iffezheim (3 M. to the W. of Baden-Oos), at the end of August and the beginning of September. — *Golf Course* (18 holes) of the Baden-Baden Golf Club (secretary at Yburg-Str. 11; Pl. B 5, 6), near the Hotel Selighof (p. 85). — *Lawn Tennis* in Lichtentaler Allee (Pl. C 5).

English Church (All Saints'; Pl. C 5), Berthold-Str. 5; see p. 81.

Chief Attractions (1 day). Kurhaus (p. 80), Garden at the Neues Schloss (p. 80), Altes Schloss (p. 82), Lichtentaler Allee (p. 81), Kur-Garten (concert; p. 80). Fine walks and drives to the Merkur (p. 81), to the Greek Chapel (p. 82), viâ the Felsen (p. 83) to the Ebersteinburg (p. 85), to Schloss Eberstein (p. 101), to the Geroldsau Waterfall (p. 86), etc.

Baden, or *Baden-Baden* (to distinguish it from the Baden near Vienna and that in Switzerland), with 25,680 inhab., lies on the N.W. margin of the Black Forest, among picturesque, well-wooded hills, in the delightful valley of the *Oosbach*. It vies with Heidelberg and Freiburg in the beauty of its situation, and is one of the most fashionable watering-places in Germany (over 90,000 visitors in 1927). The season is at its height from the middle of June till September.

The efficacy of the waters was known to the Romans (p. 79), who called the place *Aquæ Aureliæ*. For six centuries it was the seat of the Margraves of Baden, of whom Hermann II. (d. 1130) first resided in the old castle. The new castle, above the town, was erected by Margrave Christoph I. (1475-1527), but both town and castles suffered so much

during the Thirty Years' War and the devastation of the Palatinate (1689), that the margraves transferred their residence to Rastatt (p. 67) in 1705. The modern reputation of Baden as a health resort dates from the beginning of the 19th century. The first 'Conversationshaus' (see below) was opened in 1808, and the gaming-table, which was immediately set up, was a favourite resort of European wealth and fashion until the suppression of public gambling in 1872.

The Old Town, with its narrow streets, is situated on the right bank of the Oosbach, and extends up the slope of a spur of the Battert, the summit of which is crowned by the Neues Schloss (p. 80). On its S. slope lies the Rom. Cath. parish church.

The Gothic **Pfarr-Kirche** or **Stifts-Kirche** (595 ft.; Pl. C 2; always open in the morning) was erected in the 7th cent., raised to the dignity of a collegiate church in 1453, destroyed by fire in 1689, repaired in 1753, and restored in the original style in 1866. The choir contains interesting monuments of the Margraves of Baden, from Bernhard I. (d. 1431) downwards, notably those of Bishop Friedrich of Utrecht (d. 1517), brother of Christoph I. (bronze monument in a Gothic niche, to the left of the high altar), and of Margrave Ludwig Wilhelm (d. 1707; colossal baroque tomb, on the right). The lower part of the W. tower is Romanesque. — Opposite the W. portal lies the *Rathaus* (Pl. C 3), originally a Jesuit college, afterwards the Conversationshaus (1808-24). In the 'Jesuitenstaffeln', a flight of steps descending to Gernsbacher Str., is a large monument to Bismarck, by O. Kiefer (1916).

To the N.E. of the church, on the S.E. slope of the Schlossberg, are the *Hot Springs* (Thermalquellen), the chief of which have been united in two channels, the *Hauptstollen* and the *Kirchenstollen*. They yield about 110,000 gallons per day, and vary from 111° to 156° Fahr. in temperature. The efficacy of the water is chiefly due to its high natural temperature, the solid ingredients, mostly chloride of sodium, amounting only to ·3%. There are also traces of lithium and arsenic. The *Büttenquelle*, below the Rathaus, is strongly impregnated with radium (p. 81). Close to the springs are the chief bath-houses.

The **Friedrichs-Bad** (Pl. C 2; adm., see p. 78), embellished with statues, busts, and medallions, was erected in 1869-77. In summer it is reserved for gentlemen, in winter it is used by ladies also. Its admirable equipments comprise baths of every kind and apparatus for curative gymnastics and massage. — On the E. the Friedrichs-Bad is adjoined by the **Kaiserin-Augusta-Bad** (Pl. C 2; see p. 78), erected by Durm in 1890-92. It is reserved for ladies, but is open in summer only. The general equipments resemble those of the Friedrichs-Bad.

Between these two bath-houses are the remains of *Roman Baths* (week-days 10-11 & 5-6, Sun. 10-11 only, 30 pf.), reached by steps leading down from the Augusta-Bad.

To the E. of the Augusta-Bad are the *Spital-Kirche*, used by the Old Catholics (p. 11), and the *Old Cemetery* (Alter Friedhof; Pl. D 2), now transformed into a promenade and containing a crucifix by Niclaus of Leyden (1467) and a late-Gothic 'Mount of Olives' with stone figures. To the left, at the foot of the Schlossberg, are the *Inhalatorium* and the *Landes-Bad* (Pl. D 2; for poor patients).

The **Neues Schloss** (Pl. C 2; 695 ft.; no adm.), on the hill to the N. of the town, is most conveniently reached viâ Schloss-Str. and Burg-Str., ascending from the Pfarr-Kirche (p. 79). It was founded in 1479, enlarged in 1530 and 1570-80, seriously damaged in 1689, and partly restored. In 1842 it was fitted up as a summer residence for the Grand Duke. The bastion on the right of the entrance commands a view of the town. The tasteful garden, with a view-terrace on the S. side of the Schloss, is always open (entrance at the N.E. angle of the Schloss). To the Altes Schloss, see p. 82.

The chief resorts of visitors are in the new quarters and the beautiful grounds extending along the left bank of the Oosbach. The busiest point is in the Kur-Garten, near the Kurhaus.

The **Kurhaus** or *Conversationshaus* (530 ft.; Pl. B 3) was erected by Weinbrenner in 1824 and enlarged in 1854 and 1923. The social rooms in the N. wing were gorgeously fitted up by Parisian masters (adm. 30 pf.). The S. wing, containing the restaurants, reading-room, concert-hall, and theatre (p. 78), were restored by A. Stürzenacker in 1912-17. — The band plays in front of the Kurhaus (in the concert-hall in bad weather). The short avenue leading to the Leopolds-Brücke is flanked with fashionable shops.

A few paces to the N. of the Kur-Garten is the **Trinkhalle** (Pl. B 3), erected by Hübsch in 1839-42. It is most frequented from 7.30 to 8.30 in the morning. The relief in the tympanum represents the nymph of the springs administering health to sufferers. The frescoes in the arcades, by Götzenberger, illustrate fourteen legends of the Black Forest. — In the grounds is a marble bust of Kaiser Wilhelm I., by J. von Kopf (1875).

To the S. of the Kurhaus, at the beginning of Lichtentaler Allee (see below), is the *Kleines Theater* (Pl. B 3), erected in 1861. Then follow the *Kunsthalle* (Pl. B C 3; exhibition of paintings, see p. 78), the *International Club*, a centre of fashion during the races (p. 78), and the *Kunstausstellungs-Gebäude* (Pl. B 4; p. 78), another building (1907-9) used for art exhibitions. Farther on, in Lichtentaler Allee, is a marble bust of Empress Augusta, by Kopf (1894).

Crossing the Leopolds-Brücke we see to the left the *Palais Hamilton* (Pl. C 3), now partly occupied by municipal offices, the former residence of the 11th Duke of Hamilton (1811-63), who married Marie Amalie, daughter of the Grand Duke of Baden.

In one of the wings is the *Büttenquell-Emanatorium*, where the radio-active water (p. 79) is evaporated and inhaled by patients. The *Municipal Historical Collections*, at the back, in Insel-Str., contain some Roman finds (free on Sun. 11-12.30, 50 pf. on Tues., Wed., and Thurs. 10.30-12.30; closed in winter).

In Leopolds-Platz (Pl. C 3), close by, is a statue of Grand Duke Leopold (d. 1852). On the right is the *Post Office*. — Halfway down Sophien-Strasse (Pl. C 3), which is bordered with trees, is the *Reiher-Brunnen* (Heron-Fountain), which spouts warm water. — To the S. are the *Protestant Church* (Evangelische Kirche; Pl. C 4), in Ludwig-Wilhelm-Platz, and the **English Church** (Pl. C 5), of 1867. The latter contains some good stained-glass windows, a fine candelabrum presented by Empress Augusta, and a lectern given by the Grand Duchess of Baden. In Lichtentaler Str. is the *Russian Church* (Pl. C D 5), with a blue dome.

The ***Lichtentaler Allee** (Pl. B 3, 4, C 5, 6), on the left bank of the Oosbach, is the finest promenade in Baden-Baden, being much frequented in the afternoon. The fine old trees are surrounded with flower-beds and shrubberies. On the left, beyond the brook, is the *Gönner-Anlage* (Pl. C 5), ornamental grounds with two fountains (1909), while to the right, on the slope of the hill, are gardens and villas. About 6 min. from the theatre, beside the Allee-Haus (No. 10; Pl. B 4, 5), the roads to the Fremersberg and the Yburg (p. 85; tram, see p. 77) diverge to the right. The *Leopolds-Höhe* (741 ft.), farther S., on the slope of the hill, commands a view of the town and the Oos valley.

Following the above-mentioned Fremersberg road and then turning to the left along Quettig-Str., we reach the (20 min.) *Molkenanstalt* or whey-cure establishment (Pl. A 5; refmts.). — The following walk of 3-3½ hrs. may be recommended. At the *Gunzenbach-Hof* (Pl. C 6; p. 77) we ascend the forest road on the right to the *Rappenhalde*, and past the reservoir to the *Waldhaus Batschari* (1247 ft.; view). Farther on, beyond the *Korbmattfelsen* (1470 ft.), we descend to the right to the Korbmattfelsenhof (p. 85; tram, see p. 77), and return to the Trinkhalle (p. 80) viâ Moltke-Strasse, the Friesenberg, and the Greek chapel (p. 82).

At the end of Lichtentaler Allee, ½ hr. from the Kurhaus (tram along Lichtentaler Str., see p. 77), lies **Lichtental** (610 ft.; hotels, see p. 77), now incorporated with Baden-Baden. The convent here (immediately to the right on crossing the bridge), founded in 1245 by Irmengard, grand-daughter of Henry the Lion and widow of Hermann V. of Baden, was taken by the Margraves of Baden under their special protection and is still occupied by Cistercian nuns. The church contains the fine tomb of the foundress (d. 1260), by Wölfelin von Rufach (14th cent.). The Gothic burial-chapel (1288), connected with the church by an archway, contains tombstones of the margraves and two Swabian altarpieces (1496; retouched). The *Orphanage*, within the precincts of the convent, was founded by the wealthy London tailor Stulz (p. 69), who was afterwards

ennobled. The fir-clad *Cäcilienberg* (755 ft.), just behind the convent, a spur of the *Klosterberg* or *Leisberg* (1358 ft.), affords pretty walks and views. On the height between the Beuren and Geroldsau valleys is the conspicuous Rom. Cath. *Parish Church.* — To Geroldsau, the fish hatchery, etc., see p. 86.

On the **Seelach** (902 ft.), ascended in 25 min. from the parish church (road to the right, then footpath to the left), stands an imposing villa with a large park; on the road, a little below it, is an inn (view-terrace). — The broad road ascends, skirting the aqueduct, past the *Steimersacker-Hütte* (1690 ft.) to the (1¾-2 hrs.) *Scherrhof* (2221 ft.), whence the top of the Badener Höhe (p. 99) is reached by footpaths in 1½ hr.

The *Greek Chapel* (Pl. A B 2; 679 ft.), on the Michaelsberg, built in 1863-66 from designs by Leo von Klenze of Munich, contains the tombs of the noble Rumanian family of Michael Stourdza (open daily 9-12 and 2-6, 50 pf.; key at the house opposite, No. 2). — *Burg Solms* (Pl. B 3), to the S., was built in 1873. — The wooded **Friesenberg** (948 ft.), higher up, with fine views of Baden-Baden, is reached by Werder-Strasse (Pl. A B 4, 3), or Beutig-Strasse, or direct from the Greek Chapel. — Beutig-Str. is continued to the *Kreuz auf dem Beutig* (Pl. A 4; 751 ft.), opposite the *Villa Meineck*, belonging to Krupp's. Farther on, to the left of Moltke-Str., is the frequented *Hotel Gretel* (p. 76; café) and (25 min. from the Kurhaus) the *Hotel Kaiserin Elisabeth*. Moltke-Strasse joins the Fremersberg road at the *Hotel Früh* (see p. 85). — Pleasant paths lead from the Friesenberg to the *Wald-See* (623 ft.), a lake drained by the *Michelbach*, which runs N. between the Friesenberg and the Fremersberg (p. 85) and flows into the Oosbach below Baden-Baden railway station.

Environs of Baden-Baden.

To the Altes Schloss (comp. Pl. D 2, 1 and the map, p. 77). We follow Zähringer-Strasse and, farther on, a road ascending N., at first between meadows and orchards, then through fragrant fir-woods. Walkers (35 min.), on leaving the Neues Schloss, take Schloss-Str. to the right, after 3 min. continue straight along Zähringer-Str., and in 4 min. more follow the short-cuts (left) avoiding the curves of the road. At the *Eberbrunnen* (1099 ft.) the footpath again crosses the road. — From the station (¾ hr.) we take Leopold-Str., pass by the E. of the Schiesshaus (Pl. B 1), and follow the 'Belzerweg' at the entrance to the wood and, farther on, the sign-posts.

The ***Altes Schloss** (*Hohenbaden;* 1322 ft.; good restaurant with shady seats) is situated on a spur of the Battert. Traces of circular earthworks on the summit of the Battert indicate that it was a Celtic place of refuge in pre-Roman times. The oldest part of the castle, i.e. the Oberburg or Hermannsbau and the keep, dates from the late 11th or early 12th cent., and, until the construction of the Neues Schloss (p. 80), was the seat of the margraves. The

Rittersaal or Bernhardsbau, below on the right, dates from the early 15th, the residence, or Jakobsbau, between the Oberburg and the Rittersaal, from the middle of the same century. Decay set in in the 16th cent., and the whole castle was reduced to ruins by a fire in the first quarter of the 17th. The platform of the tower (1545 ft.; key at the restaurant, 10 pf.) and the enceinte beneath command a capital *View of the Rhine valley from Speyer to far beyond Strasbourg (not itself visible); in the foreground lies the charming valley with Baden-Baden, its bright villas, and its girdle of woods; to the S. is the Black Forest with the Badener Höhe (morning light most favourable).

Sign-posts on the terrace in front of the Schloss, and behind it, opposite the inner entrance, indicate the way to the summit of the *Battert* (1847 ft.), round which towards the S. rise the precipitous **Felsen**, a number of fantastically cleft masses of porphyry. The *Felsen-Brücke*, 20-25 min. from the Schloss, commanding a good view, is the finest point. An easier route leads from the castle-terrace by an almost level path along the base of the Felsen. At the (¼ hr.) fork we turn to the right and after 10 paces either to the left to (20 min.) Ebersteinburg; or we may continue by the path to the right ('Teufelskanzel und Merkur') and join the old Gernsbach road (see p. 84). — The road from the Schloss to Ebersteinburg leads along the N. side of the Battert.

About ¾ hr. N.W. of the Altes Schloss, on the Hardberg (1224 ft.), is the *Dreiburgen-Blick*, affording a 'view of three castles' (Altes Schloss, Yburg, and Ebersteinburg). It may be reached from Baden-Baden viâ the *Kellersbild* (951 ft.) or viâ *Badenscheuern* (ascent to the right, beyond the Bernhards-Kirche).

Pleasant woodland paths lead from the Altes Schloss, past the *Kellerskreuz* (1070 ft.), and from Ebersteinburg (comp. the top of the Map; the paths eventually quit the woods) to the (2 hrs.) ***Favorite** (423 ft.), which lies in a fine park, 20 min. S.W. of Kuppenheim station (p. 100). This château, now state property, was built in the baroque style in 1710-14 by M. L. Rohrer for Sibylla Augusta, widow of Margrave Ludwig Wilhelm. The interior (open 8-12 and 2-6; 50 pf.) is richly decorated in the taste of the period and houses one of the most important porcelain collections in Germany. Rfmts. in the forester's house near by.

Ascent of the Merkur. *A.* Cable Railway (constructed in 1913; see p. 78). The lower station (942 ft.), in the *Merkur-Wald*, is reached in 18 min. from Leopolds-Platz by the tram (p. 77), which traverses new streets flanked with villas and finally passes the reservoir, on the *Friedrichs-Höhe* (886 ft.), and the Wald-Café. From the lower station the cable-railway ascends past the 'Aussichtsplatte' halt (1401 ft.; 'Rundweg', see p. 84), on the W. slope of the hill, to the upper station (2156 ft.). — *B.* Walkers (1¾-2 hrs. from Leopolds-Platz) proceed by Scheiben-Strasse (Pl. C D 3) to the Friedrichs-Höhe (see above). Hence we follow the tramway to a point just short of the terminus, where we turn to the right (sign-post) and ascend through fine woods to the *Binsenwasen*

(1700 ft.), the saddle between the Merkur and the Kleiner Staufenberg. The road here turns to the left and winds its way up to (1 hr.) the summit. From Lichtental (p. 81) we mount to the left by the Hotel Kreuz, leaving the *Schafberg* (1053 ft.) on our right, and then ascend the *Falkenhalde* to the Binsenwasen.

The **Merkur,** or *Grosser Staufen* (2195 ft.), is the highest hill near Baden-Baden. On the summit, a few paces from the upper station of the cable-railway, are a *Restaurant and a tower 98 ft. high (lift up and down 20 pf.). The *Panorama is more extensive than from the Altes Schloss: to the W., Baden-Baden, topped by the Fremersberg and flanked on the left by the Yburg; between them, in the distance, Strasbourg; more to the left (S.), the tower on the Badener Höhe; to the N., above Ebersteinburg, appear the Haardt Mts. and (on their right) the Odenwald; in the foreground is the Murg-Tal, above which, to the right (S.E.), the tower on the Hohloh may by descried. The Merkur derives its name from a Roman votive stone found here, now preserved on the S. side of the tower.

Fine views may be gained from the *Rundweg*, a path in the form of an 8, which encircles the Merkur and the *Kleiner Staufenberg* (2044 ft.); its point of intersection is at the Binsenwasen (p. 83) and it passes close to the 'Aussichtsplatte' halt (p. 83), halfway up the cable-railway. — From the Binsenwasen a branch of the road skirts the W. slope of the Kleiner Staufenberg and at the Müllenbild (p. 86) joins the new road to Gernsbach (see p. 86). — Walkers may reach Gernsbach in 1¼ hr. by turning to the E. at the Binsenwasen (sign-post) and proceeding via Staufenberg (p. 86).

To Ebersteinburg (2½ M.). From Baden-Baden we follow the old Gernsbach road (Pl. D 2), which ascends the valley to the E. between the Battert and the Merkur. Walkers should choose either the footpath which diverges to the left at the 'Feuerwehrsteighaus' (fire brigade's training house), at the end of Seufzer-Allee (Pl. D 2; 10 min. from the Old Cemetery, p. 80), and leads past the 'Radium-Brunnen' to the (¾ hr.) *Engelskanzel* ('angel's pulpit'; 1266 ft.; granite cross); or the path to the right (3 min. beyond the fire-station), which crosses the stream to the (¾ hr.) *Teufelskanzel* ('devil's pulpit'; 1243 ft.), with a memorial to Kaiser Wilhelm I. The Engelskanzel and Teufelskanzel, lying off the road to the left and right, afford good views. A little farther on we reach the saddle (1220 ft.), with the *Wolfsschlucht Inn.* The road straight ahead forks after 5 min., one branch leading to *Selbach* (660 ft.) and *Ottenau* (3 M.; p. 100), the other to Gernsbach (comp. p. 86); the road on the right runs through woods to the Merkur and the Müllenbild (see p. 86; pleasant return-route through the Merkur-Wald and over the Friedrichs-Höhe). The road on the left leads past the Ebersteinburg sanatorium for female consumptives (p. 77) to the village of Ebersteinburg. A little farther on is a sign-post (left), pointing to the *Wolfsschlucht*, a romantic ravine.

From the village of *Ebersteinburg* (1398 ft.; Krone, Hirsch, in the village, Kurhaus Waldfrieden, with garden-restaurant, at the foot of the ruins, all plain) we ascend in $^1/_4$ hr. to the top of the isolated eminence which bears the ruined ***Ebersteinburg** or *Alteberstein* (1604 ft.; good restaurant; view from the tower, 10 pf.). This castle stands on Roman foundations, the present edifice dating from the 12th and 16th centuries. It was once the seat of the Counts of Eberstein, and afterwards belonged to the Margraves of Baden. Its stout resistance against Emp. Otto I. has been sung by Uhland.

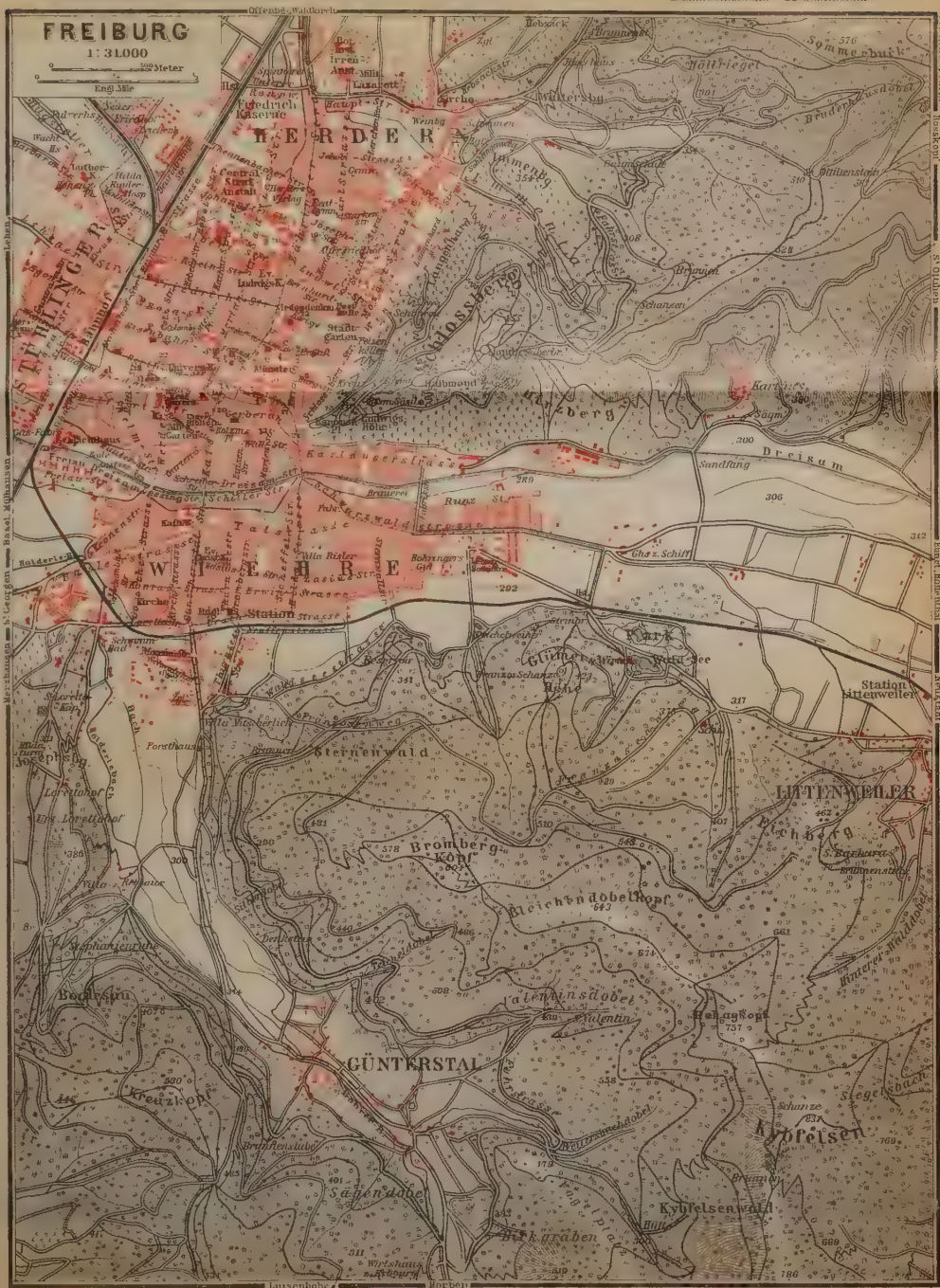
To the Fremersberg. We take the tram (p. 77; 'Berg-Linie') along Fremersberg-Strasse (Pl. A 5; p. 82) as far as the terminus, near which are the *Hotel Früh* (p. 76; garden-restaurant) and the *Sanatorium Korbmattfelsenhof* (827 ft.). Several routes radiate from this point. On the left (between the two houses) is the Hermann-Sielcken-Strasse (to the Korbmattfelsen and the Yburg, see below); on the right are a footpath to the (20 min.) Wald-See (p. 82), and the Moltke-Str. and Werder-Str., which run past the Hotel Kaiserin Elisabeth to the Kurhaus (p. 80). Of the roads straight ahead the left (Varnhalter Strasse) ascends to the Yburg (see below), the right to the Fremersberg. We follow this last road past the (5 min.) *Hotel Selighof* (p. 77) and, after 8 min. more, on entering the woods, take the footpath on the right, crossing the winding road several times. By this path we reach in $^3/_4$ hr. the view-tower (65 ft. high) on the **Fremersberg** (1719 ft.; plain restaurant). We may return either ($1^1/_2$ hr.) viâ the Wald-See or (2 hrs.) viâ the *Jagdhaus* (790 ft.; $^3/_4$ hr.), with a frequented restaurant commanding a fine view of the Rhine valley and Strasbourg Cathedral.

To the Yburg, a favourite excursion. — *A.* By Road. 1. Yburg-Strasse (Pl. B 5) ascends from the Allee-Haus (p. 81) among gardens (view), skirts the E. slope of the *Korbmattenkopf* (1683 ft.), traversing fine woods, and finally passes the shelter on the *Lache* (1463 ft.), a narrow saddle, where numerous paths diverge. 2. By Fremersberg-Strasse (see above) and Varnhalter Strasse, which skirts the W. slope of the Korbmattenkopf. — *B.* Walkers ($1^1/_2$ hr. from the tram-terminus of the 'Berg-Linie', p. 77) take the footpath (sign-post) diverging to the right from Hermann-Sielcken-Strasse, 50 paces from the Hotel Früh (see above). In $^1/_4$ hr. we are joined on the left by the route from the Korbmattfelsen and the Waldhaus Batschari; 10 min. farther on, the *Werners-Hütte* (1362 ft.; view). In another $^1/_4$ hr. we strike the road near the Lache (see above) and follow it for the rest of the way (right; about 1 M.). The **Yburg** (1696 ft.; good hotel) was once, like the Ebersteinburg, a Roman watch-tower. Extensive view from the tower (10 pf.) of the Black Forest Mts. and the Rhine valley, best in the morning. From the Yburg to Steinbach (p. 67), $1^1/_4$ hr.

To Gernsbach (p. 100; motor post, see p. 78) by the new road viâ Lichtental (p. 81; 6½ M.) in 2½-3 hrs. Beyond Lichtental the road traverses the villages of *Unter-Beuern* and *Ober-Beuern*. About 1¾ M. from the tram-terminus, we reach the *Gaisbach Fish Hatchery* (876 ft.; Wald-Hotel Fischkultur, R. 2-3, P. 5-7 *M.*), much visited from Baden. On the right diverges a new road to Forbach (8 M.; p. 101). The Gernsbach road (left) passes the (10 min.) hamlet of *Müllenbach* and, 5 min. farther, at the Schloss Eberstein Inn, bends sharply to the left (short-cut on the right) and traverses woods as far as the *Müllenbild* (1250 ft.; 4½ M. from Baden), where we are joined on the left by the road from the Merkur (2½ M.; see p. 84). Our road now forks, the left branch descending to (2½ M.) Gernsbach (p. 100), the right keeping along the hill to (3 M.) Schloss Eberstein (see p. 101). — The old road (2 hrs.) as far as the saddle (1220 ft.) between the Teufelskanzel and the Engelskanzel is described on p. 84. Fine view of the Murg-Tal in descending. On the right, after about 25 min., where the road again ascends a little, is the *Neuhaus*, a solitary inn (1175 ft.). The road then descends and in 10 min. makes a sharp bend to the right into the valley; ¼ hr. *Staufenberg*, where strawberries are largely cultivated; ½ hr. farther on, *Gernsbach* (p. 100). Walkers keep straight on at the bend and descend along the edge of the wood (40 min.).

Near Lichtental (p. 81), on the S.W. (to the right at the Löwe Hotel), opens the Geroldsau, a grassy valley watered by the *Grobbach*, and fringed with woods, where the straggling village of *Geroldsau* (740 ft.; Hotels Auerhahn, Hirsch) are situated. A road a little beyond the Hotel Auerhahn (1¾ M. from the cross-roads and tram-terminus at Lichtental) leads to the right from Geroldsau by *Malschbach* (869 ft.) to (2 hrs.) Neuweier (p. 67; 6 M. from Lichtental). We, however, follow the road to the left. A footpath, more picturesque than the road, diverges to the right from the latter 3 min. beyond the bridge over the Grobbach, and ascends the right bank of the stream. About 2¾ M. from Lichtental we reach the *Geroldsau Waterfall* (990 ft.; plain restaurant).

From the Geroldsau Waterfall to the Plättig (1½-2 hrs.; carriage from Baden-Baden in 3 hrs.; comp. the map, p. 77). The road forks after ¼ hr. (to the Badener Höhe, see p. 87). The branch to the right crosses the Grobbach and ascends round the *Lanzenfels* (1880 ft.) to the top of the *Schwanenwasen* (p. 97). The Ober-Plättig (p. 98) lies 2¼ M. farther on. — Walkers may follow the road (or they may skirt the stream by a footpath which rejoins the road ¼ hr. farther up), but beyond the bridge, at the (7 min.) first sharp curve, they should follow the narrower track straight ahead (not to the right) as far as (25 min.) another bifurcation. The arm to the right leads to (8 min.) the Schwanenwasen, that to the left to (¾ hr.) the Plättig.


1. Anatomie
2. Chem. Laboratorium
3. Denkm. v. Rotteck
4. Denkm. v. Berth. Schwarz
5. Erzbischöfl. Palais
6. Erzbischöfl. Konvikt
7. Grossherzogl. Pal.
8. Hospital
9. Karlskaserne
10. Kaufhaus
11. Martinskirche
12. Reichsbank
13. Loge
14. Post
15. Bezirksamt
16. Rathaus
17. Augustin.-Kloster
18. Mutterhaus
19. Kath. Knabensem.
20. Martinstor
21. Schwabentor
22. Gymnasium
FREIBURG
1:31.000
Meter
Engl. Mile
HERDER
WIEHRE
Günterstal
Lehen
Littenweiler
Kybfelsen
Kybfelsenwald
Sternenwald
Bromberg Kopf
Bleichbadobelkopf
Kreuzkopf
Schauinsland
Dreisam
Rhein-Rhone-Kanal
Basel Mülhausen
St. Georgen
Merzhausen
Neustadt
Hirzberg
Rosskopf
St. Ottilien

To the Badener Höhe, 2-2½ hrs. At the fork, ¼ hr. from the Geroldsau Waterfall (p. 86), carriages take the branch to the left, which remains on the right bank of the Grobbach and ¼ hr. farther on turns once more to the left into the valley of the *Urbach*. Just below the influx (left) of the (¼ hr.) Grimbach, the road crosses the Urbach and then ascends its valley in numerous windings to the Herrenwieser Sattel (2884 ft.), whence the road to the Badener Höhe leads to the left. — Walkers should choose the road (¾ hr. from the waterfall) ascending the valley of the *Grimbach:* 20 min. farther on is a footpath to the right, skirting the *Grimbach Falls* and crossing two cart-tracks. At the (20 min.) top we follow the road to the left for 8 min. and then the path to the right. The latter crosses another road beside a solitary house (Hütte; 2411 ft.) and leads to (½ hr.) the Badener Sattel (2880 ft.), whence a path runs to the right to (½ hr.) the Badener Höhe (p. 99).

From Baden-Baden to *Freiburg* and *Bâle* or *Karlsruhe* and *Heidelberg*, see R. 6.

9. Freiburg and its Environs.

Railway Stations. The *Main Station* (good restaurant) lies on the W. side, *Wiehre* (p. 93) to the S., and *Zähringen* (p. 70) to the N. of the town.

Air Service, comp. pp. xvii-xix. Motor-cars conveying passengers to the aerodrome start from the inquiry office (p. 88).

Hotels. Near the Station. **Zähringer Hof* (Pl. a), in an open situation, opposite the station, 160 beds at 5-9, B. 2, L. or D. 4½, P. 13-20 ℳ; **Europäischer Hof* (Pl. b), N. of the station, 58 R. (8 with baths) at 4½-6½, B. 1 ℳ 60 pf., D. 3½ ℳ; *Victoria* (Pl. v), Eisenbahn-Str. 54, adjoining the post office, 60 beds from 3½, B. 1½, D. 3 ℳ, well spoken of; *Roseneck* (Pl. r), Fahnenberg-Platz 2, corner of Rosa-Str., 30 beds at 3, B. 1 ℳ 20 pf., D. 2 ℳ; *Post* (Pl. p), Eisenbahn-Str. 35-37, opposite the post office, 70 beds at 2 ℳ 80-4 ℳ 50 pf., with beer-restaurant, well spoken of; *Salmen* (Pl. s), Berthold-Str. 50, S. of the station, 35 beds at 3½-4½, B. 1 ℳ 60 pf., L. or D. 2 ℳ 40 pf.; *Minerva*, Post-Str. 8, 35 beds at 3-4 ℳ; *Stephanie*, Post-Str. 3, 30 beds at 3-3½ ℳ; *Evangelisches Hospiz zum Pfauen* (Pl. e; see p. xx), Friedrich-Str. 61, with garden, 60 beds at 2 ℳ 80 pf.-4 ℳ, B. 1 ℳ 30 pf., D. 1 ℳ 30 pf.-3 ℳ. — In the Town. **Freiburger Hof* (Pl. o), Kaiser-Str. 130, to the S. of the Martins-Tor (Pl. 20), 65 R. (16 with baths) at 4-6, B. 1 ℳ 80 pf., L. or D. 2½, P. 10-14 ℳ; **Römischer Kaiser* (Pl. h), Kaiser-Str. 120, near the Martins-Tor, 46 R. (6 with baths) at 3½-4½, B. 1½, L. or D. 2½, P. 8-10 ℳ; *Engel* (Pl. c), Engel-Str. 3, near the Münster, 60 beds at 3-6, B. 1½, D. 2½-3½, P. 8-12 ℳ, *Kopf*, Engel Str. 5, near the Münster, to the N., established in 1770, with garden, 60 beds at 2½-5, B. 1 ℳ 20 pf., two well-known houses with good wine-restaurants; *Falken*, Eisenbahn-Str. 32, 30 beds at 2½-3½, B. 1½, P. from 8 ℳ, very fair. — Plainer: *Wilder Mann* (Pl. f), Salz-Str. 30, 16 R. at 2-3 ℳ; *Hirschen* (Pl. i), Berthold-Str. 10, 20 beds at 2-3 ℳ; *Markgräfler Hof* (Pl. m), Gerberau 22, 25 beds; *Rheinischer Hof* (Pl. i), Münster-Platz 15, 30 beds.

Pensions. *Schotzky*, Werder-Str. 8, 30 R., P. 7-9 ℳ; *Hohenzollern*, Günterstal-Str. 57, corner of Urach-Str., 40 beds, P. from 6 ℳ; *Schlossbergblick*, Ludwig-Str. 33, 25 beds, P. 5-7 ℳ; *Univers*, Hilda-Str. 65, near Wiehre station, 20 beds, P. 6-7 ℳ; *Haus Apelt* (Villa Friedau), Hochmeister-Str. 10, on the Schlossberg, 30 beds, P. 5-8 ℳ. — **Sanatoria.** *Hoven*, Hansa-Str. 9, 60 beds, P. from 10 ℳ, *Dr. Mathmann*, Ludwig-Str. 36, 12 beds, P. 12-16 ℳ, both for convalescents; *Rebhaus*, at the foot of the Lorettoberg (p. 93), 50 beds, P. 10-18 ℳ.

Restaurants. Wine: *Römischer Kaiser, Zähringer Weinstube* (in the Hotel Zähringer Hof), see above; *Dietsch-Hetterich*, Salz-Str. 26, L. or D. 3 ℳ; *Ihringers Weinstuben*, in the Falken hotel (see above); *Engel, Kopf*, see above; *Brieu*, Schiff-Str. 5; *Traube*, Schuster-Str. 17; *Rappen*,

Hummel, Münster-Platz 19 and 22; *Dattler*, Schlossberg 1 (p. 92), with view. — Beer: *Alte Bursc*, Berthold-Str. 5, good (wine also); *Fahnenberg*, Kaiser-Str. 97; *Geist* (Pl. g), Münster-Platz 5; *Stadt-Garten* (p. 92), *Greiffenegg-Schlössle*, above the Schwaben-Tor (p. 92; view).

Cafés. *Schanz* or *Museum*, Kaiser-Str. 61, corner of Münster-Str.; *Casino*, Belfort-Str.; *Wiener Café*, Kaiser-Str. 25a, near the Victory Monument; *Eden*, Kaiser-Str. 26; *Friedrichsbau*, Kaiser-Str. 148; *Kopf*, see p. 87. — **Confectioners.** *Birlinger*, Berthold-Str. 8; *Wolfinger*, Kaiser-Str. 77; *Kern*, Dreisam-Str. 1.

Cabs (fares raised at night). Horse-cabs: for 1 or 2 pers., 1½ ℳ for the first ¼ hr., then 50 pf. per ¼ hr.; for 3 or 4 pers., ¼ hr. 2 ℳ, ½ hr. 3 ℳ, ¾ hr. 3½ ℳ, 1 hr. 4 ℳ, then 75 pf. per ¼ hr. — Motor-cabs (with taximeter): for 1 or 2 pers., 80 pf. for the first 400 m., then 10 pf. per 180 m.; for 3-5 pers., 80 pf. for the first 250 m., then 10 pf. per 120 m. The smaller cars are cheaper.

Tramways. 1 (yellow name-plate). From *Loretto-Strasse*, S. of Wiehre (p. 93), to the N. through the town to *Komtur-Platz*. — 2 (green plate). From *Günterstal* (p. 93) through the town to *Zähringen* (p. 70). — 3 (red plate). From *Lehener-Strasse* to *Bleiche-Strasse*. — 4 (white plate). From *Littenweiler* (p. 123) to the *Goods Station*. — 5 (blue plate). From *Herdern* viâ the Victory Monument (p. 92) and the Railway Station to *Haslach*. — 6 (red and white plate). From *Goethe-Strasse* viâ Wiehre Station to the *Main Station*.

Baths. *Marienbad*, Marien-Str. 4 (also swimming bath); municipal *Swimming Baths* at Fauler-Str. 1 and Loretto-Str. 55 (both for ladies also).

Post Office (Pl. 14), Eisenbahn-Str. 58. — **Inquiry Office,** Rotteck-Platz 11 (tourist agency also).

Times of Admission.

Augustine Museum (p. 92), open in summer on Sun. 10.30-12.30, Tues.-Fri. 10.30-12.30 (ground-floor and 1st floor) and 2.30-4.30 (1st and 2nd floors). Adm. 50 pf. (during unofficial hours 1 ℳ), free on Thurs. and the last Sun. of the month.

Botanic Gardens (p. 92; tramway-halt in Haupt-Str.), free daily in summer, 9-12 & 2-6; hot-houses ½ ℳ.

Diocesan Museum (p. 92), on application to the caretaker; 50 pf.

Kaufhaus (p. 92), Tues. & Fri. 11-12, Sun. 11-1.

Kunstverein, Friedrich-Str. 2, near the Victory Monument (p. 92), Sun. 10-1, week-days 10-1 & 3-6 (2-4 in winter), 1 ℳ.

Modern Art Collection (p. 92), open at the same hours as the Augustine Museum.

Münster (p. 90), open after 9.30. The sacristan, who lives at Münster-Platz 29 (fee 1 ℳ), admits visitors to the choir. Tickets for the tower obtained at the top (50 pf.).

Natural History and Ethnographical Collection (p. 93), Sun. 10-1, week-days 11-1 & 3-5, 30 pf.; free on the last Sun. of the month and Thurs. 3-5.

University Library (p. 89). The lending library is open on week-days 10-1, the reading-room from Mon. to Fri. 9-9 (during vacations 9-1 & 3-6), Sat. 9-1.

Viticultural Museum (p. 89), free on week-days 8-12 & 2-4; closed on Sat. afternoon.

Chief Attractions (½ day). Follow Eisenbahn-Str. from the station straight on as far as Kaiser-Str., then follow Salz-Str. to the Augustine Museum; then to the Schwaben-Tor and up the *Schlossberg*. A good view is obtained from the *Lorettoberg* (p. 93) by evening light.

Freiburg (883 ft.), the ancient capital of the *Breisgau*, with 91,500 inhab. (including suburbs), is the seat of the Albert-Ludwig University (over 2500 students), founded in 1457 by Archduke Albrecht VI. of Austria, and (since 1827) of a Rom. Cath. archbishop.

It is the chief market for the productions of the Black Forest, especially timber, and its industry and wine-trade are also important.

Freiburg vies with Baden-Baden and Heidelberg in the beauty of its environs. The mountains of the Black Forest, the picturesque hills in the vicinity, the populous and fertile plain, bounded by the vine-clad Kaiserstuhl, the lovely valley of the Dreisam, and the splendid tower of the cathedral dominating the town, all combine to render the situation highly attractive. Most of the streets are supplied with streams of pure water from the *Dreisam*, but many of these are now covered over. Fountains, gardens, and numerous villas complete the charming picture.

Freiburg owes its origin to Duke Berthold II. of Zähringen, who founded it about 1091, and in 1120 it was raised to the status of a town by Duke Berthold III. In 1368 it sought protection of the House of Austria, and for over four centuries formed with the whole of the Breisgau one of its hereditary possessions ('Vorder-Österreich'). The town and district were handed over to Baden in 1806 in accordance with the Treaty of Pressburg.

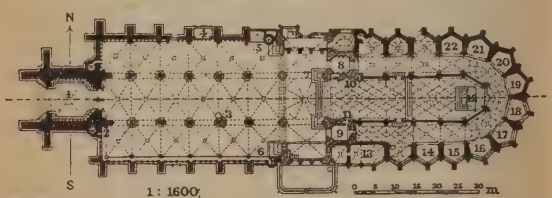
The railway station is connected with the town by Eisenbahn-Strasse. On the left, in Rottecks-Platz, stands a monument to the historian *Karl von Rotteck*, a native of Freiburg (1775-1840; Pl. 3). *Berthold Schwarz*, the alleged inventor of gunpowder, who was a Franciscan friar at Freiburg in the 14th cent., is commemorated by a statue (Pl. 4) in Franziskaner-Platz. On the N. side of this square is the Gothic church of *St. Martin* (Pl. 11), with a new tower and part of the old cloisters. Opposite is the **Rathaus** (Pl. 16; 16th cent.); the older portion, to the N., repainted in 1887, is connected by an archway over Turm-Str. with the newer portion (S.), which was rebuilt in 1896-1900 after having been used as the university since 1565. The relief on the S. oriel window represents a unicorn hunt (1543). — Franziskaner-Str. 3 is a late-Gothic house of 1514-16, now occupied by the municipal savings bank.

The *University Church*, in Berthold-Str., to the S. of the Rathaus, was built by the Jesuits in 1685-1701. The Peterhof, at Peter-Str. 1, accommodates a *Viticultural Museum* (adm., see p. 88). Farther to the S., in Belfort-Str., are the present buildings of the **University**, erected in 1906-11, and the *University Library* (adm., see p. 88; 350,000 vols., 700 MSS.), designed by Karl Schäfer. To the N.W. is the large *Neues Stadt-Theater* (1906-10).

Halfway down the broad Kaiser-Strasse, the main street of the town, rises the old *Münster-Brunnen* (early 16th cent.). To the S. of it is a fountain (1807), with a statue of Duke Berthold III. of Zähringen (see above). To the N., in the same street, is another fountain (1868), with a statue of Archduke Albrecht VI. (p. 88). No. 51, on the E. side of the street, is the *Basler Hof*, now a government office (Pl. 15), with a frescoed façade of the 15-16th centuries.

Münster-Str., diverging from Kaiser-Str., leads straight to the W. portal of the minster, in front of which rise three lofty columns (1719) bearing statues of the Virgin, St. Alexander, and St. Lambert, its patron saints.

The *__Münster,__ or **Cathedral,** built of red sandstone, which glows beautifully in the sunshine, is the only masterpiece of Gothic architecture of any size in Germany to be wholly completed in the middle ages. It comprises a main W. tower, nave and aisles in the form of a basilica, transepts which do not project, and a choir with ambulatory and radiating chapels. The oldest part of the edifice (shaded on the ground-plan), in yellow sandstone, consisting of the Romanesque transepts with the side-towers (Pl. 8 & 9), dates from the early 13th century. The nave and aisles, begun before 1250, were completed after 1260 by some younger architect of marked ability, who also added the final stories and spires to the side-towers, and about 1270 began the main tower, which was carried above the belfry before 1301. The choir, begun in 1354, was continued after 1359 by Johannes of Gmünd, but it was not completed till 1513. The Renaissance porch of the S. transept was added in 1620.



Nach P. Kempf

1. Porch; 2. Entrance to the Tower; 3. Pulpit; 4. Chapel of the Counts: 5. Chapel of the Eucharist; 6. Chapel of the Holy Sepulchre; 7. Altar of the Magi; 8 & 9. Entrances to the Ambulatory; 10. Tombstones of Count Conrad II. and his wife; 11. Tomb of General de Rodt; 12. High Altar; 13. Sacristy; 14. Stürzel Chapel; 15. University Chapel; 16. Dettingen Chapel; 17. Snewlin Chapel; 18. Chapel of Emp. Charles V.; 19. Chapel of Emp. Maximilian I.; 20. Böcklin Chapel; 21. Sother Chapel; 22. Locherer Chapel.

The **Tower (380 ft. high), the earliest and most perfect of its kind, was erected in entire accordance with the original design. The square base, with its horizontal mouldings, containing the porch, is most harmoniously connected with the airy openwork spire by the lofty octagonal belfry. When viewed corner-wise the entire tower has the appearance of an uninterrupted pyramid.

The Porch (Pl. 1) is richly adorned with allegorical sculptures of varying excellence; some of the female figures are specially fine. The colouring was renewed in the 17th cent. and again in 1889.

The *Interior (adm., see p. 88; 410 ft. long, 98 ft. wide, 89 ft. high), restored since 1880, produces an impression of greater antiquity than the contemporaneous cathedral of Strasbourg, which it resembles in several particulars (e.g. in the fine rose-windows inserted in square frames at the W. end of the aisles). The progress of the construction (see p. 90) may be traced in the increasing elegance, from E. to W., of the capitals in the blind arcades of the aisles. The late-Gothic choir terminates in a wreath of six chapels, so arranged in the form of a half-dodecagon that they correspond with the three sides of the sanctuary-ending.

Nave. On the central column of the portal is a fine early-Gothic Madonna. By the first pillars are two angels. The pulpit (Pl. 3) was executed by *Jörg Kempf* in 1561 in the late-Gothic style; the portrait of the artist is introduced under the steps. — The triumphal arch is embellished with a fresco by *Ludwig Seitz* (1877).

Aisles. The windows contain good stained glass, chiefly of the 14th cent., but largely rearranged in modern times and patched with glass from other churches. Two of the windows are modern. — N. Aisle (left). The so-called Chapel of the Counts (Pl. 4), by *J. Kempf* (1558), had no entrance from the interior of the church until 1829. Tombs of archbishops of Freiburg (19th cent.). The sculptured group in the Chapel of the Eucharist (Pl. 5) is by *Xaver Hauser* (1805). — S. Aisle. To the right of the Chapel of the Holy Sepulchre (Pl. 6; 14th cent.; exterior 1578) is the tomb (14th cent.) of the last Zähringer (p. 70).

Transepts. The Renaissance arcades, removed to their present position in 1790, were originally erected in 1580 by *H. Böringer* as screens between the choir and transepts. The carved woodwork of the side-altars is in the late-Gothic style; that on the N. (Pl. 7), has an Adoration of the Magi, by *J. Wydyz* (1505). — The Romanesque frieze with scenes from the mediæval bestiaries, at the S. entrance to the ambulatory (Pl. 9), should be noticed. In the passage is a Romanesque relief representing Samuel anointing David.

Choir (adm., see p. 88). The *Altar-piece (Pl. 12) is the chief work of *Hans Baldung Grien* (1512-16): Coronation of the Virgin with the Apostles on each side; on the left wing (when closed), Annunciation and Visitation; on the right wing, Nativity and Flight into Egypt; below, a carving of the Adoration of the Magi. On the back (best seen from the ambulatory) is the Crucifixion, with portraits of the donors (below); on the left SS. Jerome and John the Baptist; on the right SS. Lawrence and George.

Choir Chapels. The stained glass (1505-28) is badly weathered; in some cases the originals have been replaced by copies, and several of the windows are entirely modern. The Stürzel Chapel (Pl. 14), the first on the right, contains a baroque font by *Christoph Wenzinger* (1768) and a winged altar-piece of the early 16th century. — University Chapel (Pl. 15): *Altar-piece painted by the younger *Holbein* at Bâle about 1521. The painting, restored in 1866, represents the Adoration of the Shepherds, the Adoration of the Magi, and, below, the donor's family. Next to it, the portrait of Michael Küblin (d. 1600; covered). — The Dettingen Chapel (Pl. 16) contains an altar of 1615. In the second Imperial Chapel (Pl. 19) are the remains of the 'Snewlin Altar-piece', by *Hans Baldung Grien*, with the Baptism of Christ and St. John in Patmos. — In the Böcklin Chapel (Pl. 20) is a Romanesque crucifix. — The Locherer Chapel (Pl. 22) has a remarkable carved altar by *J. Sixt* (1521-24).

The entrance to the Tower (Pl. 2; adm., see p. 88) is in the church, to the right of the portal; 328 steps to the highest platform. The clock was made in 1852 by Schwilgué, who also constructed that at Strasbourg Cathedral. The oldest of the bells dates from 1258.

The *Kornhalle*, or granary, on the N. side of the minster, is late-Gothic (1498). — On the S. side of the minster are the plain *Archiepiscopal Palace* (Pl. 5) and the **Kaufhaus**, or Merchants' Hall (Pl. 10). The latter was completed in 1532 and restored in 1925. In front is a vaulted round-arched portico, and above it are a balcony and two oriels. On the upper floor (adm., see p. 88) is the Kaisersaal, with a fine stucco ceiling. — The house at Münster-Platz 30, to the E., built by the architect, sculptor, and painter Christoph Wenzinger (1710-97) for his own use in 1761, now accommodates the municipal *Collection of Modern Art*, consisting chiefly of paintings (adm., see p. 88). — To the E. of Münster-Platz, in Burg-Str., are the diocesan court, with the *Diocesan Museum* (adm., see p. 88), and the *Münsterbauhütte* (1598; Office of the Clerk of the Works), which likewise contains a museum.

From the Kaufhaus we proceed S. to Salz-Strasse, which runs from Kaiser-Str. to the Schwaben-Tor (see below). The old Augustine convent, founded in 1278, with cloisters of the 14th cent., now houses the **Augustine Museum** (Pl. 17), comprising municipal collections of art, etc. (adm., see p. 88).

Ground Floor. The church and rooms opening off the cloisters contain examples of early ecclesiastical art, notably (in the choir) tapestries of the 14-15th cent. and (in the chapter-house) paintings by the *Master of the Hausbuch*, *Matthias Grünewald*, and *Hans Baldung Grien*. The cloisters contain sculptures. — First Floor: Netherlandish paintings; industrial art of the 16-18th centuries. — Second Floor: South Baden folk-lore (rooms from the Black Forest, costumes).

Farther along Salz-Str., towards Kaiser-Str., is the *Grand-Ducal Palace* (Pl. 7), built in 1770 by Michel d'Ixnard.

In the N. part of Kaiser-Str. (p. 89) rises the *Victory Monument* (Sieges-Denkmal), by C. F. Moest, erected in 1876. — The Prot. *Ludwigs-Kirche*, in the Romanesque style, was re-erected in 1829-38. — At the N. end of the town are the *Botanic Gardens* (adm., see p. 88).

Kaiser-Strasse ends, to the S., at the *Martins-Tor* (Pl. 20), restored and provided with a turreted roof in 1901. On the wall is represented St. Martin sharing his cloak with a beggar. — Passing through the Gerberau, to the E. of the Martins-Tor, and skirting remains of the old town-wall, we reach the *Schwaben-Tor* (Pl. 21; also restored in 1901), on which is a fresco representing a Swabian peasant driving a wagon laden with wine.

From Schlossberg-Strasse, which runs hence to the left, a broad path to the right ascends past the restaurant Greiffenegg-Schlössle (right; p. 88) to the ***Schlossberg**, once defended by three forts constructed by Vauban but destroyed by the French in 1745. Hard by is the 'Kanonen-Platz' (famous view of the minster), whence promenades lead to Burg-Str. and to the *Stadt-Garten* (p. 88), while roads lead along the hill to the N. (past Dattler's wine-

restaurant, p. 88) to the *Immen-Tal* and to the E. to St. Ottilien (see below). Farther up is the *Ludwigshöhe* (1235 ft.), with a view-pavilion (best light in the morning). To the N.E., on the 'Salpeterfelsen' ('saltpetre rock'), is a *Bismarck Column*, erected by the students in 1900. Paths ascend hence to the (1/4 hr.) *Hohe Brücke*, with the view-point called the 'Feldbergblick', and (6 min. more) to the highest point of the Schlossberg ('Mond'; 1409 ft.).

From the Hohe Brücke footpaths lead N.E. viâ the *Silber-Brunnen* to (1¼ hr.) *St. Ottilien* (1515 ft.), with a chapel and inn. — Thence we may proceed to the (1¾ hr.) *Rosskopf* (2425 ft.), with an iron belvedere, and viâ the *Martinsfels* (2251 ft.) and the *Rottecksruhe* (1900 ft.) to the ruined castle of *Zähringen* (p. 70; 1 hr.; down to the tram-terminus at Zähringen, ¾ hr.). From the Schlossberg viâ the *Rosskopf-Sattel* to St. Peter, see p. 124.

To the W. of the railway station lies the quarter of *Stühlinger*, reached by a viaduct, 185 yds. in length, crossing the line between Berthold-Strasse and Sedan-Strasse, and commanding a pretty view of the hills to the E.

At the S. end of Kaiser-Strasse the *Kaiser-Brücke*, decorated with statues of emperors, crosses the Dreisam to **Wiehre**, a residential suburb with the Rom. Cath. *Johannis-Kirche* (conspicuous towers), erected by J. Durm, and the Prot. *Christus-Kirche*. Near the Rom. Cath. church, at Tal-Str. 12, is the *Natural History and Ethnographical Collection* (adm., see p. 88). Tramway, see p. 88.

On the other side of the Höllen-Tal railway, to the S.W., 20 min. from the Kaiser-Brücke and 10 min. from the tram-terminus in Loretto-Str., rises the **Lorettoberg** (1090 ft.), with a chapel dating from 1657 (inn), and a view-tower (3 min. farther on). View best by evening light. — The path continues S. from the chapel to the *Stephanienruhe* (bench, with view) on the *Wonnehalde-Sattel*, whence the Stadt-Wald, intersected by numerous walks, extends up the *Bodlesau* to Günterstal (see below).

From Wiehre a forest-path leads by the small reservoir and the *Franzosen-Schanze* on the *Glümershöhe* (1394 ft.) in ½ hr. to the *Wald-See* (inn). Thence to Littenweiler (p. 123), ½ hr.

Between the Lorettoberg on the W. and the *Bromberg* on the E. lies the charming *Günters-Tal* (tramway, see p. 88). At the entrance to the valley pleasant footpaths diverge to the left from the road, and lead along the wooded slopes of the Bromberg. The electric tramway ends about 2 M. from the Kaiser-Brücke (see above) at **Günterstal** (Schauinsland, Hirsch, Kübler Krug, and Kybfelsen inns), with an old convent, now an orphanage. About ¾ M. farther on is the *Kybburg Hotel* (21 R.), whence we may walk through fir-woods on the S.W. side of the valley, viâ *Langackern* (Hotel zum Engel) to the (½ hr.) *Luisenhöhe* (2133 ft.; rfmts.). Attractive paths lead through the woods, both from the entrance of the Günters-Tal,

to the S.E., and to the E. from Günterstal, to the *Kybfelsen* (2753 ft.; view; scanty remains of a castle), $2^1/_2$ hrs. from Freiburg.

The ***Schau-ins-Land** (4220 ft.; comp. the map, p. 123; aerial railway under construction), the nearest of the higher mountains of the Black Forest, is reached from the tram-terminus at Günterstal (see p. 93) in 3-$3^1/_2$ hrs. The route leads through the picturesque valley of the *Bohrerbach* to the Restaurant Bohrer and Hotel Friedrichshof, where the road (left) to the Schau-ins-Land ascends by the *Sägendobel* (8 M.). Walkers follow the red-marked path which passes by the left side of the Hotel Friedrichshof and diverges to the right from the road. After 10 min., at the little 'Forsthaus', we may either take the footpath to the left viâ *Kohlerau* (2713 ft.; yellow way-marks) or (better), 4 min. farther on, follow the Haibrain-Weg (red marks), which also diverges to the left. This path, after a winding ascent of 40 min., follows the road for $^1/_4$ hr., then diverges to the left across the *Holzschlägermatte*, a meadow with the Hüetlinsruhe shelter-hut (3143 ft.). The *Waldhaus Schauinsland* (20 beds from 2 *M*, plain but good, open in winter also), $2^1/_2$ hrs. from the Friedrichshof Hotel, lies 10 min. below the summit. The view is similar to that from the Blauen (p. 138). The descent may also be made to the N.E. viâ the *Rappeneck* (3314 ft.) to the Kappeler Tal (p. 123; yellow way-marks).

The Schau-ins-Land, also called the *Erzkasten* (i.e. 'ore box'), is rich in argentiferous lead and zinc-blende, for the extraction of which a tunnel has been made through the mountain to a distance of $1^1/_4$ M. The S. end of the tunnel is in the *Hofsgrund*, $^1/_4$ hr. S.E. of the summit, and the N. end at the head of the Kappeler Tal, whence a suspension-railway, $4^1/_4$ M. long, brings the ore down to the works. — From the Schau-ins-Land to the Feldberg, see p. 131; viâ the Wiedenereck to the Belchen, see pp. 131, 134.

From Freiburg the railway runs viâ ($7^1/_2$ *M*) *Gottenheim* and (11 M.) *Ihringen* (Kaiserstühl railway, see p. 69) in 40 min. to ($14^1/_4$ M.) **Breisach** or *Alt-Breisach* (626 ft.; Hotels Post, Salmen), a small town of 3150 inhab., situated on a dolerite rock rising abruptly to a height of 260 ft. above the Rhine. Once a famous fortress, it belonged to Austria from 1331 onwards, but was destroyed by the French in 1793. On the highest point in the town (745 ft.; splendid panorama) rises the large Rom. Cath. *Münster of St. Stephen*, a cruciform vaulted basilica of the 11th cent.: the transepts and main (N.) tower are Romanesque (c. 1200). In the interior are a beautiful rood-loft of the late 15th cent. and a late-Gothic high altar (1526). Railway to Riegel, see p. 69. — From Breisach (customs examination) the railway is carried across the Rhine to ($13^3/_4$ M.) *Colmar* in Alsace.

Railway from Freiburg to *Bâle* or to *Baden-Baden*, *Karlsruhe*, and *Heidelberg*, see R. 6; to *Donaueschingen*, see R. 10 j.

Motor post from Freiburg to *Todtnau* (p. 139), *Schönau* (p. 140), and *St. Märgen* (p. 124), see p. 123.

10. The Black Forest.

Of all the wooded districts of Germany, none presents so beautiful and varied landscapes as the *Black Forest* or *Schwarzwald*. Beginning a little to the S. of Pforzheim, it extends S. for about 100 M. as far as the Rhine, its breadth varying from 14 M. on the N. to 38 M. on the S. The steeper face of the Black Forest is turned towards the W., where it is seamed with well-watered, narrow, and often ravine-like valleys. On the E. side, with its wider valleys and gentler hills, it slopes gradually to the valleys of the upper Neckar and the Danube. Its ridge, everywhere furrowed with valleys, appears as the remains of an undulating plateau, overtopped by shallow dome-shaped peaks. The valley of the Kinzig is carried right across the whole of the district. — The lower or northern part, to the N. of the Kinzig, with its valleys running from N. to S. and its broad shallow sandstone hills, culminates in the Hornisgrinde (3820 ft.; p. 99). That part to the S. of the Kinzig consists mainly of granite and gneiss, frequently intersected by veins of porphyritic rock. The broad-ridged central part, lying between the Kinzig and Glotter valleys, reaches its highest point in the Kandel (4072 ft.; p. 122). The southern part, with perhaps the most charming scenery, is dominated by the Feldberg (4898 ft.; p. 128). Deeply-cut valleys radiate on all sides from this the highest point of the whole district, and their beauty is enhanced by lakes occupying the bed of former glaciers. — The lower heights are covered with fragrant spruce and fir woods; at about 3250 ft. trees become sparser; and above 3950 ft. grass and mountain-pine alone are found.

A large proportion of the inhabitants are employed in forestry. The manufacture of clocks and watches, now of considerable importance, commenced in the late 17th cent.; straw-plaiting and brush-making are also carried on to a large extent. — The Black Forest house, rather similar to that seen in the Alps, is adapted to the long snowy winters, all the living-rooms and farm-buildings being collected beneath the widely overhanging shingle or thatch roof. In some of the remoter valleys, especially in the S. part of the forest, the women still wear their national costume on Sundays. — The thermal springs of Baden-Baden, Wildbad, and Badenweiler, and the cold mineral springs of Rippoldsau and the Rench valley have been famous for centuries.

Tour of twelve days from Baden. 1st Day: Altes Schloss at Baden-Baden, Ebersteinburg, Gernsbach, Neu-Eberstein, and back (R. 8, 10 c). — 2nd Day: Geroldsau, Sand, and Hundseck, 6 hrs. (pp. 86, 98). — 3rd Day: Hornisgrinde, Ruhstein, and Allerheiligen, 6 hrs. (pp. 99, 104). — 4th Day: Knieb is, Rippoldsau, and Wolfach, 9½ hrs. (pp. 107, 116; drive from Rippoldsau if desired). — 5th Day: Railway to Hornberg, walk thence to (4 hrs.) Triberg viâ Althornberg (pp. 109, 110). — 6th Day: Brend, Gütenbach, and Kandel, 9-9½ hrs. (pp. 119-121). — 7th Day: Waldkirch; railway to Freiburg (pp. 121, 87). — 8th Day: Railway through the Höllen-Tal to Titisee; ascent of the Feldberg (pp. 126, 128), 4 hrs. walking. — 9th Day: (Herzogenhorn), St. Blasien, Höchenschwand, 5 (or 6½) hrs. (pp. 132, 144, 145). — 10th Day: By the Albtal-Strasse to Albbruck, 6 hrs.; railway to Wehr (pp. 145, 142). — 11th Day: Up the Wehra-Tal to Todtmoosau, thence viâ Gersbach and Hohe Möhr to Zell, 6 hrs.; railway to Schönau (pp. 143, 140). — 12th Day: Belchen, Blauen, and Badenweiler, 9 hrs. (pp. 135, 138, 136). — If needs must, the chief points (Baden-Baden, Allerheiligen, Triberg, Freiburg, Höllen-Tal, Feldberg, and Badenweiler) can be visited in five days.

Höhenwege (marked in red on the accompanying maps). The Black Forest is traversed from N. to S. by three 'Höhenwege', or ridge-paths, starting from Pforzheim. Höhenweg I is the most interesting. As these paths keep to the heights and rarely descend to low-lying towns and villages, the traveller exploring this district for the first time is recom-

mended to follow the itineraries given on p. 95 (which include some of the finest stretches of the ridge-paths) rather than traverse a 'Höhenweg' from start to finish. The 'Höhenzugangswege', the chief of which are mentioned in our description, are the approaches from the valleys to the ridge-paths.

Höhenweg I from Pforzheim to Bâle, about 199 M. (the ridge-path is marked by a red rhombus, the approaches by a blue rhombus). — Pforzheim, see p. 145. 1st Day (6¼-6½ hrs.): 2½-2¾ hrs. Büchenbronner Höhe (p. 147); 1½ hr. Schömberg, 2¼ hrs. Wildbad (p. 147). — 2nd Day (4¾-5¼ hrs.): 2¾-3 hrs. Hohloh (p. 149); 2-2¼ hrs. Forbach (p. 101). — 3rd Day (5¼-5¾ hrs.): 3¼-3½ hrs. Badener Höhe (p. 98); 2-2¼ hrs. Unterstmatt (p. 99). — 4th Day (7 hrs.): 1¼ hr. Hornisgrinde (p. 99); viâ Mummel-See and Wild-See to (2 hrs.) Ruhstein (see p. 99); 3 hrs. Zufluchт (p. 105); 40 min. Alexanderschanze Hotel on the Kniebis (p. 107). — 5th Day (8¼ hrs.): 1 hr. Holzwälder Höhe; over the Lettstädter Höhe to (7¼ hrs.) Hausach (p. 108). — 6th Day (7-7½ hrs.): 1¾-2 hrs. Farrenkopf (p. 109); 5 hrs. Vorder-Bärt (3199 ft.; 20 min. above Schonach, p. 111). — 7th Day (6¾-7 hrs.): 2 hrs. Martins-Kapelle (p. 119); 3 hrs. Kalte Herberge (p. 120); 1¾-2 hrs. Turner (p. 124). — 8th Day (6½-7 hrs.): 3½ hrs. Titisee (p. 126); 3-3½ hrs. Feldberger Hof (p. 129).

At the Feldberger Hof the Höhenweg forks. West Branch. 9th Day (6½-7 hrs.): 1 hr. Summit of the Feldberg (p. 129); viâ the Todtnauer Hütte (p. 132) to the (2 hrs.) Notschrei (p. 124); 3½-4 hrs. Belchen (p. 135). — 10th Day (7¼-7¾ hrs.): Viâ the Haldenhof (p. 135) to the (4½-5 hrs.) Blauen (p. 138); 2½-2¾ hrs. Kandern (p. 139). — 11th Day (7-7½ hrs.): 1-1¼ hr. Scheideck (p. 139); 4½ hrs. Ober-Tüllingen (p. 141); 1¼-1½ hr. Bâle (p. 70). — East Branch. 9th Day (5¾-6¼ hrs.): 1¼ hr. Herzogenhorn (p. 132); 2½ hrs. Blössling (p. 133); over the Hochkopf to the (2-2½ hrs.) Weissenbach-Sattel (see p. 133). — 10th Day (5½-6 hrs.): 3½-4 hrs. Hörnle (p. 133); 1½ hr. Hohe Möhr (p. 140); ½ hr. Schweigmatt (p. 141). — 11th Day (5¼ hrs.): 4¼ hrs. Hohflum (p. 141); 1 hr. *Adelhausen* (1500 ft.; Hotel Adler). — 12th Day (5¾-6 hrs.): 3¼-3½ hrs. St. Chrischona (p. 141); 2½ hrs. Bâle (p. 70).

Höhenweg II runs from Pforzheim to Waldshut (155 M., 8-9 days; the ridge-path is marked by a red rhombus, the approaches by a blue rhombus, both with a perpendicular white line), Höhenweg III from Pforzheim to Schaffhausen (125 M., 7 days; black and red rhombus, approaches blue and yellow rhombus).

A. From Karlsruhe or Gernsbach to Herrenalb.

From Karlsruhe, 16½ M., electric railway (Albtalbahn; starting from near the Haupt-Bahnhof, Pl. D 5; p. 72) in 1½ hr. (fares 2 ℳ and 1 ℳ 30 pf.). — From Gernsbach, 7½ M., motor post twice daily in summer in ¾ hr. (fare 1½ ℳ; comp. p. 78). Walkers take 2½-2¾ hrs.

From Karlsruhe (p. 71) to Herrenalb. The electric railway runs along the Ettlinger Allee to (4¼ M.) *Ettlingen* (p. 66), where it enters the valley of the *Alb*. — 11¼ M. *Marxzell* (833 ft.; Mühle, 12 R.; Schönblick), at the mouth of the *Maisenbach*. Motor post to Neuenbürg, see p. 97. — 13¾ M. *Frauenalb-Schielberg* (1027 ft.; Hotel König von Preussen), with the dilapidated buildings of a convent founded in the 12th cent. and suppressed in 1803. — We cross from Baden into Wurtemberg. — 16¼ M. *Herrenalb*.

The Road from Gernsbach (p. 100) to Herrenalb diverges to the left (sign-post) from the Murg valley road about 2 min. above the bridge, ascends to the N.E., and reaches (2¾ M.) *Loffenau* (1050 ft.; Hotel Adler). — Thence the road ascends to the (2½ M.)

OBERES BÜHLERTAL u. UMGEB.
1 : 75.000
Kilom
BADEN
Baden-Baden
Lichtental
Sinzheim
Bühler
Bühl
Steinbach
Neuweier
Müllenbach
Eisental
Affental
Altschweier
Kappelwindeck
Kappelrodeck
Waldmatt
Rittersbach
Sasbach
Obersasbach
Grossweier
Lauf
Ottersweier
Neusatz
Achern
Oberachern
Sasbachwalden
Onsbach
Mösbach
Renchen
Ulm
Haslach
Erlach
Seebach
Oppenau
Obertsrot
Weisenbach
Hilpertsau
Scheuern
Lautenbach
Teufelsmühle
Reichental
Gütersberg
Wanne
Hornisgrinde
Schwarzenberg
Huzenbach
Kleinhalbach
Grosshalbach
Langenbrand
Bermersbach
Gausbach
Forbach
Herrenwies
Schwarzkösterle
Badeneiwäldle
Hohe Ochsenkopf
Vordere Langeck
Hintere Langeck
Diebskopf
Sulzbach
Berabach
Michelbach
Ottenau
Hörden
Herrenalb
Gernsbach
Loffenau
Lautenbach
Teufelsmühle

Käppele (1913 ft.; shelter-hut), and descends to Herrenalb. A considerable saving is effected by taking the path which diverges to the left (finger-post) 100 paces beyond the church of Loffenau, and by following the old road (right) 3 min. beyond the Käppele.

Herrenalb. — The Railway Station (1152 ft.) lies to the N. of the village — Hotels. **Falkenstein*, 90 beds from 3½, P. from 8 *M*; **Post*, 70 beds at 3-4½, P. 8-12 *M*; **Sonne*, 55 beds at 2½-4, P. from 6½ *M*; **Mayenberg*, high up, 70 beds from 3, P. from 8 *M*; *Deutscher Hof*, 40 beds at 2-4 *M*, B. 1 *M* 20 pf., D. from 1½, P. 5-8 *M*; *Kull*, 65 beds; *Kühler Brunnen*, 22 beds from 2, P. 5½-6 *M*; *Waldhorn*, 18 beds from 2 *M*, less pretending; *Schwarzwald* (Jewish), 50 beds, good. — Several pensions. — *Charlottenruhe*, 30 beds, P. 5-7 *M*. — *Kurhaus* (a sanatorium), 60 beds, P. 8-15 *M*. — Visitors' Tax 50-70 pf. daily (reduction for families). — Post Office, to the S.E. of the station. — Inquiry Office in the Rathaus.

Herrenalb (1200 ft.), a little town with 2800 inhab., on both banks of the *Alb*, is a frequented health resort. The once celebrated Cistercian abbey, founded in 1148, was destroyed by the Swedes in 1642. The steward's offices are now incorporated in the *Kurhaus* and the *Rathaus*. — The wooded heights around Herrenalb afford many pleasant walks. A particularly attractive view is obtained from the pavilion on the *Falkenstein* (1425 ft.), a fissured granite rock rising from the valley to the N. (20 min.; immediately below is the garden-restaurant Schöne Aussicht).

Excursions. To the *Teufelsmühle* (2936 ft.; fine view), 2 hrs. We pass the cemetery and ascend the valley to the S.W., finally crossing the stream to the Loffenau saw-mill. Hence we ascend viâ the saddle of the *Risswasen* (1871 ft.) and the *Grosses Loch* (2297 ft.). — To the S.E. to *Gaistal* (Hotel Linde), up along the slope of the Axtloh, and along the crest to the S. to the (3½ hrs.) *Hohloh* (p. 149). — To the N.W. to the *Bernstein* (2274 ft.; shelter-hut; extensive view), 1½ hr. — To the N.W. viâ Bernbach to the view-tower on the *Mahlberg* (2005 ft.), 2 hrs.

From Herrenalb motor posts run viâ *Marxzell* (p. 96) to *Neuenbürg* (p. 147; 13¾ M., in 1¼ hr.); and to *Wildbad* or *Baden-Baden* (see p. 78).

B. The Bühler Tal. Sand, Plättig, and Hundseck. To Allerheiligen viâ the Hornisgrinde and Ruhstein.

From Bühl to *Oberbühlertal*, 3¾ M., local Railway in 25 min.; thence Walk to the Sand or direct to the Hundseck, 2½ hrs.; ascent of the Hornisgrinde from the Hundseck, 2¼ hrs.; thence to Ruhstein 3-3½ hrs., and to Allerheiligen 1¾ hr. more. — Motor Posts from Bühl 2-4 times daily viâ (2½ M.) Bühlertal to the (8¾ M. in 1 hr.) Sand, whence other services run N. to (2 M.) Bühlerhöhe, E. to (2 M.) Herrenwies and (8 M. in ¾ hr.) Raumünzach (p. 102), and S. to the (1¼ M.) Hundseck; 1-3 times daily viâ (4¼ M.) Neusatz, (11 M.) Unterstmatt, (13 M.) Breitenbrunnen, and the (15½ M.) Mummel-See to the (16¾ M. in 1¾ hr.) Hornisgrinde; from Baden-Baden, see p. 78.

Bühl, see p. 67. — The railway ascends the **Bühler Tal.** — From (1¾ M.) *Kappelwindeck* we may reach the ruin of *Alt-Windeck* (p. 67) in 1 hr., viâ *Riegel*. — 3 M. *Bühlertal* (Hotels Adler, Grüner Baum). — 3¾ M. *Oberbühlertal* (Bahnhof-Hotel).

The road forks here, the left arm leading to the (2 hrs.) *Schwanenwasen* (2115 ft.; to Baden-Baden, see p. 86), the right to the Sand

and Plättig. We follow the latter. About 20 min. from Oberbühlertal a road diverges on the right for the Hundseck (p. 98), passing the (1/2 hr.) *Kurhaus Buchkopf* (1444 ft.). Farther on (8 min.), on the right, is the *Schindelpeter* sanatorium (1099 ft.), and to the left is a picturesque footpath ascending viâ the *Falkenfels* and *Fohrenfels* to the (1 1/4 hr.) Plättig (see below). The road continues to ascend the valley of the Wiedenbach, and beyond a sharp curve (3 M. from Oberbühlertal), where a footpath for the (40 min.) Sand diverges to the left, makes a bend and reaches the *Kurhaus Wiedenfelsen* (2274 ft.), which commands a beautiful view down the valley.

Walkers take the road which diverges to the right about 7 min. beyond the Schindelpeter sanatorium and leads in 20 min. to the Jugendheim Gertelbach (1496 ft.), at the mouth of the ***Gertelbach-Schlucht.** An easy footpath ascends through this picturesque ravine, at the (35 min.) head of which is a guide-post indicating the route to the (40 min.) Hundseck (see below). We, however, turn to the left and reach the (5 min.) road, which is another 5 min. from the Kurhaus Wiedenfelsen.

Beyond the Kurhaus the road curves sharply to the N. (to the right are the above-mentioned path to the Gertelbach-Schlucht and the road to the Hundseck), and, after passing the *Bärenfels*, it reaches its highest point (2715 ft.) at the **Sand** (4 1/4 M. from Oberbühlertal, 1/2 hr. from Wiedenfelsen). The former *Kurhaus am Sand* (now a holiday-home) is situated at the intersection of the roads from the Bühler Tal to the Murg-Tal and from Baden to the Hundseck. — On the latter road, about 1 M. to the N., reached also by pretty paths on both sides of the road, is the summer resort of **Plättig** (2530 ft.; *Kurhaus, 90 R. from 3 *M*), known also as *Ober-Plättig* to distinguish it from *Unter-Plättig*, a forester's house 2/3 M. to the N.E. From Ober-Plättig to Baden-Baden viâ the Geroldsau Waterfall, 10 3/4 M., see p. 86. In the woods, 10 min. N. of Plättig, are the **Kurhaus Bühlerhöhe* (90 beds, P. from 13 *M*) and the *Sanatorium Bühlerhöhe* (65 beds, P. from 14 *M*; at both visitors' tax 1 *M* per diem), both with a clear view of the Rhine plain. Motor post to Bühl, see p. 97.

On the Murg-Tal road, 1 1/2 M. to the E. of the Sand, lies the small village of *Herrenwies* (2490 ft.; *Kurhaus, 100 beds at 2 1/2-4, B. 1 1/2, L. 2 1/2-4 1/2, S. 2 1/2-3, P. 7 1/2-10 *M*), in an upland plain surrounded with hills and watered by the Schwarzenbach, the valley of which we may follow to Raumünzach (5 M.; p. 101), passing the Schwarzenbach reservoir (p. 102).

The road leading to the S. from the Sand passes the (25 min.) **Hundseck** (2900 ft.; *Kurhaus, 180 beds at 2 1/2-5 1/2, L. 3-5, S. 2 1/2-4, P. 9 1/2-12 *M*; winter sports), on the road leading W. past the Kurhaus Buchkopf (p. 97) to the Bühler Tal (6 1/2 M.) and E. viâ Hundsbach to Raumünzach (8 3/4 M.; p. 101).

Pleasant forest-paths radiate from all these health resorts. From the Plättig (in 1 1/4 hr.) and the Sand (in 1 hr.; less from Herrenwies) we

may ascend to the tower (100 ft. high) on the **Badener Höhe** (3287 ft.), which commands an extensive panorama. We may then descend N., past the falls of the *Grimbach*, to (1/4 hr.) the Geroldsau Fall (p. 87); or viâ the Scherrhof to Lichtental (p. 82); or we may proceed E., over the *Seekopf* (3281 ft.), to the pretty *Herrenwieser See* (2730 ft.; 4 1/2 acres) and return S.W. along the slope to Herrenwies. — The *Mehliskopf* (3310 ft.; view-tower) may be ascended from the Sand or the Hundseck in 1/2-3/4 hr.; and the *Hoher Ochsenkopf* (3460 ft.; view-tower) in 1 hr. from Herrenwies or the Hundseck.

From the Hundseck to Unterstmatt we follow either the 'Mannheimer Weg' (views; 3/4 hr.) skirting the W. side of the *Hochkopf* (3410 ft.) or the road (3 3/4 M.; 1 1/4 hr.) leading round the E. slope of the *Bettelmannskopf* (3360 ft.). The **Kurhaus Unterstmatt* (3040 ft.; 50 beds at 2 1/2-3 1/2, L. 2 3/4, S. 2 1/2, P. 7 1/2-9 *M*) lies on the road running S.W. viâ (1 1/2 M.) *Breitenbrunnen* (2660 ft.; Kurhaus, 40 beds at 2-2 1/2, P. 6-7 *M*) to Sasbachwalden and Achern (9 1/4 M.; see p. 68). — From Unterstmatt to the (2 1/2 M.) Hornisgrinde we follow the road to the S. for 1/4 hr., then take the footpath (right; sign-post), which leads to the hotel in 3/4 hr. more.

The straggling marshy summit of the **Hornisgrinde** (3820 ft.), the highest point in the N. portion of the Black Forest, is crowned by an old trigonometrical signal and (10 min. S.) a view-tower 75 ft. in height. Near the latter is an hotel (32 beds at 1 1/2-3, L. or D. 2 1/2, P. 7-8 *M*, good, open all the year). Good ski-ing. The view is extensive, but frequently shrouded in mist. — To Schönmünzach, see p. 102; to Achern, see p. 67.

From the Hornisgrinde to Allerheiligen (4 hrs.; 10 1/4 M.; to Ruhstein, 6 1/4 M., by the Höhenweg I, p. 96). The stony path (also road; 1/2 hr.) descends S. to (20 min.) the *Mummel-See* (3385 ft.; 9 acres; 56 ft. deep), a little lake surrounded by pine-clad mountains and popularly believed to be inhabited by water-sprites ('Mümmelchen'). By the *Seebach*, the brook issuing from the lake on the S., is the Kur-Hotel Mummelsee (32 beds at 2 1/2 *M*, well spoken of). Fine view, to the S., of the Hinterseebach valley and the wooded heights.

Following the road, we reach in 20 min. the mountain-saddle at the *Seibelseckle* (3140 ft.), on the road from Schönmünzach to the Mummel-See (p. 102). A stone here marks the boundary between Wurtemberg and Baden. Numerous guide-posts. Our route ('bequemer Weg nach Ruhstein') leads S., skirting the *Schwarzenkopf* (3520 ft.) and the *Altsteigerskopf* (3585 ft.), to (1 hr.) a refuge-hut (3350 ft.), 360 ft. above the picturesque and isolated *Wild-See*. After 1/4 hr. more we cross a broader path and follow the footpath straight on through woods for 20 min. more.

Ruhstein or *Ruhestein* (2995 ft.; *Hotel & Kurhaus Ruhestein, 140 beds at 3 1/2-5 *M*, often full up; winter sports), situated at the highest point of the road from Achern to the Murg-Tal (p. 103), on the saddle between the Altsteigerskopf and the Vogelskopf.

Motor post in summer in 1½ hr. viâ Baiersbronn (10½ M.; p. 102) to *Freudenstadt* (15 M.; p. 118).

From Ruhstein to Allerheiligen, 1¾ hr. (level forest-route, with views; motor post viâ Allerheiligen to Oppenau, see p. 106). Beyond the frontier, 2 min. W. of Ruhstein, where the road to Wolfsbrunnen (p. 103) bends to the right, we turn to the left, keeping again to the left at the next fork. After ½ hr. we cross the *Bosensteinereck* (2725 ft.) and skirt the *Melkereikopf* (3333 ft.). After ⅓ hr. more, at the point where a path to (20 min.) Allerheiligen strikes off to the right, the road descends gradually to the left into the valley of the Gründenbach (p. 104). Farther on it bends to the right and reaches the (½ hr.) saddle known as 'Bei St. Ursula' (p. 103), ¼ hr. from Allerheiligen.

C. The Murg-Tal from Rastatt to Freudenstadt.

Railway from Rastatt to *Freudenstadt*, 36½ M. in 2½-3¼ hrs. (fares 4 ℳ 50 pf., 3 ℳ). From Weisenbach (p. 101) walkers may follow the high-road on the left bank (heavy motor traffic) or the Murgschifferschaft-Strasse on the right bank: to Schönmünzach 3¼ hrs., to Kloster-Reichenbach 2½ hrs. more. — Motor Post (thrice daily in 1 hr.) from Raumünzach to (3 M.) *Schönmünzach* and (10 M.) *Kloster-Reichenbach*, running on to Freudenstadt (16 M. in 1¾ hr.).

Road, 36 M. — 10 M. *Gernsbach* (580 ft.; see below). — 17½ M. *Forbach* (885 ft.; p. 101). — 23½ M. *Schönmünzach* (1410 ft.; p. 102). — 32 M. *Baiersbronn* (1900 ft.; p. 102). — 36 M. *Freudenstadt* (2400 ft.; p. 118).

Rastatt, see p. 67. The railway ascends the right bank of the Murg. — 2½ M. *Kuppenheim* (Hotel zum Ochsen), with 2700 inhabitants. The Favorite (p. 83) lies 20 min. S.W. — 5½ M. *Rotenfels* (Hotel zum Ochsen), with a small château of the Princess of Leiningen. — 6¼ M. *Gaggenau* (Hotel Grüner Hof; pop. 4100), with an important motor-car factory. — 8 M. *Hörden-Ottenau*.

10 M. **Gernsbach.** — Railway Station below the town, on the right bank of the Murg. — Hotels. In the town (on the left bank of the Murg, near the bridge): *Goldener Stern*, an old-established house, 36 beds at 3-4½ ℳ, B. 1 ℳ 20 pf., D. 2½, P. 5-8½ ℳ; *Krone*, 22 beds from 2, B. 1, L. or D. from 1½ ℳ, both very fair; *Traube*, 10 beds. On the right bank of the Murg (all plainer): *Löwen*, 30 beds from 2, B. 1 ℳ 20 pf., D. from 1½, P. from 5 ℳ; *Kreuz*, 12 beds; *Wilder Mann*, near the station, 12 beds. — *Café Fischer*, near the Rathaus.

Gernsbach (525 ft.), on the *Murg*, an ancient and thriving little town, with 3800 inhab., is one of the chief seats of the Black Forest timber trade, especially for the rafting of pine-logs to the shipbuilders of the Lower Rhine and Holland. The 'Murgtal-Schiffer-Gesellschaft' is a company which has existed for centuries and owns 12,500 acres of forest ('Schifferwald', as distinguished from 'Herrschaftswald' or private property). The Protestant church, with a choir of 1462, lies just above the Hotel Stern. On the left of the main street is the Rathaus, a Renaissance building of red sandstone, with a corner-

oriel (1617). About 2 min. higher up is the Roman Catholic church, a late-Gothic building.

From Gernsbach to the Merkur (1¾ hr.), see p. 84; to *Baden-Baden*, see p. 86; to *Herrenalb*, see p. 96. The attractive ascent of the *Teufelsmühle* (2936 ft.; p. 97) may be made in 2¾ hrs. — Motor post to Baden-Baden or via Loffenau and Herrenalb to Wildbad, see p. 78; to Rastatt, see p. 67.

At the upper end of Gernsbach, 6-7 min. from the Hotels Stern and Krone, a road ascends to the right to (½ hr.) Schloss Eberstein. Walkers may choose the path diverging from the Murg valley road 5 min. farther on, at the *Klingel-Kapelle*, and ascend by the cliff of *Grafensprung* ('count's leap'; view-pavilion).

***Schloss Eberstein** (1010 ft.; restaurant), a castle mentioned in the 13th cent., and rebuilt in 1798 under the name of *Neu-Eberstein*, is delightfully situated on a wooded hill, high above the Murg.

Beyond (13 M.) *Weisenbach* the railway crosses the Murg to the left bank. — 13¾ M. *Au.* On the short stretch between Au and Raumünzach the granite rock has been pierced by seven tunnels (total length of over 1 M.). Beyond the second tunnel we recross to the right bank. — 15 M. *Langenbrand* (870 ft.; Hotel Ochsen; Murgtäler Hof, 14 beds) is also the station for *Bermersbach* (1355 ft.), on the hill to the right. — The valley becomes a narrow gorge, and between the next two tunnels is spanned by the nine-arched *Tennetschlucht-Brücke* (190 yds. long, 92 ft. above the river). — We pass through another tunnel under the village of *Gausbach* (1000 ft.; Waldhorn, 16 beds, very fair; Linde).

16¾ M. **Forbach** (1085 ft.; Friedrichshof, near the new bridge, 35 beds from 2½, B. 1 ℳ 20 pf., D. 1½, P. 6-7 ℳ, good; Grüner Hof, 14 beds at 1½-2½, B. 1, D. 1½, P. 5-5½ ℳ; Krone-Post, 18 beds; Goldener Hirsch), with 2800 inhab., is one of the finest points in the valley.

From Forbach Höhenweg I (p. 95) runs W. to *Herrenwies* (4 hrs.; p. 98), N.E. to *Wildbad* (5-5½ hrs.; p. 147).

Immediately above Forbach the river Murg is dammed up 33 ft. for the adjusting-basin (656 yds. long; 988 ft. above sea-level) of the **Murg-Werk**, which develops 9300 h.p. per annum. The power-house is at the upper end of the basin. Of the floodgates (to the S.W. of the adjusting-basin) the lower (1463 ft.) is connected with the collecting-basin at Kirschbaumwasen (p. 102) by a pressure-conduit 3½ M. long, the upper (2172 ft.) is connected by another conduit (1 M. long) with the Schwarzenbach Reservoir (p. 102). Surplus water from the Murg is pumped up to this reservoir, thus increasing the maximum capacity of the works from 32,500 to 92,000 h.p.

The Murg valley from Forbach to Schönmünzach offers some of the finest scenery in the Black Forest. The slopes are thickly clad with spruce and fir, varied at intervals by groups of rocks. After passing the adjusting-basin (see above) the line crosses the stream by a bridge 105 ft. high and enters the *Hauler Tunnel*, the longest of the series (398 yds.).

20 M. *Raumünzach* (1286 ft.; Wasserfall, 35 beds at $1^1/_2$-2 *M*), at the confluence of the Raumünzach and the Murg, is the present terminus of the railway. Motor post to Kloster-Reichenbach and Freudenstadt, see p. 100; to Bühl, see p. 97.

About $^3/_4$ M. to the W. the Raumünzach is joined by the Schwarzenbach, which is dammed $1^1/_4$ M. to the N.W. by the **Schwarzenbach Dam** (120 yds. long, 223 ft. high, 148 ft. wide at the base), belonging to the Murg-Werk (p. 101). The water of the Raumünzach is also conveyed to the storage-lake ($1^1/_2$ M. long) by a conduit 5 M. long.

The Road from Raumünzach to Kloster-Reichenbach first follows the left bank of the Murg, while the railway (comp. below) runs along the right bank. — About $1^1/_4$ M. from Raumünzach is *Kirschbaumwasen* (see below). — $2^1/_2$ M. *Schönmünzach* (see below). — The Murg, $1^1/_4$ M. beyond Schönmünzach, penetrates a precipitous wall of rocks, beyond which the valley loses its wild character, as granite gives place to gneiss. — For about $1^1/_4$ M. the road traverses the straggling village of *Huzenbach* (Hotel Bär) and crosses the Murg to the right bank a little farther on. — $6^1/_4$ M. *Schönegründ* (1590 ft.; Hotel Hirsch), with a large saw-mill. — About 3 M. farther on is *Kloster-Reichenbach* (see below).

Beyond Raumünzach the railway crosses the Murg and passes through four tunnels. — $21^3/_4$ M. *Kirschbaumwasen* (1397 ft.; Waldeck, 30 beds at $1^1/_2$-2 *M*, well spoken of). Farther on we skirt the collecting-basin (1467 ft.) for the Murg-Werk, with a dam 56 ft. high.

23 M. **Schönmünzach** (1500 ft.; Post, 80 R., good; Waldhorn, 65 R. at 2-$3^1/_2$, B. $1\text{-}1^1/_2$, D. 2-4 *M*; Ochsen, 20 beds at $1^1/_2$-2, D. from 1 *M* 20 pf.; Steinbock, both on the left bank of the Schönmünzach) is a favourite summer resort. The Schönmünzach falls into the Murg here.

About 3 min. above Schönmünzach a road runs to the right. A woodland-path diverging after 7 min. from this road to the right, ascends to the (40 min.) *Schloss Inn*, on the site of the castle of Rauenfels (view).

From Schönmünzach to the Hornisgrinde, $4\text{-}4^1/_2$ hrs. We ascend the road along either bank of the Schönmünzach to (1 hr.) *Zwickgabel* (1780 ft.; inn) and ascend along the right bank of the Langenbach. The road then passes ($^1/_2$ hr.) *Vorder-Langenbach*, and at ($^3/_4$ hr.) *Hinter-Langenbach* ascends to the left. About 5 min. farther on is a sign-post, indicating the route to the ($1^1/_4$ hr.) Wild-See (p. 99) and (4 hrs.) Allerheiligen. The road now ascends more steeply to the *Seibelseckle* (p. 99; 1 hr. from Hinter-Langenbach), whence the Hornisgrinde may be ascended either by a route diverging to the right from the road and passing the *Mummel-See* (p. 99; Höhenweg, p. 95; 1 hr.) or by the direct path leading to the N.W. (to the tower, $^3/_4$ hr.). *Hornisgrinde*, see p. 99.

$23^1/_2$ M. *Schwarzenberg* (1552 ft.). — The railway passes through a tunnel (220 yds.) under the *Kleiner Mäderbuckel*. — $24^3/_4$ M. *Huzenbach* (see above). — We cross the Murg and recross it beyond ($27^1/_4$ M.) *Röt* (1610 ft.). — $29^1/_4$ M. **Kloster-Reichenbach** (1705 ft.; Sonne-Post, 25 R. at 1 *M* 80-2 *M* 80 pf., very fair; Lamm; Ochsen; Adler), with a suppressed Benedictine abbey, founded in 1082, is visited as a summer resort. The former abbey-church is a flat-roofed Romanesque basilica (restored in 1895).

From Kloster-Reichenbach the railway, partly on the rack-and-pinion system, ascends the Murg-Tal to (31 M.) **Baiersbronn,**

Urloffen
Erlach
Haslach
Zimmern
Stadelhofen
Hausenhofen
Appenweier
Nussbach
Gaisbach
OBERKIRCH
Windschläg
Nesselried
Ebersweier
Bohlsbach
Hubach
Ödsbach
Lautenbach
Hausbach
Bottenau
Bammersweier
Zell
Weierbach
Durbach
Tissenbach
Brandeck
OFFENBURG
Ortenberg
Elgersweier
Zunsweier
Ohlsbach
Reichenbach
Bergkrumpten
GENGENBACH
Diersburg
Schwaibach
Hermersbach
Steinfurst
Schönberg
Ortenberg
Vogels K.
Riesenköpfle
Dommersberg
Gaulter
Röt
Wieshörnle
Iselsberg
Allerheiligen
Röhrsbg
Wolfhöhle
Obertal
Gaisbach
Buhlbach
Mittelthal
Klosterreichenbach
Reichenbacher Wald
Schliff-K.
Sohlberg
Eseneck
Hütten K.
Spitzen
Sohlberg
Kuhleichen K.
Schurr K.
Sandköpfle
Tannenbächen
Ploskopf
Roten K.
Sandkopf
Hohek
Rappenbg
Baiersbronn
Kienberg
Vorderer Reichenbach
Ruhbach
Schwedenschanze
Rosskopf
Kniebis
Friedrichstal
Wittlensweier
FREUDENSTADT
Pfinzenberg
Antogast
Bad Rohrenbad
Maisach
Griesbach
Hinterbach
Adelmannsteck
Hohbruck
Bollenbach
Kaserne
Rippoldsau
Peterstal
Lettenstätter Höhe
Glaswald
Klosterle
Börteich K.
Rodt
Lossburg
Schönberg
Ross-berg
Gr. Hundskopf
Gansbg.
Teufelseck
Vor Seebuch
Seebach
Kl. Hundskopf
Harmers-bach
Ober-harmers-bach
Schapbach
Sulzerköpfle
Kalt
Oberwolfach
Wolfach
Kinzig
Hirschbach
Schnellingen
Kohlberg
Hornberg
Schloss Hornberg
Gutach
Triberg
Schwarzwald
Neckar
Stuttgart

a little below the village of that name (1915 ft.; Bahnhof, 16 R. at 2-2½ *M*; Kurhaus Schönblick, 40 R.), with 6500 inhab., situated on the old road. An extensive view is gained from the *Rinkenkopf* (2480 ft.; 1 hr. N.), on the left bank of the Murg. — The railway proceeds up the valley of the *Forbach* to (34¾ M.) the town station and (36½ M.) the main station of *Freudenstadt* (p. 118).

The MURG-TAL ROAD crosses (1¼ M. from Kloster-Reichenbach) the Murg and ascends the left bank. Beyond the confluence of the Forbach the road from (¾ M.) Baiersbronn unites with ours and leads viâ *Mitteltal* (1860 ft.; Tannenburg, very fair; Lamm) and *Obertal* (1940 ft.; Goldener Adler, 35 R.; Sonne) to *Ruhstein* (11¼ M. from Kloster-Reichenbach; see p. 99).

D. From Achern viâ Ottenhöfen to Ruhstein or Allerheiligen.

From Achern to *Ottenhöfen*, 6¾ M., railway in 40 minutes. — Motor post thence to (7 M.) *Ruhstein* in 40 min., running on to (½ hr.) Allerheiligen. — From Ottenhöfen on foot to *Allerheiligen*, 1¾-2¼ hrs.; from Allerheiligen to *Oppenau* 2½ hrs., to *Rippoldsau* 5 hrs.

Achern, see p. 67. The railway ascends the *Kappeler Tal*, a pleasant green dale watered by the *Acher* (to the left on the hill, the Brigitten-Schloss, p. 68). — 4¼ M. *Kappelrodeck* (720 ft.; Hotels Ochse, Bahnhof), commanded on the S. by *Schloss Rodeck* (960 ft.; 11th cent.), rebuilt in the Renaissance style in 1880.

From Kappelrodeck to *Allerheiligen* (p. 104), 4½ hrs., viâ (½-¾ hr.) the *Käferwaldkopf* (1525 ft.), the rocks of the (½ hr. farther) *Bürstenstein* (1755 ft.; view), and (2 hrs.) the Allerheiligensteig, which runs viâ the *Sohlberg* (2560 ft.) to Allerheiligen.

6¾ M. **Ottenhöfen** (1015 ft.; Wagen, 40 beds from 1½, B. 1 *M* 20 pf., L. 1 *M* 60, D. 1 *M* 50 pf., P. 5 *M*, very fair; Linde, 45 beds; Pflug, 28 beds; Engel, 40 beds), the terminus of the railway, is a prettily situated village. The road forks here, the left branch leading to Seebach and Ruhstein, the right to Allerheiligen.

The ROAD FROM OTTENHÖFEN TO RUHSTEIN (Baiersbronn) continues to ascend the valley of the Acher, crossing to the left bank at *Hagenbruck* (Hotel Kreuz). From the hamlet of *Vorder-Seebach* (1280 ft.; Hotel zum Hirschen) a road leads to the left to Breitenbrunnen (1½ hr.; p. 99). We next reach the Hotel Adler at *Hinter-Seebach*. Our road turns to the left at *Achert*, 3 M. from Ottenhöfen, crosses the Acher, and 1¼ M. farther on reaches the *Hotel Wolfsbrunnen* (2200 ft.; to the Mummel-See, p. 99, in 1 hr.; guide-post). Thence it ascends in curves, commanding extensive views, to (2¾ M.) *Ruhstein* (p. 99).

The ROAD FROM OTTENHÖFEN TO ALLERHEILIGEN (1¾-2 hrs.) ascends the *Unterwasser-Tal* towards the S. to the (¾ hr.) *Hotel Erbprinz*. Here the new road describes a wide curve in the valley towards the left, while the old road ascends the steep slope on the right, the two reuniting at (50 min.) the saddle named 'Bei St. Ursula'

(2290 ft.; p. 100). Fine retrospects from the new road; 20 min. from the Erbprinz a sign-post shows the route to the Edelfrauengrab viâ the Blöchereck. From the saddle (short-cut by steps to the right) the road descends in windings to (1/4 hr.) Allerheiligen.

From Ottenhöfen to Allerheiligen by the Edelfrauengrab and the Blöchereck (2 3/4 hrs.), a very attractive walk. In front of the church we turn to the left, then follow the footpath immediately to the right, and the road to the left higher up, which diverges from the road to Allerheiligen at a point about 300 yds. beyond the church. After 10 min. we follow the middle path straight on and traverse the pretty *Gottschläg-Tal* to the (25 min.) Edelfrauengrab Inn (16 R. from 2 *M*, plain). We then continue up the brook to the (5 min.) *Edelfrauengrab* ('grave of the noble lady'), a small grotto to which a romantic legend attaches. The environs are very picturesque, especially the path ascending beyond this point past numerous pretty cascades, to the (1/2 hr.) *Blöchereck* (1970 ft.). From the Blöchereck we proceed straight on, after 1/4 hr. turn to the left, and, immediately afterwards, to the right. After 3 min. more we reach the road and continue along it for 9 min., then turn to the right, and after a further 50 min. cross the St. Ursula saddle (p. 103) and descend in zigzags to (1/4 hr.) Allerheiligen.

***Allerheiligen** ('all saints'; 2035 ft.; Kurhaus Mittenmaier, an old-established house, 80 beds at 2 1/4-4, B. 1 *M* 30 pf., D. 2 1/2, P. 6 1/2-9 *M*), with the picturesque ruined church of a Premonstratensian abbey, founded in 1196 and suppressed in 1803, is one of the most frequented spots in the Black Forest.

Below Allerheiligen is a rugged cleft in the rocks, through which the *Gründenbach* is precipitated into the valley beneath in a series of falls, 270 ft. high in all, called the **Büttenstein Falls** or *Büttenschröffen*. The waterfalls and their picturesque setting are seen to most advantage by those coming from below. The best way of approaching them is, accordingly, to take the broad path to the view-points of 'Luisenruhe, Engelskanzel, and Teufelsstein' (best by evening light), which diverges to the right of the barn, opposite the Logierhaus, and leads through woods to the (1/2 hr.) road at the foot of the falls (1665 ft.). We then ascend the path to the (1/2 hr.) inn.

The *Roter Schliffkopf* (3460 ft.) may be comfortably ascended in 1 1/4 hr. from Allerheiligen by a shady winding path diverging to the right on the left bank 2 min. above the church-ruin near the bridge (sign-post). Near the highest point is a monument for the Wurtemberg skiers who were killed in 1914-18. — Höhenweg I (p. 96), which runs near by along the frontier of Wurtemberg and Baden, leads hence N. to (1 hr.) *Ruhstein* (p. 99), S. viâ the *Schwabenschanze* to (1 3/4 hr.) the *Zufluchi* (p. 105).

From Allerheiligen to Oppenau, 7 1/2 M. (motor post, see p. 106). The high-road diverges to the right from the Ottenhöfen road a few min. beyond the ruin, crosses the brook, descends in windings to (1 3/4 M.) the foot of the waterfalls, and again crosses the stream. Walkers descend the path (steps) at the Büttenstein Falls (see above; 1/2 hr.), which begins at the Logierhaus and joins the road at the lower end of the falls, 10 min. above the Wasserfall Hotel (18 R.). The road then follows the right bank of the *Lierbach* (as the Gründenbach is here called), along the slope of the hill. Near Op-

penau, 20 min. beyond the Hotel Taube (p. 106), the Kniebis-Strasse and the road to (1 hr.) Antogast (p. 106) diverge to the left. — *Oppenau*, see p. 106.

From Allerheiligen to Rippoldsau over the Kniebis, 5 hrs. Below the Logierhaus we take the path which diverges to the left at a finger-post ('zur Zuflucht'), crosses the (6 min.) Oppenau road, and ascends, crossing a wide woodcutters' path, through pine-woods. In $^1/_4$ hr. more we reach another woodcutters' path (2405 ft.), which leads along the slope of the Schliffkopf (p. 104) to ($^1/_4$ hr.) the *Friedrichs-Brücke* (2525 ft.), spanning the Hirschbach, and thence along the *Schurkopf* or *Schauerkopf* (3205 ft.), finally ($^3/_4$ hr.) narrowing to a footpath (numerous sign-posts). Farther on we come to the Wurtemberg frontier and to the Höhenweg I (p. 104), descending on the left from the Schliffkopf. Immediately afterwards ($2^1/_4$ hrs. from Allerheiligen) we see the *Röschenschanze* or *Schwabenschanze* ('Swabian entrenchment'), an earthwork (3160 ft.) constructed in 1796 on the highest point of the Rossbühl (p. 106). About 6 min. farther on we reach the *Kurhaus Zuflucht* (3140 ft.; 75 beds), on the road from Oppenau to Kniebis and Freudenstadt. We follow this road along the marshy hill, past the *Zollstock-Hütte* (3080 ft.) to the (40 min.) Alexanderschanze Hotel (p. 107), where the Oppenau road joins that from Griesbach to Freudenstadt. Thence to *Rippoldsau*, see p. 107.

E. From Appenweier viâ Oppenau and the Baths in the Rench-Tal to Freudenstadt.

Railway from Appenweier to *Bad Peterstal*, 17 M. in $1^1/_4$ hr. (fares 2 ℳ 10, 1 ℳ 40 pf.; extension to Griesbach under construction). — Motor Post from Peterstal to *Griesbach* ($2^1/_2$ M. in 20 min.), going on in summer viâ the *Alexanderschanze Hotel* (p. 107; $7^1/_2$ M. from Peterstal) on the Kniebis to ($14^1/_4$ M. in $1^3/_4$ hr.) *Rippoldsau* or ($17^1/_2$ M. in $1^3/_4$ hr.) *Freudenstadt*.

Appenweier, see p. 68. — The train approaches the Rench-Tal.

$5^1/_2$ M. *Oberkirch* (625 ft.; Schwarzer Adler, 14 beds, well spoken of, Linde, 35 beds at 2-$2^1/_2$, D. 1 ℳ 60 pf., P. 5-$5^1/_2$ ℳ, both with gardens; Ochse, 12 beds; Goldener Adler, 10 beds), at the entrance to the narrower part of the Rench-Tal. Pop. 4300.

About 20 min. beyond the Rench, to the right of the line, is the ruined castle of *Fürsteneck* (915 ft.), destroyed in 1689. — About $^3/_4$ hr. N.E. of Oberkirch lie the ruins of *Schauenburg* (1240 ft.), whence a fine view is obtained; Von Haber's *Höllhof*, $^1/_4$ hr. E., is another good point of view.

$7^1/_2$ M. *Lautenbach* (705 ft.; Stern, 25 R.; Schwan, very fair; Kreuz), in pretty surroundings, with a late-Gothic church (1471-88). — $8^3/_4$ M. *Hubacker* (745 ft.; fair inn) is the station for *Sulzbach* (1045 ft.; Bad-Hotel, 110 beds), a small spa, $1^1/_4$ M. to the N.E., with a saline spring (70° Fahr.). From Sulzbach a road, soon splitting into two arms, passing respectively to the E. and W. of

the *Kutschenkopf* (2515 ft.) and the *Eselskopf* (2630 ft.), leads to (5 M.) Allerheiligen (p. 104). Walkers should choose the E. arm crossing the *Braunbery* (2150 ft.), $2^1/_2$ hrs.

$11^1/_4$ **M. Oppenau.** — Hotels. *Post*, with garden, 25 beds from 2, B. $1^1/_2$, P. from 5 *M*, very fair; *Goldener Adler*, also a posting-house, 30 beds from 2 *M*, well spoken of; *Fortuna*, at the station, 8 beds. — *Taube*, with mineral baths, $^1/_2$ hr. from Oppenau, on the road to Allerheiligen (p. 104), 25 R. at $1^1/_2$-$2^1/_2$, D. 2, P. 7 *M*, well spoken of. — Motor Post to ($7^1/_2$ M.) Allerheiligen and ($12^1/_2$ M.) Ruhstein (p. 99) in $1^3/_4$ hr.; to Rippoldsau (p. 116; 15 M. in $1^1/_2$-2 hrs.), past the ($5^1/_2$ M. in 35 min.) Kurhaus Zuflucht and the (8 M. in $^3/_4$ hr.) Alexanderschanze Hotel on the Kniebis.

Oppenau (880 ft.), a busy little town of 2200 inhab., is often chosen for a lengthy stay. A conspicuous belvedere (1215 ft.) near the town commands an excellent view; it is reached in 20-25 min. by passing the N. side of the church. — From Oppenau S.W. to the Moosturm (p. 108), $2^1/_4$ hrs.

From Oppenau to the Kniebis, $7^1/_2$ M. (motor post, see above). — Close by Oppenau station the high-road divides, the right (S.) branch being the Rench-Tal road (railway, see below), and the left (E.) arm being the Rossbühl Road, formerly known as the Kniebis road. The latter passes through Oppenau. Immediately beyond the town the road viâ *Maisach* (1050 ft.) to (4 M.) Antogast diverges to the right from that to Allerheiligen (p. 104). The charmingly situated chalybeate baths of *Antogast* (1580 ft.) now belong to the Mannheimer Krankenkasse. — The road diverging to the left from the Antogast road gradually ascends (in $^3/_4$ hr. footpath to the left, returning in $^1/_2$ hr. to the road again) and finally traverses some fine woods (in $^1/_2$ hr. another footpath to the left) to the summit of the **Rossbühl**, the highest point of the Kniebis (p. 107). On the height, to the left, is the Schwabenschanze (p. 105). The road then makes a wide curve, past the *Schwedenschanze* (right), to the *Kurhaus Zuflucht* (p. 105).

The railway continues to ascend the valley of the Rench. — 13 M. *Ibach* (970 ft.). — 15 M. *Löcherberg* (1095 ft.; Pflug, 10 beds).

17 M. Bad Peterstal. — Hotels. *Schlüsselbad*, 80 beds from 2 *M*; *Bären*, 50 beds at 2-$2^1/_2$, P. 6-7 *M*, well spoken of; *Hirschen*, 15 beds. — **Kurhotel Bad Peterstal*, at the upper end of the village, with garden, 100 beds at 2-4 *M*; *Badischer Hof*, 30 beds from $1^1/_2$, P. from 6 *M*; *Schwanen*, 14 beds. — Numerous lodgings.

Peterstal (1290 ft.), the most important of the baths in the Rench-Tal, was known as early as the 16th century. The four springs contain iron and carbonic acid.

About $^1/_4$ hr. S.W. of Peterstal station is *Bad Freiersbach* (1230 ft.), with chalybeate springs, in a pretty dale enclosed by lofty hills.

A pleasant route leads S.E. from the Bär Hotel up the *Freiers-Tal* and past the ($^1/_4$ hr.) village of *Hinter-Freiersbach*, to the ($1^1/_4$ hr.) saddle of *Freiersberg* (2460 ft.), to the E. of the *Grosser Hundskopf* (3120 ft.), and thence down the valley of the *Wildschapbach* to ($1^1/_2$ hr.) *Schapbach* (p. 116).

The Rench-Tal now turns to the N.E. In $^3/_4$ hr. we reach ($2^1/_2$ M. from Peterstal) **Griesbach** (1665 ft.; **Kurhaus*, 100 beds at $1^1/_2$-3, D. 2-3, P. $6^1/_2$-9 *M*; Adlerbad, 60 beds; Linde, 15 beds), with chalybeate springs (impregnated with carbonic acid and radium), which have been highly valued for four centuries, and pine-needle, mud,

and other baths. The Haberer-Turm on the Kreuzkopf (2385 ft.; $^3/_4$ hr. S.) commands a good view.

A footpath leads from Griesbach to Rippoldsau (p. 116; $2^1/_4$ hrs.), diverging from the Kniebis road at a sharp bend about 20 min. from the Kurhaus, and ascending past a waterfall and viâ the *Sophienruhe* to the *Hilda-Hütte* on the *Holzwälder Höhe* (3000 ft.). Thence a gradual descent brings us to the road to *Rippoldsau*.

The road now ascends in windings through fir-woods to the **Kniebis,** a bleak marshy plateau. The summit is reached immediately beyond the Wurtemberg frontier at the ($1^1/_2$ hr.) *Alexanderschanze Hotel* (3170 ft.; 40 beds from 2, B. 1 ℳ 20 pf., D. 2, P. 6-7 ℳ), where the Rossbühl road joins ours (p. 105). At the *Kurhaus Lamm* (3060 ft.; 80 beds from $2^1/_2$, B. $1^1/_2$, L. or D. $2^1/_2$ ℳ, very fair), $^1/_2$ hr. E. of the Alexanderschanze, the roads to Rippoldsau and Freudenstadt diverge (see below). The road to Rippoldsau ($1^1/_2$ hr., motor post in 35 min.; p. 116), to the right, leads viâ the ($^1/_2$ M.) Baden village of *Kniebis*.

Walkers from the Alexanderschanze Hotel to Rippoldsau follow the Griesbach road for 10 min., then take the path which leads to the left through the wood (Höhenweg I, p. 96) to the (1 hr.) Hilda-Hütte on the Holzwälder Höhe (see above).

The Road to Freudenstadt ($6^3/_4$ M.) leads straight on from the Kurhaus Lamm, viâ the Wurtemberg village of *Kniebis* (2871 ft.; Ochsen, plain), and descends along the left bank of the *Forbach,* which it finally crosses before ascending to the S. entrance of the town (p. 118). — Walkers ($2^3/_4$ hrs.) take the 'Teuchelweg', the approach to which is indicated by a sign-post (right) near the first house of Kniebis, $^2/_3$ M. to the E. of the Kurhaus Lamm. The broad forest-path ('Salzleckerweg'), almost level for the first $^3/_4$ hr., leads to the *Schwarzstich-Hütte* (2855 ft.). A footpath descends hence fairly steeply to the left to the (7 min.) *Wera-Brunnen* (2625 ft.), where the 'Teuchelweg', properly so called, begins. This path, also almost level, runs continuously through fine woods to the (2 hrs.) Hotel Waldeck at the S. end of Freudenstadt (p. 118).

F. Schwarzwald Railway from Offenburg to Singen.

$92^1/_2$ M. Express in $3^1/_4$ hrs. (20 ℳ 20, 13 ℳ 40, 8 ℳ 50 pf.), ordinary train in 4-6 hrs. (11 ℳ 40, 7 ℳ 50 pf.).

The *Schwarzwald Railway, opened in 1873, is one of the most notable in Germany, both in point of scenery and construction. The most interesting part is that between Hausach and Villingen (pp. 108-113). The line attracts numerous travellers, and the hotels at Hausach, Hornberg, Triberg, and other picturesque points are often full in summer.

Road, 89 M. — $10^1/_2$ M. *Biberach* (635 ft.; p. 108). — 21 M. *Hausach* (790 ft.; p. 108). — 28 M. *Hornberg* (1180 ft.; p. 109). — $33^1/_2$ M. *Triberg* (2133 ft.; p. 110). — $40^1/_2$ M. *St. Georgen* (2640 ft.; p. 112). — 51 M. *Villingen* (2295 ft.; p. 113). — 63 M. *Donaueschingen* (2220 ft.; p. 114). — $79^1/_2$ M. *Engen* (1700 ft.). — 89 M. *Singen* (1405 ft.), see p. 191.

Offenburg, see p. 68. — The line traverses the populous and fertile *Kinzig-Tal.* — $2^1/_2$ M. *Ortenberg* (530 ft.; Engel, 6 R.), above

which, to the E., rises *Schloss Ortenberg* (705 ft.), re-erected in 1834-40.

5½ M. **Gengenbach** (565 ft.; Schwarzer Adler, 30 beds at 2-4 ℳ, B. 1 ℳ 20 pf., P. 6-7 ℳ, very fair; Sonne, 12 beds; Engel, 10 beds), an old imperial town of 3400 inhab., still exhibits traces of its former importance in its walls and towers. The Romanesque abbey-church dates from the 12th cent., its tower from 1711. The *Rathaus* is a handsome building of 1784. Opposite is a fountain with a statue of Charles V. (1582; renewed in 1718). There are also some pretty half-timbered houses.

Walks and Excursions. Viâ the *Kastelberg* (850 ft.) to the (¾ hr.) *Teufelskanzel* ('devil's pulpit'; 1305 ft.); viâ *Einach* up the right bank of the Kinzig, then (¼ hr.) to the left up the *Hüttersbach-Tal*, and to the right to the (1½ hr.) *Hochkopf* (2010 ft.; view). — A pleasant excursion may be taken to the (3 hrs.) ***Moosturm** on the Gaisschleifkopf. Our path ('Scheffelweg'; red marks) leads viâ the *Wolfslache* (805 ft.), through the *Nollenwald*, and over the (¾ hr.) *Katzenbuckel* (1230 ft.) and the *Schwandeck* (1500 ft.). It then continues along the height between the *Sondersbach-Tal* and the *Heigeracher Tal* to the summit. The view from the stone Moosturm, 65 ft. in height, embraces a considerable part of the Black Forest, especially the valleys of the Rench and the Kinzig. From the Moosturm the walk may be continued to *Kutt* (rfmts.) and thence viâ *Börskritt* to (2 hrs.) Oppenau (p. 106).

11¼ M. *Biberach* (635 ft.; Hotel Sonne), a village of 1600 inhab., at the mouth of the *Erlenbach* or *Harmersbach*.

From Biberach a railway runs in 35 min. up the valley of the Harmersbach to (13¾ M.) *Zell* (Hotels Hirsch, Löwe), a small town of 2050 inhab., with manufactures of stoneware and majolica, and (6¾ M.) *Oberharmersbach-Riersbach* (Hotel Sonne).

From Biberach to Lahr (8¾ M.) a road leads over the *Schönberg*. On the top (1210 ft.), 2¾ M. from Biberach, is the good Löwe Inn, beyond which a footpath diverges to the right, leading in ½ hr. to a lofty and precipitous rock, crowned with the extensive ruins of *Hohengeroldseck* (1720 ft.; view), a castle first mentioned in 1139. From the Schönberg the road descends into the Schutter-Tal, where, at (3 M.) *Reichenbach*, we reach the tramway to (½ hr.) Lahr, mentioned on p. 69.

The line crosses the Kinzig before reaching (14¼ M.) *Steinach* (675 ft.; Hotel Adler), with 1600 inhabitants.

16¼ M. **Haslach** (705 ft.; Goldenes Kreuz, 44 beds at 1½-3, L. 1½-2½, S. 1-2 ℳ; Rabe, 12 beds at 1½-2 ℳ, B. 80 pf., L. or D. 1½ ℳ; Sonne, 8 beds), a prosperous little town with 3000 inhab., was destroyed, with the exception of the church, by the French in 1704, after their defeat at the battle of Blenheim. Heinrich Hansjakob, the author (1837-1916), was born here (tablet on the Sonne inn).

Two attractive roads run S. from Haslach to *Elzach* (p. 123; 3-3½ hrs.), one viâ *Hofstetten* (850 ft.), the other viâ *Mühlenbach* (855 ft.; Hotels Sonne, Löwe), *Pfaus* (1580 ft.), and *Prischau* (1476 ft.).

20½ M. *Hausach* (790 ft.; Bahnhof, 30 beds at 2½-3 ℳ, B. 1 ℳ 20 pf., D. 1½ ℳ; Hirsch, 10 min. from the station, 12 R.; Krone; Blume) is a small town of 2200 inhab., commanded by the ruins of a castle of the Princes of Fürstenberg, destroyed by the French in 1643.

Münzingen
Merzhausen
Wolfenweiler
Schallstadt
Ebringen
Wittnau
Scherzingen
Norsingen
Pfaffenweiler
Sölden
Kirchhofen
Ebnet
Bollschweil
St. Ulrich
Ehrenstetten
Staufen
Wettelbrunn
Gündlingen
Ballrechten
Laufen
Sulzburg
Mußdorf
Bad Sulzburg
Balchen
Schweighof
Schönenberg
Böllen
Kühlgarten
Thurnau
Prag
Kappel
Günterstal
Littenweiler
Zarten
Kirchzarten
Buchenbach
Weilersbach
Falkensteig
Oberried
Hofsgrund
Schauinsland
Muggenbrunn
Wieden
Todtnau
Schlechtnau
Geschwend
Utzenfeld
Schönau
Menzenschwand
Brandenberg
Silberbrunn
Breitnau
Hinterzarten
Feldberg
Titisee
Neustadt
Rudenberg
Friedenweiler
Lenzkirch
Raithenbuch
Saig
Grünwald
Fischbach
Schluchsee
Blasi
Bonndorf
Lauchringen
Tiengen
Waldshut
Hochstaufen
Schwarzenbach
Langenordnach
Rothaus
Grafenmatt
Rinken
Kandel
Roßberg
Weißtannenhöhe
Seebuck
Hochkopf
Rinken
Kandel
Roßberg
Weißtannenhöhe
Seebuck
Hochkopf
Grafenmatt

From Hausach viâ the Schlossberg, *Breitenbach*, and the *Zinowald* (2000 ft.) to the *Farrenkopf* (see below), $1^3/_4$-2 hrs. — Railway to *Wolfach* (for Rippoldsau), *Schiltach*, *Freudenstadt*, and *Eutingen*, see p. 116.

The railway quits the Kinzig-Tal above Hausach, turns to the right, and ascends the fertile valley of the *Gutach*. — 23 M. *Gutach* (920 ft.; Linde, 14 beds at $1^1/_2$-$2^1/_2$ *M*., very fair; Löwe, 20 beds; Krone, 24 beds), with some pretty Black Forest houses. The *Farrenkopf* (2590 ft.; picturesque view) may be ascended hence in $1^1/_2$-2 hrs., by a good path diverging to the W. from the high-road between the station and the Löwe inn. From the Farrenkopf to Hausach, see above.

$26^3/_4$ M. **Hornberg.** — Railway Station (1260 ft.) on the right bank of the Gutach, above the town. The chief hotels send omnibuses to meet the trains. — Hotels. *Post*, 50 beds at $2^1/_2$-5, B. $1^1/_2$, D. 2-3, P. $6^1/_2$-9 *M*., *Bären*, 20 beds at 2-3 *M*., both good; *Sonne*, near the railway station, 50 beds at 2-3, B. 1, D. 1 *M* 80 pf., P. 6-8 *M*; *Rössle*, 36 beds at $1^1/_2$-$2^1/_2$ *M*., well spoken of; *Krone*, 8 beds; *Adler*, 30 beds from 2 *M*; *Mohren*, 20 beds. — Visitors' Tax 20 pf. daily.

Hornberg (1180 ft.), a little town of 3100 inhab., is situated at the mouth of the *Offenbach-Tal*, opposite the *Reichenbach-Tal*, and is commanded by the precipitous Schlossberg (1505 ft.), with a castle destroyed by the French in 1703. It is one of the most picturesque spots in the Black Forest and attracts numerous summer visitors. The top of the Schlossberg, reached in 20 min., commands a fine view, especially from the old tower.

Walks (comp. the map, p. 110). To the N. viâ the *Teufelstritt* to the ($^3/_4$-1 hr.) *Markgrafen-Schanze* (1580 ft.), with a view-pavilion; to the E. to the (1 hr.) *Windeckfels* (2020 ft.), on the way to Althornberg (see below); to the *Reichenbach-Tal* and viâ the *Benzebene* to ($2^1/_4$ hrs.) *Tennenbronn* (p. 117); S.E. through the *Schwanenbach-Tal* to the (2 hrs.) top of the *Windkapf* (3040 ft.), and back viâ Althornberg; from the Schloss at Hornberg to the ($^3/_4$ hr.) *Ziegelkopf* (2365 ft.), to the W.; to the ($1^1/_2$ hr.) top of the *Storenwaldkopf* (2515 ft.), to the S.

The most attractive excursion (2 hrs.) is that to the rocky height of ***Althornberg** (2380 ft.). About 250 paces to the S. of the railway station we cross the line, and thence ascend steeply (right) to the wood. We turn to the right in the wood, follow the finger-posts and way-marks, and finally pass round the upper end of the Althornberg ravine and reach the ($1^1/_2$ hr.) hamlet of *Althornberg*. Thence the path (marked II in red) ascends (to the right) to the summit in 20 minutes. The view hence of the Gutach-Tal is probably the finest in this part of the Black Forest, and embraces a specially interesting survey of the curves and tunnels of the railway. The path marked III in red leads hence to the (8-10 min.) *Rappenfels* (2820 ft.), commanding a similar view. Thence viâ Rötenbach to Triberg, see p. 111.

From Hornberg to Schramberg (p. 117), a charming, though shadeless walk up the *Schonach-Tal* to the *Fohrenbühl* (2575 ft.; Adler, 14 beds; Schwan), on the Wurtemberg frontier, with a survey of the Black Forest and a distant view of the Vosges [clearer from the *Mooswaldkopf* (2885 ft.; 20 min. N.; rfmts., also R.), with a memorial house for the members of the Wurtemberg Schwarzwald-Verein who fell in the Great War]. From the Fohrenbühl we traverse the village of *Lauterbach* (1900 ft.; hence motor post to Schramberg in 20 min.) and, skirting the Lauterbach falls, descend to ($1^3/_4$ hr.) *Schramberg*.

From Hornberg to *Elzach*, see p. 123.

The most striking part of the whole line is between Hornberg and St. Georgen (17½ M.). For some distance the railway runs parallel with the road, which, like the line itself, is in many places hewn in the rock, and ascends the narrow, wooded Gutach-Tal. Above the village of Niederwasser (1375 ft.; Hotels Sonne, Rössle) is the 'Niederwasser Kehr-Tunnel', where the first great loop begins. Tunnels, viaducts, and bridges follow in rapid succession. The gradient varies from 1 : 58 to 1 : 50. After passing through the *Eisenberg Tunnel* (almost ½ M. long) we reach the (32¼ M.) station of *Niederwasser* (1805 ft.), which lies ½ hr. S. of the village (see above). Farther on, we see, high up on the left, the windings of the line from Triberg to Villingen.

34¾ **M. Triberg.** — The Railway Station (Pl. B 1; 2025 ft.; restaurant) lies below the 'Kreuz-Brücke', at the junction of the roads from St. Georgen and Furtwangen, and about ½ M. from the town (motor-bus). The road passes a monument to *Robert Gerwig* (1820-85), constructor of the Schwarzwald and Höllen-Tal railways (see pp. 107, 123). — Walkers from the station reach the market-place in 20 min. and the falls in 10 min. more; the whole walk to the falls and back takes 1½-2 hrs.

Hotels (often overcrowded in summer). *Schwarzwald-Hotel & Kurhaus Waldlust* (2340 ft.; Pl. a, B 3), first-class, in a most beautiful position, 5 min. from the waterfall, with a view of the valley, 120 beds at 3½-10, B. 1¾, L. or D. 3½-4½, P. 10-18 *M*. — *Wehrle* (Pl. w; B 2), in the market-place, 60 beds at 3½-10, B. 1 *M* 80 pf., L. or D. 3-4, P. from 9 *M*, good; *Löwen-National* (Pl. n; B 2), also in the market-place, 70 beds at 2½-5, B. 1½, L. 2½-4, S. 2-3, P. 8-14 *M*; *Sonne* (Pl. s; B 2), in the lower part of the town, 65 beds at 2½-3½, B. 1½, L. 2½-4, S. 2-3, P. 7-8½ *M*, well spoken of; *Adler* (Pl. c; B 2), with brewery, opposite the Wehrle, 35 beds at 2½-3½, B. 1 *M* 30, D. 1 *M* 80-2 *M* 50 pf., P. 6½-7½ *M*; *Engel*, in the market-place (Pl. B 2), 10 beds; *Triberger Hof* (Pl. t; B 1), 22 beds at 2-3, B. 1 *M* 30, D. or L. from 1 *M* 80 pf., P. 6½-7½ *M*, with restaurant ('Bürgerstüble'); *Tanne* (Pl. e; A 2), near the pilgrimage-church, 25 beds at 2-3, B. 1 *M* 30, L. or D. 1 *M* 80-2 *M* 50 pf., P. 6-7 *M*. — *Kimmich* (Pl. g; B 2), Haupt-Str., 30 beds at 2-2½, P. 6-7 *M*, *Lilie* (Pl. l; A B 3), in the upper part of the town, 10 beds at 2-2½, P. 5½-6½ *M*, *Kreuz* (Pl. k; B 2), Wallfahrts-Str., 14 beds at 2-2½, P. 5½-6½ *M*, *Rössle* (Pl. r; B 2), 20 beds at 1 *M* 80-2 *M* 50 pf., P. 5½-6½ *M*, *Brauerei Martin*, near the Kreuz-Brücke (beyond Pl. B 1), 35 beds at 2-2½, P. 5½-6½ *M*, these five plain. — *Überm Wasserfall* (Pl. d, A 3; p. 111), 40 beds at 2-3½, B. 1 *M* 30 pf., D. 1 *M* 80-3 *M* 50 pf., P. 6-8½ *M*.

Pensions. *Pfaff* (Pl. f; B 3), in the upper part of the town, 18 beds, P. 6-7 *M*; *Sommerfrische*, Wallfahrts-Str. 33 (Pl. A B 2), 20 beds, P. 6½-7½ *M*.

Beer Rooms and Cafés. *Löwen, Pfaff, Brauerei Martin*, see above. — Confectioners. *A. Schäfer*, Haupt-Str. 29 (Pl. B 2); *Löther*, in the market-place (Pl. B 2); *Ketterer*, Friedrich-Str. 7 (Pl. B 3).

English Church (Pl. B 3), above the Hotel Schwarzwald.

Official Inquiry Office at the back of the Rathaus (open on week-days 9-12 & 3-6).

Band in the market-place, at the waterfall, and on the Schlossberg. — Municipal Swimming Bath (Pl. B 3). — Visitors' Tax 30 pf. daily.

Winter Sports. *Bobsleighing* on the Sternberg (to the S.; length of run 1530 yds.; start 3280 ft., finish 2755 ft. high). — *Tobogganing* in the Hofwald (to the S.E.; length of run 1640 yds.; start 2985 ft., finish 2380 ft. high). — *Ski-jumping* on the Geutsche (p. 111). — *Skating* on the Berg-See (Pl. A 2).

Triberg (2133-2297 ft.), with 4300 inhab., situated below the splendid falls of the Gutach, in the heart of the Black Forest, is a

FREUDENSTADT
1:22.000
0 100 200 300 400 500
Meter
Stadtbahnhof
Kienberg
Herrenfeld
Hauptbahnhof
Tripfenhütte
Hohenrieder Kol
Café Stokinger
TRIBERG
1:20.000
0 100 200 300 400 500
Meter
Kroneck
Reischen
Wallfahrtskirche
Stadt
Kurpark
Wasserfall
Geufsche

Georg. Anstalt von
Hausach
Schramberg
Unter Reichenbach
Hornberg
Schenkenzell
Schenkenhöhe
Schenkenbach
Winterskopf
Schenkenbacher höhe
Martinsecke
Storenwaldbühl
Taubenbach
Kräuterkopf
Ruberstbacher Kopf
Heidebühl
Niederwasser
Hornberg-Höhe
Eisenberg
Althornberg
Birkenbühl
Winterberg
Brunnholzer Höhe
Schuebühl
Storeck
Hippenbuch
Kalten-E.
Hippenbuch-H.
Entertal
Selenwald
Gremmelsbach
Winterstein
Holzeck
Schonach
Kroneck
Hohnen
Triberg
Nussbach
First
Wasserfall
Eisenbach
Elzhof-Brechthal
Purtwangen
Kesselrg.
1 : 80000
Kilometer
Engl. Miles

favourite elevated health-resort and winter sports centre. The chief industry is the manufacture of clocks and watches.

At the upper end of the long main street stands a guide-post. The right arm points across the bridge to the *Gewerbe-Halle* (Pl. A 2; exhibition of clocks and watches; adm. 50 pf.) and the pilgrimage-church (see below). The left arm indicates the road (Friedrich-Str.; Pl. B 3) to Rohrbach and the footpath along the brook to the waterfall. Following this path, we reach in 5 min. a projecting rock, from which the best general view is obtained. The **Triberg Waterfall** (illuminated in the evening) is one of the finest in Germany. The stream, framed by lofty firs, is precipitated from a height of 500 ft., and divided into seven distinct leaps by huge blocks of granite. A footpath ascends on the right bank, with several fine points of view. Visitors who are pressed for time need not go beyond the (10 min.) second bridge. In 20 min. more, above the falls, and close to the *Hotel überm Wasserfall* (Pl. d, A 3; 2915 ft.; p. 110), we reach the road to Schönwald and Furtwangen (p. 119), by which we return, passing the *Wallfahrts-Kirche Maria in der Tanne* (Pl. A 2; 'Our Lady of the Fir'; 2410 ft.) and a small *Local Museum* (open on Sun. 11-6, Wed. and Sat. 2-6; 30 pf.), or (E.) by forest-paths past the Kohl-Platz. Above the Stadt-Kirche (Pl. B 2) is the *Schlossberg*, with gardens and remains of a castle.

Other walks: along Friedrich-Strasse (Pl. B 3; road to Rohrbach), passing below the Schwarzwald Hotel and the Prot. church, then gradual ascent to the left, by the 'Panoramaweg', past the Olga Pavilion (Pl. B 2), to the (½ hr.) *Dreikaiserfels* (2655 ft.), on the *Retschen*, the height to the E. of the town; thence down to (10 min.) the *Café zur Retsche* and by the Russenbuche, Pulverhaus, and Schützenhaus to the lower part of Triberg. — A finger-post in Schwendi-Str., which begins near the Löwen Hotel (Pl. n; B 2), indicates the route to the *Felsen-Pavillon* (Pl. A B 2; 2330 ft.), and another sign-post in the lower town, near the large clock-factory, that to the *Bahn-Aussicht* ('railway view'; Pl. B 1; 2400 ft.) on the *Riffhalde*, the height to the W. of Triberg. — From the Rohrbach road, below the Schwarzwald Hotel, Ludwig-Str. ascends to the right and then straight on to the (¾ hr.) *Geutsche* (2970 ft.; inn) and the (¾ hr.) *Stöcklewaldkopf* (3505 ft.; belvedere with view of the Alps); thence back to (8 min.) the road and past the Hochgericht (site of the old gallows) and the (5 min.) *Fuchsfalle Inn* to the (10 min.) *Kesselberg* (3360 ft.) and past the Brigachquelle down to St. Georgen (p. 112).

From Triberg to *Hornberg* (p. 109) viâ *Rötenbach* and the *Althornberg* rock (p. 109), 4 hrs. (no inns).

From Triberg to Elzach, 4½ hrs. (motor post through the Prech-Tal, 18½ M. in 1½ hr.). — 3¾ M. *Schonach* (2905 ft.; Rebstock, 35 beds, well spoken of; Lamm, 35 beds), a village of 2700 inhab., frequented as a health resort and for winter sports. About 1 M. above Schonach the road forks, the right branch leading to the Prech-Tal (p. 123), the left crossing the Höhenweg I (p. 96) near the *Wilhelmshöhe Inn* on the *Vorder-Bärt* (3200 ft.) and descending to (40 min.) the *Elzhof* (2580 ft.). From the Elzhof a cart-track (right) leads up to the (20 min.) *Ochsen* (no inn) on the *Rohrhardsberg* and then descends through the *Fischersgrund* to (1½ hr.) *Yach* (1360 ft.) and (¾ hr.) *Elzach* (p. 123).

Motor post from Triberg to *Furtwangen* and *Waldkirch*, see p. 119.

The Railway now crosses the Gutach and ascends to the N. in a great loop (the 'Triberger Kehr-Tunnel'). Several tunnels and viaducts. For some distance we observe to the left below us, on the other bank of the Gutach, the portion of the line which we traversed before reaching Triberg. The train turns to the S., passing through tunnels and over viaducts. — Beyond (39¾ M.) *Nussbach* (2460 ft.; Hotel Krone) it turns to the E. — Among the next tunnels is one 1855 yds. in length, which penetrates the hill (2855 ft.) of (43 M.) *Sommerau* (2730 ft.), the watershed between the Rhine and the Danube. Many passengers alight here (or at St. Georgen) and return by train or on foot (1½ hr.) to Triberg. Behind the station is the Sommerauer Hof (20 beds).

44¼ M. **St. Georgen** (2640 ft.; Brigach, 20 beds from 2, P. from 5½ *M*). The busy clock-manufacturing town (2730 ft.; Hirsch, 30 beds from 2, P. from 6 *M*, very fair), with 5300 inhab., is situated on a height on the left bank of the *Brigach*, 10 min. W. of the station. Winter sports. The Benedictine abbey, founded at the end of the 11th cent., was suppressed in 1806.

From St. Georgen to Triberg, 2¾-3 hrs. From the station we follow the Triberg road for some min. to the W., cross the railway-embankment to the left before a pond, and then proceed either to the right, along the valley road, past the *Hirzbauerhof* (3050 ft.), near the *Brigach-quelle*, and the *Hirzwald* (inn), with its porphyry quarries, or, after crossing the railway, we may keep straight on through woods. The two routes meet at the (1½ hr.) *Kesselberg* (p. 111); thence viâ the Fuchsfalle Inn and the Stöcklewaldkopf to *Triberg*, see p. 111.

Ascent (also motor post) of the Ruppertsberg and through the Berneck-Tal to *Schramberg*, see p. 117.

The line now traverses the plateau, not far from the Brigach. — 46½ M. *Peterzell-Königsfeld* (2550 ft.; Bahnhofs-Hotel) is the station for Königsfeld, which lies 2½ M. to the E. (motor post in ¼ hr.).

Königsfeld. — Hotels. **Schwarzwald*, 40 beds at 3-6, B. 1¾, D. 3, P. 8-11 *M*; *Gasthof der Brüdergemeine* (Moravian Hotel), 110 beds at 2½-3½ *M*, B. 1 *M* 30 pf., L. or D. 2, P. 6½-7 *M*, good; *Wagner*, with café-restaurant, 25 beds at 2½-3, B. 1½, L. 2½, S. 2, P. 6-8 *M*. — Sanatoria (under Prot. management). *Pilgerruh*, 36 beds, P. from 7 *M*; *Tannenhof*, 80 beds, P. 6-8 *M*; *Doniswald*, 73 beds, P. 5¼-6½ *M*. — Under medical superintendence: *Luisenruhe*, 28 beds; *Westend*, 22 beds, P. from 8½ *M*. — Pensions. *Waldeck*, 20 beds, *Waldesruhe*, 20 beds, *Walther*, 15 beds, P. at these three 6-7 *M*; *Daheim*, 15 beds.

Königsfeld (2500 ft.), a Moravian settlement of 1806, with 1300 inhab. and boys' and girls' schools, is surrounded by fine woods, affording several pleasant walks, e.g. to the Alb-Blick (¼ hr. N.W.; distant view of the Swabian Alb), to *Burgberg* (25 min. N.E.; ruins), and to (1 hr. N.W.; yellow way-marks) *Buchenberg* (Hotel Krone), with an old church. — Höhenweg III (p. 96) runs N. to the ruin of *Waldau* (½ hr.), S. to Schwenningen (p. 190; 3¾-4 hrs.).

The railway continues down the Brigach valley to (51 M.) *Kirnach-Villingen* (2390 ft.; Wald-Hotel & Kurhaus, see p. 113), whence a motor post runs in 18 min. through the picturesque valley

of the Kirnach, past the ruin of *Kirneck* (2555 ft.) to (2½ M.) *Unter-Kirnach* (2635 ft.; Rössle-Post, 18 beds). Kirnach lies on the edge of the **Villinger Stadt-Wald* (9880 acres), a municipal park offering many fine walks.

53½ M. **Villingen.** — Air Service, see pp. xvii-xix. Motor-cars for the aerodrome start from the Hotel Blume-Post.

Hotels. In the town: *Blume-Post*, Niedere Str., corner of Bicken-Str., 55 beds from 2½ ℳ, B. 1 ℳ 40 pf., D. 2, P. from 7 ℳ, good; *Bahnhofs-Hotel Deutscher Kaiser*, near the station, 42 beds at 3-4½, B. 1½, D. 2-3½, P. 6½-8 ℳ, well spoken of; *Lilie*, Riet-Str. 5, 24 beds from 2, B. 1 ℳ 20, D. 1 ℳ 80 pf., P. from 6½ ℳ; *Falken*, Riet-Str., 12 beds at 3 ℳ. — Outside the town, on the edge of the Stadt-Wald: *Wald-Hotel & Kurhaus*, 10 min. from Kirnach-Villingen station (p. 112), 200 beds at 2½-10, P. from 6 ℳ, good. — Restaurants and Cafés. *Raben*, Obere Str. 13 (also bedrooms); *Stiftskeller*, Gerber-Str. 203.

Villingen (2295 ft.), an industrial town and clock-making centre, with 14,000 inhab., mentioned as early as the 9th cent., is still partly surrounded with walls and gates.

From the station we pass through the Bicken-Tor (right) into the Old Town. The former *Bicken-Kloster* or *Convent of St. Ursula*, on the right, in Bicken-Str., was founded in 1278 and rebuilt in 1731-37. In Gerber-Str., a little farther on, to the left, is the Prot. *Stadt-Kirche* or *Church of the Knights Hospitallers*, in the baroque style. Bicken-Str. continues on to the Market Place, where the main streets of the town meet. The *Kaufhaus*, or merchants' hall, rebuilt in 1727, at No. 8 (right) in Riet-Str., the W. prolongation of Bicken-Str., once formed part of the Heilig-Geist-Spital (see below). Behind it is the early-Gothic *Minster*, with two towers, erected in the 13th cent. and rebuilt in 1698-1737 and 1905-9. The *Altes Rathaus* (1534), near the church, contains some well-preserved rooms in the style of the period and an extensive collection of antiquities (week-days 10-12 & 2-4.30, Sun. 10.30-12 & 2-5; free on Wed. 2-4 and Sun. 10.30-12, on other days 40 pf.; open in winter on request). The *Heilig-Geist-Spital*, to the S. of Riet-Str., is a former Franciscan convent, founded in the 13th cent.; the late-Gothic cloisters are still extant. Passing through the *Riet-Tor*, we reach the promenades, which follow the course of the old town-walls.

The Alps may be sighted in clear weather from the *Wanne* (2550 ft.; view-platform), 20 min. E. of Villingen.

From Villingen a branch-railway runs in ½ hr. viâ *Marbach* (13¼ M.; p. 114) to the (5 M.) saline baths of **Dürrheim** (2310 ft.; Kurhaus & Salinen-Hotel, 150 beds, P. 8-12 ℳ, Park-Hotel Kreuz, 120 beds from 3½, B. 1½, L. or D. from 2, P. from 7 ℳ, Irma, 50 beds at 2½-3½, B. 1 ℳ 20, L. 1 ℳ 80-2 ℳ 50 pf., S. 1 ℳ 80 pf.-2, P. 7-8½ ℳ, with wine-restaurant, Rössle, 35 beds from 2½, B. 1 ℳ 30 pf., P. from 6 ℳ, these four with their own saline baths; Victoria, 30 beds, P. from 5½ ℳ; Krone, 34 beds). Motor post to Donaueschingen or Schwenningen, see p. 115.

A motor post runs twice daily from Villingen station through the town to *Kirnach-Villingen* station (p. 112) and thence viâ *Unter-Kirnach* (5½ M.; see above) to *Vöhrenbach* (11 M.; p. 115).

Railway from Villingen to *Rottweil*, see p. 190.

55¼ M. *Marbach* (2280 ft.), with another station on the Rottweil line (see p. 190).

62¼ M. **Donaueschingen.** — The Railway Station (restaurant) lies to the S. of the town. — Hotels. **Schützen*, near the Leopold-Brücke, an old-established house with saline baths, 95 R. at 3-5, B. from 1½. P. 7-11 ℳ; *Lamm*, near the Stadt-Kirche, 30 beds at 2½-3½, B. 1½, L. 2-3, S. 2½, P. 6½-8½ ℳ, good; *Adler*, Rathaus-Platz, 24 beds at 2½-3, B. 1 ℳ 20 pf., P. 7-8 ℳ, with wine-room; *Bären*, Joseph-Str., 30 beds, well spoken of; *Auerhahn*, Karl-Str., 22 beds at 2-3, B. 1, L. or D. from 1 ℳ 30 pf., P. 5½-7 ℳ; *Sternen*, 20 beds; *Raus*, 20 beds. — *Café Hengstler*, Karl-Str. 41. — *Irmabad*, a municipal saline bath near the station; *Swimming Bath*, on the E. side of the park; *Bathing Beach* on the Brigach.

Post Office, opposite the station. — Inquiry Office, Joseph-Str. 5.

Donaueschingen (2220 ft.), with 5000 inhab., on the *Brigach*, which unites a little lower down with the *Breg* or *Brege* to form the Danube (Donau), has belonged since 1488 to the Counts, now the Princes, of Fürstenberg. The N.W. part of the town was almost entirely rebuilt after a destructive fire in 1908.

On leaving the railway station we turn to the right and then follow Joseph-Str. to the left. Prinz-Fritzi-Allee, diverging on the right, opposite the *Fürstliche Kammer* (the financial offices of the prince), leads to the Schloss Park (see below). Beyond the Leopold Bridge over the Brigach are the Diana Fountain, by Sauer (1909), and (to the left, beyond) the *Fürstliche Brauerei*, a brewery owned by the prince and established in 1705. Bearing half-right, we reach the Rom. Cath. *Stadt-Kirche*, built in 1724-47 by M. Kanka of Prague, and the *Schloss*, erected in 1722 and rebuilt in 1893 et seq. by Bauqué of Vienna.

From the church choir we descend to a round walled-in basin, with a marble group by A. Heer (1896). An inscription styles this the '*Source of the Danube*' (2225 ft. above sea-level; 1765 M. from its efflux in the Black Sea). The water is led by an underground channel to the Brigach, at a spot marked by a pavilion. The *Schloss Park* (always open to the public) possesses some fine old trees, limpid streams, and ponds enlivened with waterfowl.

The *Karlsbau* (1868), on an eminence behind the church and palace, contains the prince's collections. Adm. daily 10-12 & 2-5; 70 pf.

On the ground-floor, to the right, is the geological collection. — A room on the first floor, to the right, contains souvenirs of the Fürstenberg family; ethnographical curiosities: prehistoric, Roman, Frankish, and other antiquities from S.W. Germany; and weapons. On the left is the zoological collection.

The chief works in the **Picture Gallery**, on the second floor, are by Swabian and Franconian painters of the 15th and 16th centuries. Good catalogue (1 ℳ; 1921). — East Saloon (on the left of the landing and lighted from the roof). On the right, *Master of Messkirch*, *76-80. Altar-piece from the castle chapel at Wildenstein (p. 228; 1536), *73-75. Three wings from the altar-piece of Messkirch church (p. 202; c. 1538); above, wooden statue of the Madonna (N. Bavarian; 1522). Opposite, *43-54. *Holbein the Elder*. The Passion (twelve panels in grisaille; c. 1499). The surrounding rooms contain German works of the 18th cent. et seq. — West Saloon (on the right of the landing and lighted from the roof).

On the right, 34-40. *Master of Sigmaringen* (early 16th cent.), Altar-panels with saints. Opposite are works of the Lake of Constance school. — Corner Cabinet. On the left, *353. *Grünewald*, Mary Magdalene at the foot of the Cross (a copy made in 1648 from an altar-piece now lost); opposite, *Bartholmæus Zeitblom*, Two altar-wings (c. 1490); *Strigel*, 63. St. Vitus, 72. Count John of Montfort (d. 1529). — Renaissance Cabinet. *Lucas Cranach the Elder*, 97. Family of fauns (c. 1527), 99. Portrait of a scholar (half-length; c. 1530); 132. *Lucas Cranach the Younger*, The risen Christ (1561); 110. *Barthel Beham*, Jacobea of Baden (c. 1540). — Transverse Room. 239. *Van Dyck*, Christ and the penitent sinners (studio piece). — The remaining rooms contain works of peasant art from the Baar, etc.

The adjacent building, to the W. of the Karlsbau, with a frieze of hunting scenes, accommodates the *Mineralogical Collection* (open at the same hours as the Karlsbau; apply to the caretaker).

The *Prince's Library*, in Halden-Str., to the W. of the church, comprises 150,000 vols., 500 incunabula, and 1183 MSS. (many of early-German origin). The reading-room is open on Wed. and Fri. 9-1 & 3-8. The same building contains the collection of engravings (Dürer, Holbein, etc.), 2500 musical MSS., and the cabinet of coins (40,000 pieces). The chief MSS. are exhibited in the Max-Egon-Saal (fine fittings from Messkirch; 18th cent.) on the second floor of the *Prince's Archives* (Halden-Str. 3; visitors ring). These include MS. C of the 'Nibelungenlied' (early 13th cent.), the most important after those at Munich (p. 420) and St. Gall; the 'Parsifal' MS. of 1336; a 'Schwabenspiegel' (a S. German law-book of 1287); and the 'Weltchronik' by Rudolf von Ems (1365).

The poet Scheffel, who was the prince's chief librarian, lived in 1857-59 at No. 1 in Max-Egon-Strasse, which diverges on the left at the end of Halden-Strasse. From here we enter the quarter rebuilt after the fire of 1908 (comp. p. 114), in which is the handsome *Rathaus* (1911).

From Donaueschingen a branch-railway (Bregtal-Bahn) runs in 1½ hr. to *Furtwangen* (20½ M.; p. 120) viâ *Hüfingen* (13¼ M.; p. 128) and (15½ M.) *Vöhrenbach* (2615 ft.; Hotels Engel, Kreuz; motor post to Kirnach-Villingen, see p. 113).

Railway from Donaueschingen to *Freiburg*, see R. 10 j.

Motor post in 50 min. viâ *Bad Dürrheim* (5½ M.; p. 113) to *Schwenningen* (9½ M.; p. 190).

Beyond Donaueschingen the railway follows the grassy valley of the *Danube*. — 66 M. *Neudingen* (2200 ft.; Hotel Sonne), with the burial-church of the Princes of Fürstenberg. About 3¾ M. to the S. are the scanty remains of the *Fürstenberg* (3010 ft.), their ancestral castle. — 68½ M. *Gutmadingen* (2208 ft.). On the *Wartenberg* (2760 ft.; rfmts.), ¾ hr. N., is a residence of the Princes of Fürstenberg, dating from the 18th century (extensive view).

74 M. **Immendingen** (2160 ft.; Hotel Falke), with 1000 inhab., machine-shops, and basalt works, is the junction for Waldshut (and Bâle; see p. 230), Stuttgart (R. 17), and Ulm (R. 23).

About $^3/_4$ hr. S.E. is the spot where, during the summer months, the Danube water disappears into the ground, to reappear $7^1/_2$ M. to the S. as the Aach-Quelle or source of the Aach (see p. 191), whence it flows through the Unter-See into the Rhine. The Danube itself is entirely re-created by the *Elta*, a river flowing into it from the N.W.

From Immendingen to ($92^1/_2$ M.) *Singen*, see p. 191.

G. From Hausach to Schiltach and Freudenstadt. Bad Rippoldsau.

24 M. Railway in $1^1/_2$ hr. (fares 3 and 2 ℳ). — Motor Post from Wolfach to *Rippoldsau*, $13^1/_2$ M., twice or thrice daily in 1 hr.; from Freudenstadt to Rippoldsau, 11 M., twice or thrice daily in $1^1/_4$ hr.

Hausach, see p. 108. — The train ascends the *Kinzig-Tal*.

$2^3/_4$ M. **Wolfach.** — Railway Station on the left bank of the Kinzig, to the S. of the town. — Hotels. *Salmen*, 25 beds at $2^1/_2$-4, L. or D. 2, P. $5^1/_2$-7 ℳ; *Krone*, 30 beds at 2-3, P. $5^1/_2$-6 ℳ; *Ochse*, 22 beds at 2-$2^1/_2$, P. 5-6 ℳ, all very fair; *Kreuz*, 25 beds at $1^1/_2$-2 ℳ; *Hecht*, 7 beds; *Adler*, 6 beds. — *Bad-Hotel*, 30 beds, with baths of various kinds.

Wolfach (860 ft.), a little town of 2170 inhab., is situated among abrupt mountains at the confluence of the Wolfbach and the Kinzig. Walks may be taken to the St. Jakobs-Kapelle (1275 ft.), 25 min. from the upper Kinzig bridge, and to the ($^3/_4$ hr. N.) Altes Schloss (Ruine Wolfach; 1130 ft.), with view.

The Road from Wolfach to ($13^3/_4$ M.) Rippoldsau (motor post, see above) ascends the valley of the *Wolfbach*.

At the entrance to (8 M.) the scattered village of *Schapbach* (1370 ft.; Ochsen, very fair; Adler), the *Wildschapbach-Tal*, through which leads the road to Peterstal (p. 106), opens to the left.

Near the ($10^1/_2$ M.) *Seebach Inn* (1495 ft.) the *Seebach*, formed by the discharge of the Glaswald-See (p. 117; $1^1/_2$ hr. distant), emerges from a wild side-valley on the left.

$12^3/_4$ M. *Klösterle* (1770 ft.; Klösterlehof, 15 R. at $1^1/_2$-2, P. 5-$6^1/_2$ ℳ, very fair), a former priory, founded in the 12th cent. by the Benedictines of St. Georgen (p. 112).

From the Klösterle to Freudenstadt, $8^3/_4$ M. by road, past *Reichenbach* and *Zwieselberg* (2760 ft.; Hirsch, 30 beds, Auerhahn, 60 beds, at both R. from $2^1/_2$ ℳ). — There is also a pleasant footpath ($2^1/_2$ hrs.) through the woods. At the Klösterlehof we take the broad and shady path to the right (stone sign-post). On reaching the top we follow the Höhenweg II (red way-marks) to ($^3/_4$ hr.) *Zwieselberg*. Beyond the Hotel Hirsch we turn to the right and proceed straight down to the *Kinzigle-Hütte* (2395 ft.). Re-ascending, we cross the road at the *Rippoldsauer Hütte* (2713 ft.), pass the *Agnesruhe* (2543 ft.), and reach Freudenstadt (p. 118).

The road to Rippoldsau continues along the left bank of the Wolfbach; footpaths run along the right bank.

$13^3/_4$ M. **Bad Rippoldsau.** — Hotels. The **Kurhäuser*, with the *Villa Sommerberg* (open in winter also), comprising chalybeate and mud baths, various medical appliances, a swimming-bath, etc., are owned

by the 'Bad Rippoldsau Co.': 350 beds from $2^1/_2$, P. from 8 *M.* — *Rosengarten*, 27 beds at $2\text{-}2^1/_2$, P. 6-8 *M*; *Villa Anna*, 20 beds.

Bad Rippoldsau (1840 ft.), at the S.E. base of the Kniebis (p. 107), in a very narrow part of the Wolf valley, has been known since the 12th century. The water of the springs, containing iron, earthy ingredients, and Glauber's salts, is also exported in bottles ('Schwarzwaldsprudel'). Even in the hottest season the air is cooled by evening breezes.

Ascending the *Sommerberg* to the right as far as the Scheffel monument we turn to the left to the ($^3/_4$ hr.) *Kastelstein* (2700 ft.), a red sandstone rock high up in the woods. Continuing on to the (8 min.) *Dolly-Hütte*, we may either turn to the right, skirt the E. slope of the Sommerberg, and traverse the *Kastelbach-Tal*, or descend rather steeply to the left and regain the high-road. — Klösterle (p. 116) is reached in 1 hr. by skirting the slope of the Badwald. — Mounting the Badwald (2864 ft.), we may take the fairly level path past the *Grüne Sitzbank* to the ($1^1/_4$ hr.) *Glaswald-See* or *Wild-See* (2769 ft.; shelter-hut), at the foot of the *Letterstädter Höhe* (3137 ft.); thence to the Seeblick and the Höhenweg (p. 96) in 20 minutes.

About $^1/_2$ hr. above Rippoldsau lies *Holzwald* (1835 ft.; Hotel Holzwälder Höhe). Thence across the Holzwälder Höhe to *Griesbach*, see p. 107; across the Kniebis to *Oppenau*, see pp. 107, 106.

The train continues to ascend the Kinzig-Tal, which again turns to the E. — $8^3/_4$ M. *Schiltach* (1070 ft.; Bahnhofs-Hotel; Engel, 12 R.), an old town (2000 inhab.) carrying on a brisk timber-trade and manufacture of cloth, is situated at the union of the *Schiltach* and the Kinzig, with a ruined castle on a hill (1370 ft.; to the S.E.).

From Schiltach a branch-line runs in $^1/_2$ hr. to ($5^1/_2$ M.) **Schramberg** (1365 ft.; Post-Krone, 40 beds from 2, B. $1^1/_2$, P. from 6 *M*; Lamm, 40 beds from 2 *M* 70 pf., very fair; Mohren, near the Rathaus, 22 beds; Paradies), a clock-making town of 12,150 inhab., prettily situated on the Schiltach. It is commanded on the W. by the ruined castle of *Hohenschramberg* (2085 ft.). The fountain in front of the Rathaus, which possesses an astronomical clock, commemorates Erhard Junghans (d. 1870), who established the first clock factory here in 1865. Motor posts to Oberndorf (see p. 189) and Rottweil (see p. 189).

From Schramberg to St. Georgen, $12^1/_2$ M., motor post in $1^1/_4$ hr. The road runs S. through the romantic defile of the *Berneck*, passing the ruined *Falkenstein* (1935 ft.), the *Teufelsküche* ('devil's kitchen'), and the scanty relics of the castles *Berneck* (2050 ft.) and *Ramstein* (2325 ft.), to (2 hrs.) *Tennenbronn* (2165 ft.; Hotels Adler, Krone, Engel). [There we may turn to the W. into the *Reichenbach-Tal* and descend to (2 hrs.) Hornberg (p. 109).] Our road proceeds over the *Ruppertsberg* (2855 ft.) to St. Georgen (p. 112).

The railway to Freudenstadt passes through a tunnel, beyond which we have a view of Schiltach. — On the hill above the next tunnel is the ruined *Schenkenburg* (1285 ft.). — $11^1/_4$ M. *Schenkenzell* (1165 ft.; Ochs, 12 R.; Sonne), a timber-trading place and small elevated health-resort. — The line crosses the river several times and threads two tunnels.

$14^1/_4$ M. **Alpirsbach** (1420 ft.; Löwen-Post, 40 beds at 2-3 *M*, B. $1^1/_2$, P. from 5 *M*, good; Kurhaus Waldeck, 18 beds; Bahnhof,

12 R.), the first station in Wurtemberg, has 1780 inhab., engaged in the timber trade and manufacture of straw hats. To the N. of the railway is a ruined Benedictine monastery, founded in 1095; its cloisters, originally Romanesque, were rebuilt in the Gothic style in 1486-90. The large Prot. church, begun as a cruciform columnar basilica in the 11th cent., was completed in the transition style and well restored in 1879-82. On the portal is a Romanesque relief of Christ in glory; the interior contains two Romanesque wooden pews.

From Alpirsbach Höhenweg III (p. 96) runs N. to Freudenstadt (1¾ hrs.), S. to Schramberg (4½ hrs.). — Motor post to Oberndorf, see p. 189.

24 M. **Freudenstadt.** — Plan, see p. 110. — Railway Stations. *Haupt-Bahnhof* (2180 ft.; Pl. C 2; restaurant), ¼ hr. E. of the town; *Stadt-Bahnhof* (2420 ft.; Pl. A 1), on the line to Kloster-Reichenbach (p. 103).

Hotels (advisable to engage rooms beforehand). In the town: **Post* (Pl. b; A B 1), 80 beds at 3-5, B. 1½, L. or D. 2½, P. 7½-12 *M*; *Linde* (Pl. d; A 1), 25 beds from 3 *M* 20 pf., well spoken of; *Herzog Friedrich* (Pl. e; B 2), 35 beds, R. & B. 3½-4½, P. 7-8 *M*; *Rössle* (Pl. f; B 1), 35 beds, R. & B. 3-3½, P. 5-6 *M*; *Adler* (Pl. n; A 1), 40 beds; *Murgtäler Hof* (Pl. m; A 1), 20 beds, R. & B. 3-3½, P. 6-6½ *M*; *König Karl* (Pl. o; C 2), 12 beds. — In the S.W. part of the town: **Kurhaus Rappen* (Pl. g; A 2), first-class, 200 beds from 5, P. from 9 *M*; **Waldeck* (Pl. h; A 2), with an annexe, also first-class, 300 beds at 5-8, L. 4½, S. 3½, P. 10-15 *M*; *Kurhaus Teuchelwald* (Pl. l; A 3), 110 beds at 2-3, P. 5½-6½ *M*, good. — To the S.E., above the town: **Schwarzwald Hotel Waldlust* (Pl. i; B 3), 120 beds from 5, P. from 11 *M*; **Park* (Pl. p; B 3), 60 beds at 2-3, L. or D. 2½, P. from 6 *M*; **Kurhaus Palmenwald* (Pl. k; B 3), conducted on Prot. lines, 124 beds, P. from 7 *M*; *Wald- und Kur-Hotel Stokinger*, ½ hr. from the town, at the far end of the Palmenwald (p. 119), with a café-restaurant, 70 beds, P. from 8 *M*; *Promenade*, Lauterbach-Str. 10 (Pl. A B 2, 3), 40 beds at 4-7 *M*; *Posterholungsheim*, Landhaus-Str. 67 (Pl. B 2), 68 beds at 3-4 *M*. — Numerous Pensions.

Cafés. *Bacher*, *Nestler's Diele*, both in Lossburger Str., with confectioneries; *Sackmann*, Strassburger Strasse; *Alkoholfreies Café und Restaurant* (temperance), Turnhallen-Strasse (Pl. A B 2).

The Theatre (Pl. A 2) is adjoined by the Kurgarten, with the new *Kursaal* (1928) and a terrace, where concerts are held. — Visitors' Tax 30, 50, 60, or 80 pf. per diem. — Kurverwaltung (administrative offices) and Inquiry Office in the right wing of the theatre (see above).

Motor Posts to Ruhstein (see p. 99), Raumünzach (see p. 100), Bad Peterstal (see p. 105), Wildbad (see p. 149), etc.

Baths in Turnhallen-Strasse (Pl. B 2).

Freudenstadt ("town of joy"; 2395 ft.), a loftily situated town of Wurtemberg (11,000 inhab.), with cloth, nail, and knife factories and an extensive traffic in timber, was founded in 1599 by Duke Friedrich I. of Wurtemberg for Protestant refugees from Salzburg, and is a favourite summer resort (26,000 visitors annually), also frequented for winter sports. The plan of the town is unusual, the centre being occupied by a large open square (partly occupied by gardens), surrounded by houses with arcades. In or adjoining this square are the *Rathaus*, the *School* (Realschule; Pl. A 1), the *Protestant Church* (Pl. A 2), the *Oberamt* (government building), and the *Post Office* (Pl. A 1). In front of the last building is a fountain

ELZACH
Freiamt
Katzenmoos
Yach
Oberwinden
Siegelau
Niederwinden
Bleibach
Gutach
Siensbach
Unterlinden
Kollnau
Sexau
WALDKIRCH
Buchholz
Stachhof
Denzlingen
Suggental
Unterbuchholz
Oberbuchholz
Wildgutach
Eschbach
Peter
Marzell
Witental
Ebnet
Littenweiler
Steig
Wagensteig
Hinterstein
Waldau
Gütenbach
Neukirch
Linach
Urach
Bregen
Hammereisenbach
Zindelstein
Grünin
Schönwald
Schonach
Furtwangen
Oberkirnach
Rohrbach
Unterkirnach
VILLINGEN
Schönenbach
Vöhrenbach
Pfaffenweiler
Herzogenweiler
Überauchen
Thannheim
Klengen
Kirchdorf
Buchenberg
Langen
Schiltach
Klennoos
Petzenzell
Königsfeld
St. Georgen
Nussbach
Obereschach
Mönchweiler
Oberbirnach
Unterbirnach
Gremmelsbach
Hardsbg
Rohrhardsberg
Tafelbühl
Schönwald
Mühlenbg
Rohrbach
Furtwangen
Gütenbach
Schönenbach
Neukirch
Linach
Urach
Bregen
Hammereisenbach
Zindelstein
Waldau
Gütenbach
Eschbach
Peter
Marzell
Witental
Ebnet
Littenweiler
Steig
Wagensteig
Hinterstein
Waldkirch
Kollnau
Sexau
Buchholz
Denzlingen
Suggental
Unterbuchholz
Oberbuchholz
Wildgutach
Gutach
Bleibach
Niederwinden
Oberwinden
Yach
Freiamt
Katzenmoos
Siegelau
Siensbach
Unterlinden
Kollnau
Sexau
WALDKIRCH
Buchholz
Stachhof
Denzlingen
Suggental
Unterbuchholz
Oberbuchholz
Wildgutach
Eschbach
Peter
Marzell
Witental
Ebnet
Littenweiler
Steig
Wagensteig
Hinterstein
Waldau
Gütenbach
Neukirch
Linach
Urach
Bregen
Hammereisenbach
Zindelstein

of 1763. The curiously constructed church, built in 1601-8, consists of two naves at right angles to each other, in one of which the male, and in the other the female members of the congregation used to sit, while the altar and pulpit are placed at the angle. There is a tower at the end of each nave. The galleries are embellished with stucco reliefs of Biblical subjects. The Romanesque font and lectern, the carved choir-stalls (1488), and the beautiful crucifix (early 16th cent.) were brought from the convents of Alpirsbach or Hirsau (verger, Schul-Str. 37, behind the church). The school (p. 118) contains a small *Natural History Museum* (50 pf. on Sun. 11-12; on other days 1 *M*).

Freudenstadt is enclosed on three sides by fir-woods. On the S.W., to the left of the Kniebis road, the *Teuchelweg* leads into the woods, below the *Café Kläger* and past the (1/4 hr.) *Löwen-Brunnen*. This path ends, 1 hr. farther on, at the *Wera-Brunnen* (2625 ft.); the Kurhaus Lamm on the Kniebis is 1 1/4 hr. distant (comp. p. 107). — About 10 min. S.E. of Freudenstadt is the so-called *Palmenwald* (Pl. B C 4), with its ferns and spruces (Café-Restaurant Stokinger, p. 118); between rises the *Kienberg* (2620 ft.), with the Herzog-Friedrich-Turm (Pl. A 3; panorama) and the Café-Restaurant Friedrichshöhe (also bedrooms). — On the N. we may follow Hirschkopf-Strasse (Pl. A 1) to the (1/2 hr.) *Jaspishütte* (2530 ft.), on the slope of the *Hirschkopf* (2670 ft.; view).

Freudenstadt is touched at by Höhenwege II and III (see p. 96). — Murgtal railway from Freudenstadt to *Rastatt*, see p. 100; to *Eutingen*, see p. 189. — Good roads lead W. over the *Kniebis* (p. 107) to (12 1/2 M.) *Griesbach* (p. 106); S.W. viâ *Zwieselberg* to *Rippoldsau*, see p. 116.

H. From Triberg viâ Furtwangen and the Simonswälder Tal to Waldkirch.

28 M. From Triberg to (10 1/2 M.) *Furtwangen*, motor post 5 times daily in 1 hr. 20 min. (fare 1 *M* 60 pf.); from Furtwangen viâ Bleibach to (19 1/4 M.) *Waldkirch*, motor post thrice daily in 1 3/4 hr. (fare 3 *M* 10 pf.). — A good route for pedestrians is as follows: from Triberg past the waterfalls to the Hotel überm Wasserfall and viâ Schönwald to the forester's house of *Martins-Kapelle*, 2 1/2 hrs.; thence viâ the *Brend* to *Güttenbach*, 2 1/4 hrs.; and past the *Zweribach Waterfall* to the top of the *Kandel*, 4 3/4 hrs.

Triberg (station 2020 ft.), see p. 110. The road to Furtwangen turns to the left at the Wallfahrts-Kirche (p. 111) and ascends the hill in sharp windings, crossing the Gutach before reaching the (50 min.) *Hotel überm Wasserfall* (2915 ft.; p. 111). About 10 min. farther on we pass the hamlet of *Höll* with the Hotel Linde, and in 25 min. more, beyond a road on the right leading to Schwarzenbach and Weissenbach (p. 120), we reach Schönwald.

4 1/4 M. **Schönwald** (3240 ft.; Villa Sommerberg, 45 beds at 2-5, B. 2 1/2, P. 7-9 *M*; Hirschen, 30 beds at 2 1/2-3, B. 1 *M* 30 pf.,

P. $6^1/_2$-$7^1/_2$ *M*; Sonne, 20 beds, P. 6-$6^1/_2$ *M*), a clock-making place, is an elevated health-resort also visited for winter sports.

The road (from the Hotel überm Wasserfall) mentioned on p. 119 leads viâ *Schwarzenbach* and *Weissenbach* to the (1 hr.) fork at the *Furtwängle* near the *Brücklerain* (3280 ft.). We then follow Höhenweg I (p. 96) to the (25 min.) *Martins-Kapelle* (3575 ft.; rfmts.). Routes lead hence on the right viâ the *Rohrhardsberg* (p. 111) and the *Hörnleberg* to *Bleibach* (p. 122; $4^1/_2$ hrs.), or viâ *Griesbach* to the *Simonswald Valley* (p. 121); and on the left to *Furtwangen* (4 M.; see below). — Footpaths lead S. from the Martins-Kapelle, along the slope, to ($^3/_4$ hr.) the ***Brend** (3770 ft.). The tower stands a few paces to the W. of the Höhenweg, which we descend S. to ($^1/_2$ hr.) the farm of *Alte Eck* (3520 ft.), on the old *Kilpen Road*. This road runs W. (right) to *Simonswald* ($4^1/_4$ M.; p. 121), E. (left), past the ($^1/_4$ hr.) *Gasthof zum Goldenen Raben*, to *Furtwangen* ($2^1/_2$ M.; see below). A footpath, diverging to the left from the Simonswald branch of the Kilpen road, just beyond the Alte Eck, runs S. to (1 hr.) *Gütenbach* (p. 121).

Beyond Schönwald the road ascends in a wide curve. Pedestrians take the old road, diverging to the right a little before the last houses of Schönwald, and joining the new road by the ($^1/_2$ hr.) *Gasthof zum Kreuz* (20 beds), at the *Escheck* (3460 ft.), at the top of the pass, which forms the watershed between the Rhine and the Danube. The new road descends circuitously. Pedestrians may shorten the distance considerably by taking the steep old road, which diverges to the right at the kilometre stone marked 10·5.

$9^1/_4$ M. (from Triberg) **Furtwangen** (2855 ft.; Grieshaber zum Ochsen, opposite the Rathaus, 35 beds from $2^1/_2$, P. from $6^1/_2$ *M*, very fair; Sonne, in the market-place, 35 beds from 2, P. from $6^1/_2$ *M*; Goldener Engel, 14 beds, well spoken of), on the *Breg*, is a prosperous little town with 5500 inhab., where the best clocks in the Black Forest are manufactured. Winter sports. There is a training-school for wood-carvers, clock-makers, and straw-plaiters. The Gewerbehalle, or industrial hall, contains an interesting collection of old Black Forest clocks, from the end of the 16th cent. onwards, etc. (adm. 50 pf.). Railway to Donaueschingen, see p. 115; motor post to Triberg or Waldkirch, see p. 119.

To the ($1^1/_2$ hr.) *Brend* viâ the Alte Eck, see above. — From Furtwangen station we follow Höhenweg II (p. 96) along the Simonswald road for 20 min., and then the Linach road (left) for 10 minutes. Beyond the *Bregbach*, where the road bends to the left, we take the footpath ascending straight to the ($1^1/_2$ hr.) *Kalte Herberge* (3375 ft.; inn). We next follow Höhenweg I as far as the ($^3/_4$ hr.) *Lachhäusle* (3530 ft.; good echo). About 4 min. beyond this we diverge by a path descending to the left (distant view of the Alps on leaving the wood) to (20 min.) *Waldau* (3170 ft.; Hotels Traube, Sonne), a little summer resort. Thence down the Langenordnacher Tal in 2 hrs., or along the wooded ridge running above it to the W. (Höhenzugangsweg I), to Hölzlebruck station (p. 126), $1^1/_4$ M. to the N.W. of Neustadt. Or we may continue along Höhenweg I viâ the Turner (p. 124; $1^1/_4$ hr.) and the *Heiliger Brunnen* ($1^1/_2$ hr.; rfmts.) to Titisee (p. 126; $1^3/_4$ hr.).

The road to Simonswald and Waldkirch ($18^3/_4$ M.) ascends from Furtwangen to the S.W. and reaches Gütenbach in $1^1/_2$ hr.

5 M. **Gütenbach** (2850 ft.; Hochburg, 25 beds at $1^1/_2$-$2^1/_2$, P. 5-6 *M*, very fair; Post, 15 beds at 2-$2^1/_2$, P. from $4^1/_2$ *M*), another clock-making and straw-plaiting place, with 1200 inhab. and a pretty church, is a health resort and winter sports centre.

The road, which is partly hewn in the solid rock, continues towards the W., then turns to the N., and descends in sharp windings, affording numerous beautiful views, into the valley of the *Wildgutach*. A footpath cuts off the widest curve (about 25 min. from Gütenbach) and rejoins the road at the *Sternen Inn* (2030 ft.), about 3 M. (by road) from Gütenbach.

To THE ZWERIBACH FALL, which is seen beyond the Wildgutach valley from the road, $1^1/_2$ hr. We take the footpath to the left beyond the Sternen Inn; 10 min. cross the Wildgutach; ascend the grassy slope towards the high-lying cottage of *Haldenhof* (1865 ft.) for 10 min., cross the *Zweribach*, and ascend on the right bank; cross the brook twice, and ascend more steeply at the end to the (1 hr.) **Zweribach Fall** (2525 ft.), consisting of an upper and a lower fall, which, except at the height of summer, present a charming picture in a romantic frame. — The path (guide-posts) continues to ascend to the ($^3/_4$ hr.) *Plattenhof* (3215 ft.; rfmts.), and thence leads through fine beech-woods to ($^3/_4$ hr.) a shelter-hut, where we cross the road from St. Peter (p. 124). Hence through woods to the (1 hr.) hotel on the *Kandel* (p. 122; $2^1/_2$ hrs. in all).

About $1^1/_4$ M. farther down the valley, $1^1/_2$ hr.'s walk from Gütenbach, is the *Hotel zum Engel* (1480 ft.), at the junction of the old Kilpen Road (p. 120).

The road descends the picturesque valley of the Wilde Gutach, here called the **Simonswälder Tal.** On the right, by the church of *Ober-Simonswald*, 20 min. from the Hotel Engel, is a finger-post, indicating the way viâ Griesbach to Schönwald and Triberg (see p. 120). — About 1 hr. farther on lies the *Hotel Krone-Post* (20 beds), near the prettily situated church (1225 ft.) of *Alt-Simonswald*. A sign-post near the Ochsen Inn indicates a broad path leading, nearly the whole way through woods, through the *Ettersbacher Tal* to (2 hrs.) the Kandel (p. 122); after 1 hr. it ascends on the right bank of the stream. Passing *Bleibach* (p. 122), the road reaches the Elz-Tal, $11^1/_4$ M. from Gütenbach. From Bleibach railway to (3 M.) *Waldkirch* (see below).

I. Waldkirch and the Elz-Tal. The Kandel.

From Denzlingen to *Elzach*, $11^3/_4$ M., railway in $^3/_4$ hr. (fares $1^1/_2$ and 1 *M*). — Road from Elzach to ($4^1/_2$ M.) *Ober-Prechtal* (motor post in $^1/_2$ hr.), and thence to ($5^1/_2$ M.) *Steingrün* in the *Gutach-Tal*.

Denzlingen, see p. 70. — The line crosses the *Elz*.

$4^1/_2$ M. **Waldkirch.** — HOTELS. *Kastelburg*, 10 beds, at the station. — In the town, 6-8 min. from the station: *Löwen-Prechtal*, 20 R. from $1^1/_2$, P. from 5 *M*, very fair. — *Bär*, 10 beds; *Rebstock*, 15 beds, with brewery; *Krone*, 20 beds at 1 *M* 20-1 *M* 50 pf., P. 4-$4^1/_2$ *M*; *Engel*, 20 beds. — *Garden Restaurant Arche*, near the station. — BATHS in the Elz. — MOTOR POST to Furtwangen, see p. 119. — WINTER SPORTS on the Kandel.

Waldkirch (865 ft.) is a little town of 5200 inhab. on the left bank of the Elz, with silk and cotton mills, organ factories, and glass and stone-polishing works. The station lies on the right bank, to the N. of the town, at the foot of the Schlossberg (1210 ft.), which is crowned with the large ruin of *Kastelburg* and may be ascended in 25 minutes. Another fine view-point is the *Schänzle*, to the S. (to the highest pavilion, 1160 ft., 20 min.).

The ascent of the ***Kandel** (4072 ft.; 2½-3½ hrs.) is made from Waldkirch by two main routes, which coincide at first. The road leads from the market-place to the S.E. end of the town; after 5 min. we take the footpath to the right ('Oberer Weg nach Altersbach, Kandel'). At the fork, 20 min. farther on, we keep to the left (on the right is a sign-post indicating the way to the 'Kandel über die Lange Eck'). About 3 min. farther on is another fork, whence one route ('Damen-Pfad') leads to the right, to the left after ¾ hr. on the rugged *Grosser Kandelfels* (3610 ft.), and thence to the hotel. Or we may follow the cart-track to the left at the fork and proceed viâ the *Hotel Altersbach* (1535 ft.; 8 beds) to the (½ hr.) *Hinterer Holzplatz* (1900 ft.), whence a footpath ascends along the stream and its falls to the (¾ hr.) *Albin-Hütte* (2805 ft.) and the (1 hr.) top. About 10 min. from the top, to the N.E., is an hotel (3955 ft.; 26 R., very fair). On the top are a trigonometrical pyramid with a direction-table (key at the hotel) indicating the chief points in the view, which includes the central Black Forest as far as the Swabian Alb, the Vosges, and the Jura. The Alps are visible as far as the Zugspitze. Picturesque foreground.

Ascent of the Kandel from Denzlingen (p. 70), 3¾-4½ hrs., by the 'Präsident-Thoma-Weg' (red marks), a shady path (except at the beginning) ascending at a comfortable gradient. We traverse Denzlingen to the E. and continue straight along the bank of the stream. After 35 min. we cross the little bridge to the left and enter the woods; 25 min. *Wisserseck* (1320 ft.); 17 min. *Schlosswaldeck*; 40 min. *Luser* (2070 ft.); after 20 min. a spring; 12 min. *Kranzkopfsattel* (2500 ft.). About 50 min. farther on we reach the *Thomas-Hütte* on the *Kleiner Kandelfels* (3520 ft.). Thence we reach the summit of the Kandel in ½ hr.

The descent may be made on the N.E. to *Unter-Simonswald* and *Alt-Simonswald* (p. 121); on the E. viâ the *Plattenhof* and the *Zweribach Fall* to *Gütenbach* (p. 121); or on the S. to *St. Peter* (p. 124).

From Waldkirch through the Simonswald Valley (p. 121) to *Gütenbach*, 4½ hrs.; thence to *Furtwangen*, 1½ hr.; comp. pp. 121, 120. — From Waldkirch through the Simonswald Valley to the *Martins-Kapelle*, 5 hrs.; thence to *Triberg* viâ *Schönwald*, 2½ hrs.; comp. pp. 120, 119.

The railway crosses to the left bank of the Elz, which it thenceforth follows. — 6¼ M. *Gutach* (Hotel Ochsen), with silk-factories, lies below the influx of the *Wilde Gutach* (Simonswald Valley, see p. 121). — 7½ M. *Bleibach* (980 ft.; Sonne, 13 R. at 1½-2 *M*, well spoken of). The village extends on the right to the Simonswald road (p. 121). Motor post to Furtwangen or Waldkirch, see p. 119.

Münzingen
Merz
Günterstal
Kappel
Zarten
Kirchzarten
Buchenbach
Langenordnach
Schwarzenbach
Wolfenweiler
Schallstadt
Ebringen
Scherzingen
Wittnau
Biengen
Norsingen
Pfaffenweiler
Sölden
Horben
Oberried
Weilersbach
Falkensteig
Breitnau
Kirchhofen
Bollschweil
Ehrensteden
St. Ulrich
Schauinsland
Holzgrund
Steig
Friedenweiler
NEUSTADT
Hinterzarten
Wunderle
Saig
STAUFEN
Münstertal
Feldberg
Lenzkirch
Raithenbach
Bürgdal
Ballrechten
Münster
Mussenbrunn
Buchkopf
Glashütten
Fischbach
Grünwald
SULZBURG
Laufen
Brandenberg
Herzogenhorn
Menzenschwand
Schluchsee
Raufenfürst
Belchen
FORTNAU
Schlechtnau
Geschwend
Schönenbuch
Ibach
Blasi
Schwarzwald
Rötzberg
Thurnau
Präg
Rohe Wasen

11¾ M. **Elzach** (1185 ft.; Hotel Bürgerhof; Hirschen-Post, 18 beds from 1½, P. from 5½ *M*, well spoken of; Adler), the terminus of the railway, with 1300 inhab., has a church of the 16th and 17th cent. (stained glass of 1524) and a silk-factory. To Schonach and Triberg, see p. 111; to Haslach, see p. 108.

The valley now contracts. The Road (motor post to Ober-Prechtal, see p. 121) leads viâ *Unter-Prechtal* to (4½ M.) *Ober-Prechtal* (1505 ft.; Adler, 30 R., very fair; Sonne) and continues to ascend N.E. viâ the *Landwassereck* (2065 ft.), whence detours (comp. Höhenweg I, p. 96) may be made (to the right) to the (½ hr.) Schwedenschanze, on the *Hirschlache* (2745 ft.; view), and to the *Huberfelsen* (2480 ft.; view). Beyond the Landwassereck the road crosses the watershed between the Elz and the Gutach in long curves (short-cuts) at the *Büchereck* (2135 ft.), where the Höhenweg I diverges on the left for the *Farrenkopf* (½ hr.; p. 109). The road then joins the Gutach-Tal road at the houses of *Steingrün* (1030 ft.; Hotel Rössle), 1¾ M. below Hornberg (p. 109).

J. Höllen-Tal Railway from Freiburg to Donaueschingen.

46½ M. Railway in 2½-3 hrs. (fares 6 *M* 20, 4 *M* 10 pf.). — The first part of the ***Höllen-Tal Railway** (completed in 1887) commands for a short distance as grand and beautiful scenery as any part of the Schwarzwald line (R. 10 f). Views generally to the right.

A day's excursion from Freiburg to 'Hell Valley' may be arranged as follows: take the train to *Höllsteig* (p. 125); walk through the Ravenna-Schlucht to (1½ hr.) *Hinterzarten* (p. 125); take the train to *Titisee* (p. 126) and back to *Hirschsprung* (p. 125); walk viâ the (10 min.) Hirschsprung to (¾ hr.) *Himmelreich* (p. 124). — The ascent of the Feldberg is also a day's excursion: to *Titisee* by rail in 1¾ hr., thence on foot to the *Feldberger Hof* in 1½-1¾ hr., to the top in 1 hr. more, descent to *Posthalde* 2¾ hrs., rail to Freiburg 1 hr. 20 minutes. — From the Feldberg to *Schluchsee* 3¼ hrs., thence to *St. Blasien* 2¾ hrs.

Road, 43½ M. — 5½ M. *Zarten* (1200 ft.; p. 124). — 9 M. *Himmelreich* (1495 ft.; p. 124). — 12 M. *Hirschsprung* (1835 ft.; p. 125). — 20½ M. *Titisee Station* (2815 ft.; p. 126). — 25 M. *Neustadt* (2717 ft.; p. 126). — 29 M. *Rötenbach* (2725 ft.; p. 127). — 36½ M. *Döggingen* (2455 ft.; p. 128). — 43½ M. *Donaueschingen* (2220 ft.; p. 114).

Motor Post from the main railway station at Freiburg viâ *Kirchzarten* to *St. Märgen* (p. 124; 18 M., twice or thrice daily in 2 hrs.) or to *Todtnau* (p. 139; 21¾ M., 3-4 times daily in 2 hrs.). From Todtnau the service is extended to *Schönau* (p. 140; 4¼ M. in ½ hr.) and *Todtmoos* (p. 142; 10½ M. from Schönau, once daily in 1 hr.).

The Hotels near the Feldberg, particularly at Titisee, are often overcrowded in summer, and rooms should be secured beforehand.

Starting from the main station at *Freiburg* (p. 87), the train crosses the *Dreisam*, and halts at (1¾ M.) *Freiburg-Wiehre* and (2½ M.) *Waldsee* (p. 93). — We continue to ascend the broad valley of the Dreisam to (3¾ M.) *Freiburg-Littenweiler* (1045 ft.), with a chalybeate spring. — 4¼ M. *Kappeler Tal.* To the right, the ore mined on the Schau-ins-Land (p. 94) is dressed.

6¾ M. **Kirchzarten** (1285 ft.; Alte Post, 15 R., at the station; Löwe, 20 R., Adler, in the village, 5 min. from the station), with 1250 inhabitants. To the Feldberg, see p. 130.

From Kirchzarten to St. Märgen, 11¾ M., motor post, see p. 123; comp. the map (p. 119). The road crosses the Dreisam at *Zarten* (1200 ft.; Hotel Bären) and at *Stegen* (1260 ft.) enters the valley of the *Eschbach*, which it ascends to (6¾ M.) **St. Peter** (2360 ft.; Hirschen, 50 beds at 1½-2½ *M*, well spoken of; Kreuz), with a Benedictine abbey, now a Rom. Cath. seminary, and an interesting church (1752). The road forks here, the left branch traversing the wine-growing *Glotter-Tal*, the right leading over the hills to St. Märgen (5 M.; see below). — From St. Peter to Freiburg (p. 87), 4½ hrs., by the blue-marked 'Merkelweg', a fine level forest-path diverging to the left 2 min. N. of the church and traversing the ridge viâ the *Langeck* (2635 ft.), *Flaunser* (2843 ft.), *Streckereck* (2247 ft.), *Rosskopf-Sattel* or *Ochsenlager* (2176 ft.), and the Schlossberg (p. 92). — From St. Peter to the Kandel (p. 122), 2 hrs., by an easy yellow-marked path (diverging to the left 2 min. N. of the church, to the right 3 min. farther on) viâ the *Steingrabenhof* (2616 ft.), the *Haldenhof* (2632 ft.), and the *Sägendobel* (inn). Thence we ascend to the N. through fine fir-woods.

From Kirchzarten to Todtnau, 13 M., motor post, see p. 123. — At (2½ M.) *Oberried* (1495 ft.; Sternen-Post, very fair; Hirsch), at the mouth of the *Zastler-Tal* (p. 131), a splendid wood is entered; farther on, on a lofty rock, are the ruins of the *Schneeburg* (2815 ft.). About 3¾ M. from Oberried, at the *Hohe Brücke* (2034 ft.), the *St. Wilhelms-Tal* (p. 131) diverges to the left (comp. the map, p. 129). About ⅔ M. farther on, we reach the *Steinwasen Inn* (2477 ft.). The memorial stone known as the **Notschrei** ('cry of distress'; 8½ M. from Kirchzarten) marks the culminating point of the route (3670 ft.; Wald-Hotel, 40 R. from 2 *M*, very fair); to the Feldberg (2½ hrs.) or the Belchen, see p. 133. The main road now quits the wood and descends through the *Langenbach-Tal* to (35 min.) *Muggenbrunn* (Hotel Grüner Baum, 25 beds; Adler, plain); 10 min. farther on, a finger-post on the left, at the *Brendler-Hütte*, indicates the road to Todtnauberg (½ hr.; p. 139). Our road makes a long loop (short-cuts for walkers) and descends to (50 min.) *Todtnau* (p. 139). On this side of Todtnau a footpath diverges to the Todtnauberg Waterfall (p. 139).

The railway crosses the *Rotbach* or *Höllenbach*. — 8¾ M. *Himmelreich* (1495 ft.), a farm with an inn at the entrance of the Höllen-Tal proper (nature reserve), through which a footpath runs to Hinterzarten (2½ hrs.; p. 125). To the Feldberg, see p. 130.

From Himmelreich to St. Märgen, 8¾ M. (comp. the maps, pp. 119, 123) the road runs E. through *Buchenbach* (1470 ft.; Hirschen, 50 beds) and ascends the *Wagensteig-Tal*. Walkers diverge to the left from the road at the (¼ hr.) Hirschen and follow the red-marked path along the ridge between the Iben-Tal and the Wagensteig-Tal, passing the *Kappeneck* (2300 ft.), *Jägerbuche* (2618 ft.), and the *Wolfsteig*. In 3½ hrs. they join the road from St. Peter (see above) at the *Glasträgerhof* (2851 ft.), and follow it (right) to (¼ hr.) **St. Märgen** (2920 ft.; Goldene Krone, 110 beds from 2½, P. 7-9 *M*; Hirsch, 60 beds from 2 *M*; Rössle, 13 beds), the 'Cella St. Mariæ', a health resort and winter sports centre, with 1150 inhab. and a collegiate church of 1725, restored in 1908. — A picturesque road ascends viâ (½ hr.) the Hirschen Inn near Hinterstrass in 1½ hr. to the *Turner* (3395 ft.; hotel, 35 beds, P. from 5 *M*), and then descends to (1¼ hr.) the Gasthof zum Löwen near Breitnau (p. 126). — Höhenweg I (p. 96) leads from the Turner viâ the *Weisstannhöhe* to (3½ hrs.) Titisee (p. 126). Or we turn to the right, 6 min. from the top, and descend to Hinterzarten (p. 125; blue-marked path) or to the Ravenna-

Schlucht (see below; yellow marks). — From St. Märgen through the *Wildgutach-Tal* to *Güttenbach* (p. 121), $2^1/_2$ hrs.

The train now crosses the *Engebach*, passes through the *Falkensteig Tunnel*, and enters the *Höllen-Pass*, the finest part of the valley, a defile with overhanging rocks. Between the *Lower* and *Upper Hirschsprung Tunnel* we see, on the rock facing us, a bronze stag (Hirsch). The road winding through the defile, side by side with the railway and the foaming *Rotbach*, was constructed by the Austrian government in 1770 for the Archduchess Marie Antoinette, when on her way to France to marry the Dauphin, the future Louis XVI.

The Höllen-Tal now expands. — $11^1/_4$ M. *Hirschsprung* (1835 ft.). — The next tunnel is 220 yds. long. — 13 M. *Posthalde* (2155 ft.; Adler, 45 beds at 1 ℳ 80-2 ℳ 50 pf., P. from 6 ℳ, very fair). Ascent of the Feldberg, see p. 130.

$13^3/_4$ M. **Höllsteig** (2430 ft.), a hamlet 3 min. E. of the old chapel of St. Oswald, with the old-established Sternen Hotel (2339 ft.; 70 beds at $2^1/_2$-$3^1/_2$, B. 1 ℳ, D. 1 ℳ 80 pf., P. $5^1/_2$-$6^1/_2$ ℳ), which is a good starting-point for excursions in the Höllen-Tal and for an ascent of the Feldberg (p. 131).

A footpath beginning opposite the 'Sternen' leads under the railway viaduct to the **Ravenna-Schlucht**, a wild ravine with a fine cascade. After 12 min. the path forks: the right branch crosses the entrenchment to the road, whence we may either follow a footpath (right) back to the hotel (in all 1 hr.) or continue along the road to Hinterzarten (in all $1^1/_2$ hr.). The left branch leads to the upper Ravenna-Tal, reaching another fork at (20 min.) the saw-mill. There we may either keep to the left for ($^1/_2$ hr.) the *Pikettfels* (3325 ft.), or go straight on to the *Ravennaschlucht Hotel* at *Ödenbach*, on the road to Breitnau (p. 125). — Another route from the 'Sternen' to Hinterzarten is as follows: we keep to the road for 10 min.; beyond the bridge, where it makes a sharp curve to the left, we take the road to the right, which ascends the picturesque *Löffel-Tal*, traversed by the railway (see below), to ($^1/_2$ hr.) the first houses of Hinterzarten (see below).

The railway crosses the *Ravenna-Schlucht* (brief view of it to the left) by a lofty viaduct completed in 1927, while the road ascends the *Höllsteig* in numerous windings. The last view of the Höllen-Tal is cut short by the *Finsterrank Tunnel* (275 yds.), whence we emerge in the *Löffel-Tal*. The train then passes through the seventh and last tunnel and reaches the top of the plateau and the terminus of the rack-and-pinion section.

$15^1/_2$ M. **Hinterzarten.** — Hotels. *Adler*, near the church, 4 min. from the station, 130 beds, P. 8-12 ℳ; *Bahnhof*, 35 R. from 2, B. 1 ℳ 20 pf., D. 2-$3^1/_2$, P. from 7 ℳ; *Linde*, 50 beds from $2^1/_2$, P. $6^1/_2$-8 ℳ; *Weisses Rössle*, 10 min. N.W., on the edge of the forest, 90 beds at 2-4, D. 2, P. 7-10 ℳ, well spoken of. — Numerous lodgings.

Hinterzarten (2900 ft.), with 1160 inhab., is a favourite summer resort and winter sports centre. The road passing the handsome church and the footpath beyond it both lead to *Erlenbruck* (3070 ft.), whence we may go on either to the Titi-See or to Bären-

tal and the Feldberg (comp. p. 128). The Titi-See is also reached by a pretty forest-path viâ the *Scheibenfels.*

About 5 min. W. of the 'Rössle' a road, diverging to the N. from the Höllen-Tal road, leads viâ *Ödenbach* (p. 125) to the (1 hr.) *Gasthof zum Löwen* (3270 ft.; 19 R.). Hence we may proceed to the left to (¼ hr.) *Breitnau* (3340 ft.; Kreuz, 20 beds), with a beautifully situated church, and (½ hr.) the *Hohwart* (3675 ft.), with a view of the Alps. — From the 'Löwen' to the *Turner* (p. 124), 1¼ hr.

Numerous erratic blocks and gravel moraines, brought to light by the construction of the railway, bear witness to the glacial conditions of this whole district in the ice age. A number of characteristic specimens of glacial striation have been collected at the railway stations of Hinterzarten, Titisee, and Neustadt.

18 M. **Titisee.** — Hotels (often full in summer). On the lake, 6 min. from the station: **Schwarzwald*, 110 beds at 4-7, B. 1¾, L. 4-5, S. 4, P. 10-13 *M*, **Titisee*, 90 beds at 3-8, B. 1¾, L. or D. 2½-4½, P. 9-14 *M*, both with gardens, bathing-huts, rowing-boats, etc.; *Zum Bären*, 70 beds from 2, B. 1½, P. from 7 *M*, *Bahnhof*, 20 beds at 1½-2½ *M*, plain, both at the station. — Visitor's Tax 50 pf. per diem. — Inquiry Office at the station.

Titisee (2815 ft.), on the lake of that name, is a favourite summer and winter sports resort. — The *Titi-See* (2776 ft.; area 265 acres; 130 ft. deep), occupying, like all the Schwarzwald lakes, the bed of a former glacier, is fed by the *Seebach* (see p. 131) and drained by the *Gutach*, called *Wutach* farther down. The surrounding hills are partly wooded and afford pretty walks.

At the old *Seebauernhof*, a few min. from the Hotel Titisee, on the Lenzkirch (p. 127) and Schluchsee road (p. 134), which skirts the E. side of the lake, the steep old road to (40 min.) Saig diverges to the left (new road, see p. 133). *Saig* (3240 ft.; Ochsen, 30 R., P. from 6 *M*, very fair; Hochfirst, 20 R. at 1½-2 *M*) is a health and winter sports resort. — From the first bend on the road, 7 min. from the Seebauernhof, a forest-path leads to the left to (25 min.) the lonely Kalte Herberge, on the Saig and Neustadt road. Crossing the latter diagonally, we ascend in ½ hr. to the wooded summit of the ***Hohfirst** (3900 ft.), on which is a view-tower with an excellent mountain-indicator. — From Saig viâ the Kalte Herberge to the Hohfirst, ¾ hr.; from Neustadt (Höhenweg II, p. 96), see p. 127.

At the first important bend on the Lenzkirch road (3160 ft.), 1¾ M. from the station and about 35 min. from the Hotel Titisee, is a notice-board on a tree to the right, indicating the footpath to the *Feldberg* (Höhenweg I, p. 96). This path (very muddy in wet weather) joins the road at (1¼ hr.) the 'Adler' at Bärental (p. 129).

Road from Titisee to the Feldberg, 8½ M., see p. 128; to the Turner, see p. 124. — From Titisee to Schluchsee and St. Blasien, see R. 101.

Farther on we cross the Wutach or Gutach and skirt the spurs of the Hohfirst. — 20 M. *Hölzlebruck*, at the mouth of the *Langenordnacher Tal* (to Waldau, 1⅜ hr., see p. 120). Beyond the large saw-mill is the garden-restaurant Posthäusle.

21¾ M. **Neustadt** *im Schwarzwald* (2717 ft.; Adler-Post, 60 beds at 2½-5, B. 1½, L. or D. 2-3½, P. 6½-9 *M*; Krone, 60 beds from 2½, P. from 6½ *M*; Neustädter Hof, 30 beds from 2, P. from 5½ *M*, Jägerhaus, 45 beds, both well spoken of; Bahnhof, 40 beds), an ancient town, with 4900 inhab., engaged in wood-carving

(clocks, etc.) and gold-embroidering, lies at the confluence of the *Reichenbach* and the Gutach.

Walks may be taken to the *Titi-See* (p. 126; 1½ hr.); to the (1½ hr.) *Hohfirst* (p. 126), by Höhenweg II (see p. 96); and (Höhenweg II) viâ *Rudenberg* to (1½ hr.) *Friedenweiler* (2960 ft.; Kurhaus, 120 beds at 3-6, B. 1½, P. 7½-10 *M*, very fair; Pension Waldesruh, 10 beds, P. 5-6 *M*; motor post to Neustadt, twice daily in ½ hr.), a summer resort, with a former nunnery (1731).

From Neustadt to Villingen (25½ M.) the road (motor post in 4 hrs.; 1½ hr.'s stop at Vöhrenbach) runs N. through the *Reichenbach-Tal* viâ (5 M.) *Obereisenbach* (*Höchst;* 3380 ft.; Hotel Kreuz) and then descends the *Eisenbach-Tal* and *Felsen-Tal* viâ *Bad Untereisenbach* (3100 ft.; Kurhaus, 20 R.), *Blessingshof* (2860 ft.), and (10½ M.) *Hammereisenbach* to (14¼ M.) *Vöhrenbach* (p. 115). Thence to *Villingen*, see p. 113.

From Neustadt to Bonndorf, 14¼ M., branch-railway in ¾-1 hr. (4th class only; 80 pf.). — At (2½ M.) *Kappel-Gutachbrücke* (2580 ft.; see below) the line leaves the Gutach-Tal and ascends the *Haslach-Tal* to the W. — 6¾ M. *Lenzkirch* (2660 ft.; reversing station; Vogt, 25 beds at 1 *M* 80 pf.-3, P. 6½-7½ *M*; Hirschen, at Unter-Lenzkirch, 25 beds at 2½-4, P. 6-8 *M*; Adler-Post, 20 beds from 2 *M*, well spoken of), also known as *Ober-Lenzkirch*, on the Haslach, with 1700 inhab., possesses one of the most important clock-factories in the Black Forest. — 14¼ M. *Bonndorf* (2775 ft.; Kurhaus, 50 beds, P. from 5 *M*; Post, 22 beds at 2-3, P. 6-8 *M*; Kranz, 15 beds) is a small town of 1800 inhabitants. A view of the Alps may be gained from the *Lindenbuck* (2945 ft.; 10 min. E.).

From Bonndorf through the Schlücht-Tal to Tiengen, 25½ M., motor post once daily in 2½ hrs. — 2½ M. *Steinasäge.* — 7½ M. *Rothaus* (3180 ft.), a brewery established by the abbots of St. Blasien. Opposite is the Hotel Rothaus (14 R. from 2½, D. 2, P. from 8 *M*; view of the Alps). — 10 M. *Grafenhausen* (2935 ft.; Hotels Krone, Hirschen) is situated on the upper part of the *Schlücht* river. — Beyond (13 M.) *Birkendorf* (2580 ft.; Adler-Post, 20 beds; Hirsch, 12 beds) we descend the **Schlücht-Tal**, the lower part of which offers an interesting walk. — 15½ M. *Ühlingen* (2115 ft.; Posthorn, 16 R., very fair). — From this point the valley narrows and vies in beauty with those of the Wehra and the Alb. Just below the influx of the *Mettma* an artificial passage has been driven through the rocks for the river in order to make room for the road. — 20½ M. *Witznauer Mühle* (1425 ft.; very fair hotel). — 23½ M. *Weilheim-Gutenburg* saw-mill. The valley broadens out again. — Beyond the influx of the *Haselbach*, at (23 M.) *Bad Bruckhaus* (1205 ft.; hotel, 15 R.), we cross the Schlücht; on the right bank is the village of *Gurtweil* (1220 ft.). — 25½ M. *Tiengen*, see p. 251.

Beyond (24¼ M.) *Kappel-Gutachbrücke* (see above) the railway crosses the Gutach by a viaduct 210 ft. in span, and soon afterwards it crosses the Schwändeholzdobel and threads four tunnels. — 28½ M. *Rötenbach* (2725 ft.). — 31¾ M. *Löffingen* (2640 ft.; Hotel Löwe), with 1550 inhabitants. — 33 M. *Reiselfingen* (2570 ft.).

From Reiselfingen to Bachheim or Döggingen, a pleasant walk of 3¼-3½ or 5½ hrs., not advisable in winter and spring, as the route is very damp in places even during dry weather. — From the station (to Bad Boll in 1 hr.) we descend to the main road, turn to the right at the (2 min.) *Linsimühle* (rfmts.), and in 20 min. reach the village of *Reiselfingen* (2545 ft.; Hotel Sternen). Turning to the left at the church, we proceed straight ahead along the road. After 7 min. we turn to the left and in 2 min. more to the right (sign-post), descending into the deep wooded valley of the *Wutach*, which is crossed after a further 20 minutes. Just beyond the bridge lies the small *Bad Boll* (2030 ft.), surrounded by beautiful fir-woods. — From Bad Boll (to Bachheim 2½-2½, to Dög-

gingen 4½ hrs.) we descend the right bank of the Wutach to the (25 min.) 'Ludwig-Neumann-Weg', which ascends to the right along the imposing ravine called the ***Wutach-Schlucht.** After 1 hr. we cross the stream by the *Rümmelsteg.* About 10 min. farther on we meet the path on the left, descending from Bachheim (to Bachheim station, see below, ¾ hr.). We continue along the left bank of the Wutach as far as the (¾ hr.) confluence of the *Gauchach,* which we cross by a foot-bridge a little higher up. Beyond the bridge we turn to the left and continually crossing and recrossing the stream, ascend the **Gauchach-Schlucht,* a smaller but similarly wild and lonely ravine. We pass the (½ hr.) *Burgmühle* (1980 ft.) and (½ hr. farther on) the *Lochmühle,* two old mills, the latter in ruins. About 10 min. farther on the path mounts the E. side of the valley and in another ¼ hr. emerges from the wood. From here we skirt the wood, traverse the village of Döggingen (see below), situated on the hill, and turning to the right at the church, reach the railway station in 40 minutes.

35 M. *Bachheim* (2477 ft.; Hirsch Inn). To reach the Wutach-Schlucht (see above) from the station we traverse the village and at its S.E. end, near the cemetery, descend to the right. — 39¾ M. *Döggingen* (2455 ft.; Adler, 7 min. from the station, plain). To the Gauchach-Schlucht, see above. — 44¾ M. *Hüfingen* (2245 ft.), with an old castle, is the junction for Furtwangen (comp. p. 115).

46½ M. *Donaueschingen,* see p. 114.

K. The Feldberg.

The ***Feldberg** (4898 ft.), one of the highest mountains in Germany, is a long wooded massif of gneiss, extending from N.W. to S.E. and bounded on the N. by the Höllen-Tal. The Titi-See and Schluch-See lakes on its E. slopes testify to its pristine glaciation. The treeless, shallow-domed ridge, covered with snow almost half the year, culminates on the W. in the *Höchste* (4900 ft.), on the N. in the *Baldenwegerbuck* (4795 ft.), and on the S.E. in the *Seebuck* (4750 ft.). Immediately to the N. of the Seebuck, but about 1000 ft. lower down, in a narrow rocky funnel, lies the *Feld-See* (3640 ft.), a lake drained by the *Seebach,* called lower down the *Wutach.* — Since the end of the 19th cent. winter sports, especially ski-ing, have been zealously cultivated on the Feldberg, and have spread thence over the whole of Germany to Switzerland and the Tyrol.

1. Roads to the Feldberger Hof. The Feldberg.

From Titisee (p. 126) the road to the Feldberg (8½ M.; new road under construction) diverges to the S.W. from that coming from the station, a little on this side of the Schwarzwald Hotel (walkers follow the Höhenweg I, p. 96, as far as the Adler Hotel at Bärental). After 25 min. we reach the upper end of the lake. Our road is joined by that from Erlenbruck and Hinterzarten (see p. 125) ¼ hr. farther on, and by the forest-path from Erlenbruck (20 min.; see p. 131) after ¼ hr. more (short of the *Löffelschmiede Inn*). Beyond a sawmill we cross the *Seebach,* continue to follow the road (from which a private road to the Feld-See diverges to the right after 8 min.), and ascend through woods, passing between the houses of *Bärental* (20 min. from Titisee by rail, see p. 133), to the (20 min.) Hotel Adler

Höhenwege
Wanderwege
Oberried
Schauinsland
Todtnauberg
Todtnau
Todtnauer Hütte
Todtnauer Wasserfall
Todtnauer Ache
Todtnau-Thal
Todtnau-Berg
Todtnau-Bach
Todtnau-Fluh
Todtnau-Kapelle
Todtnau-Fall
Todtnau-Hütte
Todtnau-Steig
Todtnau-Weg
Todtnau-Quelle
Todtnau-Brücke
Todtnau-Mühle
Todtnau-Wald
Todtnau-Kreuz
Todtnau-Haus
Todtnau-Schule
Todtnau-Gasthaus
Todtnau-Pfad
Todtnau-Graben
Todtnau-Rain
Todtnau-Matte
Todtnau-Halde
Todtnau-Eck
Todtnau-Ecke
Todtnau-Winkel
Todtnau-Horn
Todtnau-Kopf
Todtnau-Spitze
Todtnau-Felsen
Todtnau-Stein
Todtnau-Blick
Todtnau-Aussicht
Todtnau-Rast
Todtnau-Platz
Todtnau-Anlage
Todtnau-Park
Todtnau-Garten
Todtnau-Wiese
Todtnau-Feld
Todtnau-Acker
Todtnau-Busch
Todtnau-Hain
Todtnau-Tal
Todtnau-Grund
Todtnau-Schlucht
Todtnau-Klamm
Todtnau-Bad
Todtnau-Quelle
Todtnau-Brunnen
Todtnau-Teich
Todtnau-See
Todtnau-Moor
Todtnau-Sumpf
Todtnau-Ried
Todtnau-Au
Todtnau-Insel
Todtnau-Damm
Todtnau-Steg

($4^3/_4$ M. from Titisee station), where the road forks, the Feldberg road ascending to the right (see below), while the main road leads to the left viâ Neu-Glashütten and Alt-Glashütten to Schluchsee (3 hrs.; p. 134).

On the Feldberg road, 6-8 min. from the Adler, a path ascends on the left (sign-post) to the (1 hr.) *Zweiseenblick* (4240 ft.), on the *Bärhalde* (view of the Titi-See and Schluch-See; best in the afternoon); hence we may follow the sign-posts to the Feldberger Hof in 50 minutes.

Beyond Bärental the Feldberg road ($3^3/_4$ M., $1^1/_4$-$1^1/_2$ hr.; motor post in $^1/_2$ hr., fare 1 ℳ 20 pf.) continues to ascend, commanding for some distance a survey of Bärental and Titisee, and then enters beautiful fir-woods. About 1 hr. from the Adler, at the *Jägermatte* (4030 ft.), we are joined on the left by the road from St. Blasien (comp. p. 132), while on the right is the way to the Feld-See (see p. 131). About 3 min. farther on an old road to the ($^1/_4$ hr.) Feldberger Hof leads off to the right, passing the *Menzenschwander Hütte* (rfmts.). By the road straight on the Feldberger Hof is reached in 25 minutes. To (7 M.) Todtnau, see p. 130.

The **Feldberger Hof* (4190 ft.; 250 beds from 2, P. from 9 ℳ), a long-established hotel, where the road ends, is situated on the S.E. side of the Feldberg ridge, 1 hr. below the summit. There are splendid opportunities for winter sports here, especially skiing. Descent to the ($^1/_2$ hr.) Feld-See by the 'Karl-Egon-Weg', which diverges to the right, beyond the Feldberger Hof, see p. 131. — On the Todtnau road (p. 130), $^1/_4$ hr. S.W. of the Feldberger Hof, is the **Hotel & Kurhaus Hebelhof* (100 R. at 2-6 ℳ).

Two paths lead from the Feldberger Hof to the (1 hr.) top, diverging from each other after 5 minutes. The 'Felsenweg' to the right, high above the Feld-See (p. 131), forks again after 20 min., the left branch leading viâ the Grüble (see below) to the 35-40 min. Höchste, the right to the Rinken (p. 130). From the path to the left, by which the Todtnauer Hütte (p. 132) is reached in 50 min., a branch leading to the Feldberg-Turm diverges to the right 25 min. from the Feldberger Hof. The middle path winds up to the (20-25 min.) ***Seebuck** (4750 ft.), on which is a granite monument bearing a bronze relief of Bismarck (1896). To the E. we have a picturesque view of the Bären-Tal and the wooded basin of the Feld-See; and to the S. (in clear weather; rare in summer) a distant survey of the Alps from the Säntis to Mont Blanc, with the Bernese Alps rising conspicuously to the left of the Herzogenhorn. — From the Seebuck we cross the saddle of the *Grüble* (4655 ft.), where we are joined on the right by the 'Felsenweg' (see above) and the 'Thoma-Weg' (p. 131), and reach in $^1/_2$ hr. the *Höchste* or highest point of the **Feldberg** (4900 ft.; Feldbergturm, 45 beds from $2^1/_2$, L. or D. 3 ℳ, very fair). The panorama from the tower (69 ft.) includes the Vosges and the Alps as seen from the Seebuck.

From Schluchsee (p. 134), $10^3/_4$ M. We follow the Titisee road (p. 133) as far as ($5^1/_2$ M.) *Alt-Glashütten*, then turn to the left to the ($11^1/_2$ M.) Hotel Adler at *Bärental* (railway hither from Schluchsee, 6 M. in $^1/_2$ hr.; see p. 133), where we join the road from Titisee (see p. 128).

From Todtnau (p. 139), 8 M. (motor post once or twice daily in 55 min.). The road runs W. from the market-place past the cemetery, ascends in two short curves (short-cuts for walkers), crosses the stream, and enters the *Wiese-Tal*. After $2^1/_4$ M. we reach the Hirsch Inn (2444 ft.) in the straggling village of *Brandenberg*. — 3 M. *Fahl* (2785 ft.; Adler, 10 R.), where paths diverge on the right to the Herzogenhorn (p. 132; $1^1/_2$ hr. to the top), on the left to the Todtnauer Hütte (see p. 132). About $^2/_3$ M. farther on our road crosses the Wiese and bends up to the left; on the right is the 'Hebelweg' (p. 132). Finally passing the Hotel & Kurhaus Hebelhof (p. 129), where our road is rejoined by the 'Hebelweg', we reach the ($6^1/_4$ M.) pass and cross-roads called the **Zeiger** (4040 ft.; on the right is the way to the Herzogenhorn, see p. 132). About 5 min. farther on the road to the ($^1/_4$ hr.; 7 M. from Todtnau) Feldberger Hof (p. 129) branches off to the left; the road straight ahead, on which, $^2/_3$ M. farther, lies the Jägermatte (p. 129), runs to Titisee (see p. 128).

From St. Blasien or Menzenschwand, see p. 132.

2. Footpaths to the Feldberg.

All the following routes are indicated by sign-posts and coloured marks. With the exception of the roads the easiest (and prettiest) routes are those from Hinterzarten.

A. From the Höllen-Tal Railway.

From Kirchzarten (p. 124) or from Himmelreich Station (p. 124), $4^1/_2$ hrs. in each case (Höhenzugangsweg III, blue way-marks), viâ the *Sonneck* (2461 ft.), the *Holzeck* (2363 ft.), the *Höfener Hütte*, the *Hinterwaldkopf* (3940 ft.), and the ($2^3/_4$-3 hrs.) *Rinken;* thence to the Feldberg, see below.

From Posthalde (p. 125), $3^1/_4$ hrs. The footpath (sign-post, yellow marks) leaves the main road 200 paces beyond the Hotel Adler, crosses the Höllenbach, and ascends, steep at first, in view of the Ravenna-Schlucht (p. 125), to ($^3/_4$ hr.) *Albersbach*, where we reach the road from Hinterzarten and follow it to the right (straight ahead is the path to the Fürsatz, see below). In 10 min. more we reach the Gasthaus zur Esche (3205 ft.); 5 min. farther on we ascend to the left (red marks) viâ the ($^1/_2$ hr.) *Lochrütte* (3820 ft.; cross-roads) to (35 min.) the cottages on the **Rinken** (3915 ft.; Jägerheim, 20 R.; Rinken Inn). The road forks here. On the right we are joined by the road from Oberried (p. 131); by keeping to the footpath (also on the right; sign-post) we reach (20 min.) the *Zastler-Hütte* (4135 ft; inn, 2 beds), whence an easy ascent of $^1/_2$-$^3/_4$ hr. brings us to the tower on the Höchste (p. 129). By following the left branch of the road (to the Rufen-Hütte, see below) and soon diverging by a path (fairly steep at first) to the right, we reach the tower in $1^1/_2$ hr. viâ the *Baldenweger Viehhütte* (4330 ft.) and the *Baldenwegerbuck* (4795 ft.); or we may diverge to the right, 5 min. farther along the road, by the 'Felsenweg', leading to the ($1^1/_4$ hr.) Feldberger Hof (p. 129) and connected by paths with the Grüble (p. 129), Seebuck (p. 129), and Feld-See (p. 131).

If at Albersbach (see above), $^3/_4$ hr. from Posthalde, we ascend the footpath (yellow marks) instead of following the road to the right, we reach, finally by a broad track, the ($^3/_4$ hr.) saddle of *Fürsatz* (3655 ft.), where the route from Hinterzarten joins ours on the left (see p. 131), while a road to the right leads to (20 min.) the Lochrütte (see above). We follow the fairly level road, indicated by a finger-post marked 'Feldsee, Feldberg', straight on and in $^3/_4$ hr. reach the *Rufen-Hütte* (3560 ft.). Here we take the footpath to the left, which passes the *Rainmarteshof*

(inn) and leads to (25 min.) the **Feld-See** (3640 ft.; $23^1/_4$ acres in area; 105 ft. deep), a gloomy little lake enclosed by precipitous fir-clad heights and drained by the *Seebach* (comp. p. 126). Thence the 'Karl-Egon-Weg', an easy zigzag path, ascends to (35-45 min.) the Feldberger Hof (p. 129); another path leads through woods to the Jägermatte (p. 129).

From Höllsteig (p. 125), $3-3^1/_4$ hrs. We ascend the footpath from the Sternen Hotel to (40 min.) the Hinterzarten road. After following this for 2 min. we are joined on the right by the path from the Posthalde (p. 130); hence viâ the Rinken or the Fürsatz and Feld-See to the Feldberger Hof, see p. 130.

From Hinterzarten (p. 125; 3 hrs.) there are four routes. 1. By the 'Emil-Thoma-Weg'. About $^1/_4$ hr. from the station we ascend the green-marked path diverging to the right from the Erlenbruck road. Leaving the ($^1/_2$ hr.) *Mathisleweiher* (3275 ft.) below on our left, we reach the (1 hr.) *Rufen-Hütte* (3560 ft.; see p. 130). From here ($1^1/_4$-$1^1/_2$ hr.), still following the green way-marks, we pass high above the Feld-See, cross the 'Felsenweg' (p. 129), and finally mount the *Grüble* (p. 129). — 2. At the (4 min.) Rathaus we turn to the right from the road leading to the church; on crossing the meadows (4 min.; sign-post) we turn to the left and after 200 paces ascend the forest-path (yellow and red marks). Just beyond the ($^1/_2$ hr.) *Säbelthomahof* (3515 ft.), we turn to the right, cross the *Windeck* (3965 ft.), and reach the (40 min.) *Fürsatz;* hence, see p. 130. — 3. We proceed W. from the station and follow the road diverging to the left at the railway-crossing; after 25 min., below the hamlet of *Windeck*, we ascend to the left (red way-marks) and traverse the beautiful *Bistenwald* to ($^3/_4$ hr.) the *Fürsatz;* hence, see p. 130. — 4. Diverging from the *Erlenbruck* road (p. 125) 5 min. beyond the former Schwan Inn (at Erlenbruck), we take the forest-path (right; sign-post: 'Waldweg nach Bärental und Feldberg'; see p. 128).

From Titisee (p. 126; $4-4^1/_2$ hrs.) we follow the road to the Feldberger Hof and the footpath thence to the top. See pp. 128, 129.

B. Ascent of the Feldberg from the West.

From Oberried (p. 124) through the Zastler-Tal ($3^1/_2$-4 hrs.); by road as far as the Rinken. We ascend the *Zastler-Tal*, a narrow and wild valley, pass by the ($^3/_4$ hr.) *Blume Inn* (1835 ft.) and the ($^3/_4$ hr.) *Mederlehof* (2260 ft.), describe a large bend (short-cut), and reach the cross-roads at the *Rinken* (3915 ft.) in $1^1/_4$ hr. more. Hence, see p. 130.

From Oberried (p. 124) through the St. Wilhelms-Tal ($3^1/_4$-$3^1/_2$ hrs.). We follow the Todtnau road for 1 hr. to a finger-post, at the *Hohe Brücke* (2034 ft.; p. 124), indicating the road to the left to the picturesque wooded and rocky *St. Wilhelms-Tal* (blue way-marks). The road crosses the brook four times; beyond the last bridge (1 hr.), on the right bank, is the humble inn Zum Napf, where the road ends. The footpath to the left is to be followed hence; 12 min., we ascend to the left, at first gradually, afterwards in steep windings; $^3/_4$ hr., the wood is quitted and we ascend to the right to the (35 min.) *St. Wilhelmer Hütte* (4515 ft.; rfmts. and night-quarters), from which the tower (p. 129) is attained in $^1/_2$ hr. more.

From the Schau-ins-Land (p. 94; $4-4^1/_2$ hrs.). Höhenzugangsweg IV (blue way-marks) as far as the Notschrei ($3^1/_4$ M. by road), thence by

Höhenweg I (red marks). Our road leaves the Freiburg road 1/4 hr. S. of the rest-house on the summit and traverses the bare ridge to the S. On the slope to the left we pass the scattered houses of *Hofsgrund*. In 1/2 hr. we are joined on the right by Höhenzugangsweg V, and 2 min. farther, also on the right, by a path to Wiedenereck (p. 134; 1 3/4 hr.), which connects with one from the Notschrei (p. 133) in 3/4 hr. On our road, 1/4 M. farther on, 50 min. from the Schau-ins-Land, is the *Hotel Halde* (3755 ft.; 30 R., very fair). The road soon enters the woods and in 3/4 hr. reaches the hotel at the *Notschrei* (3670 ft.; p. 124), on the road from Kirchzarten to Todtnau. Hence we ascend E., continually through woods, by Höhenweg I (p. 95), to the (1 1/4 hr.) *Stübenwasen* (4545 ft.; views) and to the (3/4 hr.) *Todtnauer Hütte* (4330 ft.; hotel, 16 beds at 1 1/2-2 1/2 *M.*), which is situated 1/2 hr. below the tower (p. 129) and 50 min. from the Feldberger Hof (p. 129).

C. Ascent of the Feldberg from the South.

From Todtnau (p. 139) to the Feldberger Hof (2 3/4-3 hrs.) we follow the road (see p. 130) to the sharp bend, 2/3 M. (1 1/2 hr.) beyond Fahl. Here we ascend the *Wiese* to the right by the pretty 'Hebelweg', crossing the stream fourteen times and finally passing the 'Wiesequelle'. A few paces farther on, just short of the Hotel Hebelhof (p. 129) we regain the road and in 4 min. more reach the cross-roads at the *Zeiger* (4040 ft.; p. 130). Thence to the Feldberger Hof (p. 129), 1/4 hr.

From Todtnauberg (p. 139) we follow either the blue (2 1/2-2 3/4 hrs.) or the red way-marks (2 1/4-2 1/2 hrs.) to the Todtnauer Hütte (see above).

From Menzenschwand (p. 143) to the Feldberger Hof, 2 1/2-3 hrs. by road.

From St. Blasien (p. 144) to the Feldberger Hof we may either follow the road viâ Menzenschwand (4-4 1/2 hrs.), or take the following walk (5-5 1/4 hrs.). About 20 min. above St. Blasien a path diverges to the right from the Menzenschwand road and leads to (1 1/4 hr.) *Muchenland* (3510 ft.) and (20 min. farther) the *Krummenkreuz* (3770 ft.). Beyond it the path forks, to the right to Aule (p. 133) and Aha, to the left, always on the same level, to the (1 1/2-2 hrs.) *Aulemer Kreuz* (3720 ft.). Farther on (Höhenzugangsweg I, blue way-marks) we pass the E. side of the *Silberfelsen* (4190 ft.) and the W. side of the *Bärhalde* and reach the *Jägermatte* in 1 1/4 hr., or, making a detour by the Zweiseenblick (p. 129), in 1 3/4 hr. Thence to the Feldberger Hof, see p. 129.

3. Höhenwege from the Feldberg to the South.

The two Höhenwege (comp. pp. 95, 96) from the Feldberg afford most interesting walks and pass a number of admirable view-points.

From the Feldberg to the Herzogenhorn (1 hr.). The E. branch of Höhenweg I (p. 96) leads S.W. from the *Zeiger* (p. 130; 1/4 hr. below the Feldberger Hof), ascending at first, then by a fairly even path, to the (1/2 hr.) *Hotel Herzogenhorn* (4380 ft.; 20 beds at 1 1/2-2 1/2, D. 2-3 *M.*, well spoken of). We continue across the depression called the *Glockenführe* (4350 ft.) to a small wood, where a path on the left descends viâ the Spiesshorn (2 M.; p. 133) to Menzenschwand and St. Blasien (9 1/2 M.). Here we turn to the right (Höhenweg) and in 1/2 hr. reach the ***Herzogenhorn** (4645 ft.), which affords a fine view of the Alps and the valleys to the S. From Todtnau or Fahl to the Herzogenhorn, see pp. 130, 140.

From the Herzogenhorn we may return to the Glockenführe and descend to the right (S.E.) through woods; then at the (1 hr.) clearing on the *Rossrücken* cross the cart-track, keeping to the left, to the

Spiesshorn (4425 ft.) and (1 hr.) Menzenschwand (p. 143). Or we may take the Höhenweg to the left (S.W.) and at (50 min.) 'An der Eck', instead of descending to the left to Bernauhof, follow the ridge to the S. to (3/4 hr.) the *Wacht* (3195 ft.; see p. 144); thence by the *Blössling* (4295 ft.; 1 hr.; view), *Präger Eck* (3610 ft.; to the W. of and below the *Hoher Zinken*, 4070 ft.), *Leder-Tschobenstein* (3975 ft.), the *Hochkopf* (4150 ft.; shelter-hut; *View; 1 1/2-2 hrs.), and the *Weissenbach-Sattel* (3510 ft.; p. 142; 25 min.) to Todtmoos (p. 142; 3/4 hr.). — The Höhenweg runs from the Weissenbach-Sattel through woods and meadows viâ the *St. Antoni-Sattel* (3445 ft.; hut and fountain), on the road from Todtmoos to Mambach (p. 140), *Altensteiner Eck* (3480 ft.; 1 3/4 hr.), *Altensteiner Kreuz* (3487 ft.), *Schwellen-Sattel* (3290 ft.; 1 1/2 hr.), where we keep to the left, the *Hörnle* (fine view from the summit, 3370 ft., 3 min. to the right), the saddle of *Sandwürfe* (2715 ft.; p. 143), *Schlechtbach* (hotel; a little to the E.), and the *Hohe Möhr* (p. 140; 1 1/2 hr.) to Schweigmatt (p. 141; 1/2 hr.).

The W. branch of Höhenweg I (p. 96; 5 1/2-6 hrs. to the Belchen) runs from the Feldberg tower (p. 129) viâ the Todtnauer Hütte and the Stübenwasen to the (2 hrs.) *Notschrei* (3670 ft.; p. 124); comp. p. 132. Thence we proceed W. round the *Trubelsmattkopf* (3875 ft.), skirt the E. side of the *Hörnle* (3895 ft.), and descending to the right at the upper *Itzenwaldhof* (3590 ft.), reach the (1 hr.) *Wiedenereck* (3395 ft.; p. 134). Here we have the choice of two routes: (a) by the road to the W. (sign-post) and the (5 min.) footpath to the left (sign-post) to the (3/4 hr.) narrow saddle of *Krinne* (3670 ft.). In 1/2 hr. more the route forks, the left branch leading to the (25 min.) Belchenhaus, the right to the (1/2 hr.) top of the Belchen (p. 135); (b) from the Wiedenereck towards the S. viâ the *Lückle* (3785 ft.) to the Belchen road above Untermulten (p. 135), which we follow to the (2 hrs.) Belchenhaus. — Continuation to the Blauen, see p. 136.

L. From Titisee to Schluchsee and St. Blasien.

Railway from Titisee to *Seebrugg* (continuation to St. Blasien under construction), 12 M. in 3/4 hr. (fares 1 1/2 and 1 *M*). — Motor Post from Seebrugg to *St. Blasien* (all the year), 7 1/2 M., four times daily in 1/2 hr. (fare 1 *M* 20 pf.).

Titisee, see p. 126. — The railway to Seebrugg follows that to Neustadt (see p. 126) for some distance, then turns S.W. in a broad curve, skirting the E. bank of the Titi-See and reaching its highest point at (5 M.) *Bärental* (3205 ft.; Adler, 35 beds from 1 1/2, P. from 5 1/2 *M*; Zum Bären, 15 beds, P. from 5 *M*). To the Feldberg, see p. 128.

The Road from Titisee also skirts the E. bank of the lake and ascends in a long curve (short-cut to the left, 1/4 hr. from the Titisee Hotel), through noble fir-woods, to the *Rotenkreuz* (a cross, now of white granite; 3280 ft.). From this point the road to Lenzkirch (p. 127; in the middle) leads E. through the valley of the Haslach, while the new road to Saig (p. 126) diverges to the left and that to Schluchsee to the right. Following the last we reach (3 3/4 M.) *Falkau* and (5 M.) *Alt-Glashütten*.

6 M. *Altglashütten-Falkau* (3160 ft.; Hirschen, at Altglashütten, 40 beds from 1 1/2, P. from 5 1/2 *M*). — Farther on the railway runs along the E. bank of the *Windgfäll-Weiher* (right; 3170 ft.). — 8 M. *Aha*, near the cross-roads at the Auerhahn Inn (3055 ft.; 9 R. at 3-3 1/2 *M*), whence roads lead W. viâ *Äule* (3340 ft.) to Menzenschwand (5 1/2 M.; p. 143) and S. (recommended to walkers) viâ Muchenland (p. 132) to St. Blasien (3 hrs.; p. 144). Of the two other roads, both leading S.E., the new one to the right runs viâ

Unter-Aha to the *Schluch-See* (2955 ft.; 250 acres in area; 102 ft. deep), while the old road to the left ascends to the village.

10½ M. **Schluchsee** (3120 ft.; Zum Sternen, 100 beds at 2½-4, B. 1½, P. from 7 *M*; Schiff, 40 beds at 1½-2½, P. 6-7 *M*), with 750 inhab., situated high above the lake, is visited in summer and winter. The *Baumanns-Hütte* (3360 ft.), ½ hr. N., on the *Riesenbühl*, commands an extensive prospect.

From Schluchsee to the *Feldberg*, see p. 130; Höhenweg II to *Lenzkirch* (p. 127) and *Höchenschwand* (p. 145), see p. 96.

From (12 M.) *Seebrugg* (2290 ft.; Seebrugg, 40 beds at 2-3 *M*; Seehof, 20 beds), at the lower end of the lake, a road runs E. to Bonndorf (p. 127). Motor post to Tiengen (p. 231), 20½ M. in 1¾ hr.

The Road to St. Blasien (motor post, see p. 133) crosses the *Schwarza*, the brook by which the lake is drained, and leads through fir-woods. About ¼ hr. farther on a finger-post indicates a path to the right, leading by *Blasiwald* (Sonne, 5 beds) and *Althütte* (3570 ft.) to St. Blasien (2 hrs.; ½ hr. shorter than by the road). — The high-road now enters the *Schwarzhalde*, a romantic valley, which it follows nearly to (5 M.) *Häusern* (2920 ft.; Hotels Adler, Deutscher Kaiser). The road divides in the village: left to (½ hr.) *Höchenschwand* (p. 145), right to (¾ hr.) *St. Blasien* (p. 144).

M. Staufen, Münster-Tal, and the Belchen.

Railway from Krozingen viâ (3 M.) Staufen (6¾ M.) *Sulzburg* in ¾ hr.; from Staufen to (3¾ M.) *Münster-Tal* in 20 minutes. — Motor Post from Freiburg to (13 M.) Staufen and through the Münster-Tal to Utzenfeld and *Schönau*, 32¼ M. in 3¼ hrs.

On leaving *Krozingen* (p. 70) the railway runs S.W.

3 M. **Staufen** *im Breisgau* (905 ft.; Kreuz-Post, 20 beds from 3 *M*; Krone, 12 beds; Löwen, with the 'Faust Room'), an ancient town of 2050 inhab., is overshadowed by the ruined *Staufenburg* (1230 ft.), the seat of a powerful family which became extinct in 1602. In front of the Rathaus (1546) is a fountain of the 16th century. According to tradition, the notorious Dr. Faust died at Staufen about 1540 (comp. p. 153). Railway to Münster-Tal, see below. — 6¾ M. *Sulzburg* (1105 ft.; Hirsch, 12 beds) is a little wine-growing town of 1070 inhab., prettily situated amidst woods, with an old church once belonging to a Benedictine nunnery founded in 995.

The left branch of the railway runs from Staufen to (3¾ M.) **Münster-Tal** (2395 ft.; Hotel Löwe), near the hamlet of *Wasen*, at the junction of the upper and lower Münster valleys. A road runs hence through the Ober-Münster-Tal over the saddle of *Wiedenereck* (3395 ft.; p. 133; Kurhaus & Rasthaus, 30 beds from 2 *M*, well spoken of) to (16¼ M.) Utzenfeld in the Wiesen-Tal (p. 140).

From Münster-Tal to the Belchen, 3 hrs., the usual approach from Freiburg. From the railway station we follow the Neuenweg road to the S.E. (right) along the *Unter-Münster-Tal*. At the

(20 min.) Krone Inn at *Neumühle* (1345 ft.) the road to Schönau (p. 140) diverges on the left. About 200 paces farther on (Höhenzugangsweg II, blue way-marks) we follow the cart-track to the left, and after 20 min. ascend the zigzag path to the left across the seed-plot and the wooded ridge of the *Langeck* (2172 ft.). At the (2 hrs.) *Hochkelch-Sattel* (4085 ft.; sign-post; see below) we follow the Höhenweg to the left to the (6 min.) fork. The route straight ahead leads to the top of the (1/4 hr.) Belchen, that on the right to the (1/4 hr.) Belchenhaus. — On the descent from the Belchen to Münster-Tal (2 1/4 hrs.), keep to the right at the small structure belonging to the seed-plot (see above).

The ***Belchen** (4640 ft.), perhaps the finest point of view in the Black Forest, commands a most picturesque and uninterrupted survey of the surrounding valleys, especially the populous Münster-Tal towards the W., the Wiesen-Tal to the S., and the broad Rhine Valley. In clear weather a magnificent distant prospect is enjoyed. Four mountain-chains are visible: to the E. the Black Forest with its numerous peaks, W. the Vosges, S. the Jura and the snow-clad Alps. About 180 ft. (8-10 min.) below the summit is *Stiefvater's Belchenhaus (80 beds at 1 1/2-3 1/2, B. 1 1/2, P. 7-8 *M*; closed in winter).

From Schönau (p. 140) to the Belchen, road in 2 3/4 hrs. A more convenient route is the footpath (Höhenzugangsweg, blue way-marks), indicated by a sign-post 4 min. N. of the Park-Hotel Sonne at Schönau; 1 hr., *Holzinshaus*. Short of *Untermulten* (3290 ft.; Belchen-Multen, 16 beds at 1 1/2-2 *M*) we ascend to the left in windings through the woods; 1 hr., view of the Belchen and the Belchenhaus, which we reach in 3/4 hr. (sign-posts).

From Badenweiler (p. 136) to the Belchen, 5 hrs. (numerous sign-posts; motor post to the Haldenhof, see p. 136). A pretty road leads E. to (35 min.) *Schweighof* (1395 ft.), the highest village in the valley of the Klemmbach (1 1/4 M. from Oberweiler), where roads diverge to Marzell (r.; p. 139) and Sulzburg (l.; p. 134). Our road ascends the valley of the Klemmbach to the (1 1/2 hr.) unpretending Auerhahn Inn, on the *Sirnitz* (2982 ft.), where our road ascends to the left. Walkers follow the old path, which ascends between the inn and the 'Felicitas Hut', and on the (35 min.) *Sirnitz-Sattel* (3540 ft.) regains the road where it emerges from the wood (to the right is the footpath to the Blauen, p. 136). In 20 min. more by the short-cuts we reach the *Haldenhof Inn* (3050 ft.; 20 beds).

To reach the top of the Belchen we take the 'Schattiger Weg' (Höhenweg I, p. 96), which, after 20 min., joins the older route beginning 5 min. beyond the Haldenhof. We quit the latter in 2 min., but rejoin it once more 1/2 hr. later; from this point to the cattle-shed 8 min.; 25 min. beyond this, along a shadeless path, we reach the *Hochkelch-Sattel* (4085 ft.; near the rocky Hochkelch,

4150 ft.), where finger-posts point to Badenweiler and Sulzburg and to the Unter-Münster-Tal (p. 135); 6 min., finger-post pointing to the summit and (r.) the Belchenhaus ($^1/_4$ hr.).

The Höhenweg Route from the Belchen to the Blauen offers a fine high-level *Walk of $4^1/_2$ hrs. Descending S.W. from the top of the Belchen, we pass the ($^1/_4$ hr.) *Hochkelch-Sattel* (p. 135) and the ($^1/_4$ hr.) *Haldenhof* (p. 135), reaching the *Sirnitz-Sattel* (p. 135) in $^1/_2$ hr. more. Here we take the footpath descending half-left to the ($^1/_4$ hr.) *Spähne-Platz* (3455 ft.) and the (20 min.) *Stühle* saddle (3435 ft.; shelter-hut), whence a road to the right leads to the Sirnitz (p. 135) and a footpath (also to the right) through the Klemm-Tal to Schweighof; the road to the left descends into the Kleines Wiesen-Tal. Crossing the road, we take the footpath half-left, leaving the road below to the right. This fairly level path skirts the S. slope of the *Brandeck* (3666 ft.) and in $^3/_4$ hr. reaches the *Egerten* saddle (3035 ft.), where we are joined by the road from the Stühle saddle (see above), and where another road diverges S. for Marzell and Kandern (p. 139). We continue to follow the footpath straight on and, passing the E. side of the *Stockberg* (3525 ft.), ascend to the (1 hr.) *Hotel Hochblauen* (p. 138).

Höhenweg I from the Belchen to the Feldberg, see p. 133.

N. From Müllheim to Badenweiler. The Blauen.

From Müllheim to Badenweiler, $4^3/_4$ M., electric narrow-gauge railway in 26 minutes.

Müllheim, see p. 70. — The line ascends the valley of the *Klemmbach*. — $2^3/_4$ M. *Niederweiler* (970 ft.), with a brewery. — $3^1/_2$ M. *Oberweiler* (1115 ft.; Ochse, 10 R., unpretending, with open-air restaurant), with 670 inhabitants. — The railway reaches the station of ($4^3/_4$ M.) *Badenweiler*, 5 min. below the village.

Badenweiler. — Hotels (larger houses closed in winter). **Römerbad*, at the main entrance of the Kurpark, first-class, 180 beds from 4, P. from 10 *M*, with thermal baths and a fine garden. — **Schwarzwald*, 75 beds from $3^1/_2$, P. from 8 *M*; **Park*, opposite the E. entrance of the Kurpark, 80 beds from 4, P. from 9 *M*, with wine-room and fine garden; **Sauge*, with garden, 60 beds from 2, P. from 7 *M*; **Waldhaus*, Moltke-Str., 45 beds from 3, P. from 7 *M*; *Engler*, 45 beds from 2, P. from 7 *M*, well spoken of; *Meissburger*, plainer, 40 beds at 1 *M* 80-2 *M* 50 pf., P. 6-$7^1/_2$ *M*. — *Sonne*, 15 beds from 2, P. from 6 *M*; *Bellevue* (Jewish), 20 beds from 4, P. 10-12 *M*; *Markgräfler Hof*, near the station, 5 beds, plain. — Numerous Pensions and Lodgings.

Sanatoria. *Haus Waldeck*, $^1/_4$ hr. E., 33 beds, P. 11-20 *M*; *Villa Hedwig*, 20 beds, P. 11-17 *M*. *Haus Eckerlin*, 18 beds, P. from 9 *M*, both in Römer-Str.; *Hilda-Krankenheim*, Mittlerer Weg, 15 beds, P. from 8 *M*.

Cafés. *Kurhaus* (p. 137); *Schwarzwald*, Kaiser-Str.; *Grether*, Sophien-Strasse.

Visitors' Tax 50 pf. per day, 30 pf. at Oberweiler (in winter 30 and 15 pf. respectively); reduction for families. — Baths at the Marmorbad (indoor swimming-bath with warm water) 1 *M*, at the Freibad (outdoor swimming-bath with warm water) 60 pf.; slipper baths 2 *M*, Turkish baths 3 *M*. — Inquiry Office in the Rathaus, Kaiser-Strasse.

Motor Post (once daily in summer in $1^3/_4$ hr., fare 2 *M* 90 pf.) viâ *Schweighof* (p. 135), *Sirnitz* (p. 135), *Haldenhof* (8 M.; p. 135), *Neuenweg* (11 M.), and *Wembach* (17 M.) to *Schönau* (18 M.; p. 140).

Badenweiler (1395-1475 ft. above the sea, 690 ft. above the Rhine), a village with 1200 inhab., lies on a spur of the Blauen and commands an unimpeded view across the valley of the Rhine to the Vosges. The ruined castle, which dominates the place, was built by the Dukes of Zähringen in the 11th cent. and destroyed by the French in 1678. The handsome Prot. parish church was erected by J. Durm in 1897. The thermal springs (79°-80° Fahr.), which are almost destitute of mineral ingredients, were known to the Romans (see below). Badenweiler, however, owes its present prosperity to its fine, slightly humid air, its sheltered situation, its equable temperature, and its beautiful walks. Its visitors include many sufferers from nervous, cardiac, and pulmonary ailments. The season lasts from mid-March to the end of October. — The chief resort of visitors is the *Kurhaus*, with its concert, ball, and reading rooms, its terraces, and its restaurant. In front of the Kurhaus is a statue of Grand Duke Friedrich I. of Baden, by Moest (1912).

The ***Kurpark**, 25 acres in extent, is remarkable for the luxuriance of its vegetation, the native trees being supplemented by cedars, pines, laurels, and mammoth trees. A broad walk (views) encircles the conical castle-hill. A fine prospect is enjoyed from the ivy-clad walls of the ruined *Castle* (1495 ft.; see above).

In the E. part of the park rises the handsome **Markgrafenbad** (charges, see p. 136; shown for a fee of 50 pf.); the older part, known as the *Marmorbad*, with a colonnade, was built in 1874 by Leonhard in the style of the ancient Roman baths. To the right is the *Erweiterungsbau* or extension-building (1908), with therapeutic baths and gymnastic apparatus. Behind the Marmorbad are the radium room and the *Freibad* (open-air baths), also well fitted up.

The ancient *Roman Baths, discovered in 1784, are among the best-preserved on this side of the Alps and form an interesting monument of Roman rule on the Rhine, which was at its height in the 2nd and 3rd cent. A.D. (open on week-days 10-12 & 4-6, Sun. 11-12 & 2-6; 50 pf.).

The structure (310 ft. long, including the courts, 90-110 ft. wide) is divided into two corresponding parts, that to the W. reserved for men, that to the E. for women. On each side there was a spacious forecourt, used for walking and gymnastic exercises. The W. vestibule is adjoined on the S. by the dressing-room *(apodyterium)* and on the N. by the vapour or hot-air bath *(sudatorium)*, heated from below. Farther E. lie two swimming-baths *(piscinæ)*, the larger of which is 40 ft. long by 24 ft. broad. Beyond the smaller of these were other warm baths (two *tepidaria* and a *caldarium*). — The women's department was separated by a wall from the men's baths and contains corresponding chambers arranged in inverted order from W. to E.

On the S. side of Kur-Platz is the *Grand-Ducal Palace*, built in 1586 and remodelled in the German Renaissance style in 1887-88. — Friedrich-Str., to the right, leads to Niederweiler (p. 136). Blauen-

Str., to the left, running above the palace, leads to the Blauen, Bürgeln, and Kandern.

The finest Forest Paths (provided with guide-posts) begin at Blauen-Str. and ascend (l.) along the slopes of the Blauen. From the first bend on the road we may ascend straight on to the 'Pfarrwald', or following the road a little farther, turn to the left beyond the last villa and then enter the wood. In the highest part of the wood, ascending to the left from the second entrance to it, we reach the (15-20 min.) *Sophienruhe* (1685 ft.), a refuge-hut commanding a picturesque view of Badenweiler. A no less attractive view is afforded by the *Alter Mann* (2005 ft.), a rocky height about 20 min. S. of the Sophienruhe, whence we may either descend to (¼ hr.) Haus Baden (see below), or ascend farther viâ the *Schuberg-Fels* (2165 ft.) and the *Prinzen-Sitz* (2280 ft.) to the (¾ hr.) *Vogelbach-Tal*, and return through the last, passing the *Bergmannsruhe Restaurant*, to (½ hr.) Badenweiler.

The ***Blauen** (3820 ft.), one of the highest points of the Black Forest, and the nearest to the Rhine, is ascended by the road (Blauen-Str.; see above) in 2½ hrs. About ⅓ M. from the Kurhaus the highroad to Kandern (see below) diverges on the right. Another road on the right, 5 min. farther on, leads straight to the (6 min.) *Haus Baden* (1720 ft.), now a Rom. Cath. convalescent home. A pleasanter walking route (Höhenzugangsweg, blue way-marks) leads viâ the Alter Mann, Prinzen-Sitz (see above), Hohe Eiche, Schrennengraben (2975 ft.; refuge-hut), Wankerfels, and Hirzenmättle. The distance, however, is only shortened towards the very end, 25 min. below the summit, where the road is crossed. On the summit, surrounded by woods, are the *Hotel Hochblauen* (30 beds from 2½, P. from 6½ *M*, good) and an iron platform which commands a view of the Alps from the Glärnisch to the Matterhorn and Mont Blanc, the Jura, the Vosges, and the Black Forest.

Descent from the Blauen to Kandern (Höhenweg I, see p. 96), 2¾ hrs. We descend on the E. side of the hotel and after 1 min. take the lower path (right) to the (¾ hr.) *Hexen-Platz* (2766 ft.; shelter-hut); cart-track thence viâ Vogelbach and the Sausenburg, see p. 139. — Höhenweg I to the *Belchen*, see p. 136.

From Badenweiler to the *Belchen*, see p. 135.

From Badenweiler to Kandern (7½ M.) we follow the highroad to the right at its junction with the Blauen road (see above). Beyond kilometre-stone 1 a path to the right leads viâ *Lipburg* (1273 ft.) through oak-woods to (1½ hr.) *Vögisheim* (900 ft.; Hotel zum Ochsen). We continue along the Kandern road to (1¾ M.) *Sehringen* (1755 ft.). Beyond kilometre-stone 4 a path diverges to the right to (10-12 min.) the S. flank of the *Hörnle* (2015 ft.), commanding in clear weather a view of the Bernese Alps. Our road leads past (6 M.) *Sitzenkirch* (1388 ft.) to Kandern (p. 139). — The more attractive route to Kandern viâ Bürgeln is ¾ hr. (if con-

tinued viâ Vogelbach 2 hrs.) longer. At kilometre-stone 6 a road branches off to the left from the high-road, bends sharply to the right at the (1/2 hr.) *Sandboden* (2074 ft.), and in a few min. ascends to **Schloss Bürgeln** (2182 ft.; 1762; open on Sun. & Wed. 3-6), once a provost's residence belonging to St. Blasien (p. 144), commanding a surprisingly fine view.

At the above-mentioned bend of the road near the Sandboden a cart-track (sign-post) diverges to the right from the path to the Blauen and runs to (2 1/2 hrs.) Kandern past the hamlet of *Käsacker* (1844 ft.), the fork above *Vogelbach* (2021 ft.; Höhenweg I, see p. 96), and the ruined *Sausenburg* (2182 ft.). Another route (1 1/4 hr.) from Bürgeln to Kandern is as follows: continue along the road to the saddle, take the footpath to the left to a (1/4 hr.) road from Käsacker, and follow it to Sitzenkirch (p. 138).

Kandern (1155 ft.; Hotel Krone; Blume; Ochsen, 12 R.) is a little town of 2100 inhabitants. About 20 min. S.W. is the *Wolfs-Schlucht*, a picturesque rocky ravine.

The high-road (Höhenweg I) runs S.E. from Kandern to (1-1 1/4 hr.) the saddle of *Scheideck* (1775 ft.). The path on the left leads to the (40 min.) *Kurhaus Stalten* (2297 ft.; 12 beds, well spoken of) and in 10 min. more to the village of *Endenburg* (1968 ft.; Hotel Pflug), whence we may descend through the pretty *Höllbachgrund* to Schlächtenhaus (see below) in 1/2 hr. — From the Scheideck the road continues past the village of *Schlächtenhaus* (1329 ft.; hotel) and descends the Klosterbach and Steinenbach valleys viâ *Kloster Weitenau* (1175 ft.), a former monastery, destroyed in 1525, to *Steinen* (p. 142) in the lower Wiesen-Tal, 8 3/4 M. from Kandern.

From Kandern a branch-railway runs down the Kander-Tal in 3/4 hr. to *Haltingen* (8 M.; p. 70). — The road ascending the narrow wooded upper part of the Kander-Tal leads viâ *Malsburg* (3 M.; 1542 ft.) and *Marzell* (6 M.; 2330 ft.) to the Egerten saddle (p. 136), 3/4 hr. below the top of the Blauen.

O. The Wiesen-Tal and the Railway to Säckingen.

The source of the *Wiese* is on the S. slope of the Feldberg, not far from the Hotel Hebelhof (comp. p. 132). The uppermost part of the valley is traversed by the road leading from the Titi-See to Todtnau (p. 130; from the Feldberger Hof to Todtnau 2 1/2 hrs.; by the 'Hebelweg', p. 132, barely 2 hrs.).

Todtnau (2160 ft.; Ochsen, 45 beds at 2 1/2-3 1/2, B. 1 *M* 30 pf., P. 6-7 *M*, Hirschen, 20 beds at 1 1/2-2 1/2, P. 5 1/2-7 *M*, Bären, 20 beds at 1 1/2-3 *M*, all well spoken of), a thriving little town in a picturesque situation, with 2600 inhab., is the highest in the Wiesen-Tal (road to Kirchzarten, see p. 124). Brush-making, its chief industry, was commenced in the late 18th century. In 1876 the town was almost entirely burnt down. — Pleasant excursion (turning to the right at the church; sign-post), past a (1/4 hr.) view-pavilion, to the (3/4 hr.) *Todtnauberg Waterfall*, formed by the Bergerbach descending in several leaps, altogether 310 ft. in height. We ascend the falls by footpaths on either side (rather damp) and at the top turn to the left to (1 1/4 hr. from Todtnau) *Todtnauberg* (3350 ft.; Sternen,

50 beds at $1^1/_2$-$2^1/_2$, P. $5^1/_2$-$6^1/_2$ *M*; Engel, 25 beds at $1^1/_2$-2, B. 1 *M* 20 pf., P. $5^1/_2$-6 *M*), whence we may return to Todtnau by road in $1^1/_4$ hr. Comp. the map, p. 129.

From Todtnau to the Herzogenhorn (p. 132; $2^3/_4$-3 hrs.). At the S. end of the town a path (Höhenzugangsweg, blue way-marks) diverges to the left from the Schönau road and ascends steeply in windings past the *Hebelhöhe* (2382 ft.) and the *Rabenfels* (2795 ft.). We proceed over the ($1^3/_4$ hr.) *Gisiboden* (3826 ft.; rfmts.) and (20 min. farther) the *Bernauer Kreuz* (3786 ft.) to the top.

From Todtnau to the *Feldberg*, see pp. 130, 132. — To the *Notschrei*, *Kirchzarten*, and *Freiburg* (motor post, p. 123), see pp. 124, 123.

From Todtnau to Schopfheim, $16^1/_4$ M., railway in $1^1/_4$ hr. (motor post to Schönau, see p. 123). — The line descends the *Wiesen-Tal*, passing through picturesque rocky gorges. — $1^1/_2$ M. *Geschwend* (1940 ft.; Rössle, 4 R.), at the mouth of the *Prägbach* (to Todtmoos and St. Blasien, see pp. 142, 144). — At ($2^1/_2$ M.) *Utzenfeld* (1820 ft.; Hotels Eiche, Engel) the Münster-Tal road (p. 134) descends from the Wiedenereck. — Short of ($3^1/_2$ M.) *Schönenbuchen* (hotel, 5 R.) the road from the Belchen (p. 135) also descends on the right.

5 M. **Schönau.** — Hotels. **Park-Hotel Sonne*, 90 beds from 2 *M* 80, B. 1 *M* 20 pf., L. 2-$3^1/_2$, S. from 1 *M* 80 pf., P. 7-9 *M*, with a large garden; *Ochsen*, 24 beds, P. 5-6 *M*, very fair; *Adler*, 8 R.; *Krone*, 16 beds, P. 5-6 *M*. — *Pension Zimmermann*, 8 R.

Schönau im Wiesental (1740 ft.), a little town of 1800 inhab., in pretty surroundings, was the birthplace in 1894 of the patriot Albert Leo Schlageter, who was executed by the French at Düsseldorf in 1923. An obelisk (56 ft. high) was erected here in his honour in 1926. Pleasant walks on the *Buchenbrand* (S.) and *Galgenhalde* (S.), and up the *Schleifenbach-Tal* to the *Fuchswald* (20 min. S.E.).

From Schönau to the *Belchen*, see p. 135. — Motor post to *St. Blasien* viâ Utzenfeld, Geschwend (see above), and Bernau (p. 144), see p. 145; to *Todtnau* and *Freiburg*, see p. 123; through the *Münster-Tal* to *Freiburg*, see p. 134; to *Badenweiler*, see p. 136.

The valley expands. The stream is employed in the irrigation of the land and for the supply of numerous mills and factories. — From ($8^1/_2$ M.) *Mambach* (1515 ft.; Hotel Drei Könige) a road diverges E. over the St. Antoni-Sattel (3445 ft.; p. 133) to Todtmoos (p. 142; 8 M., 3 hrs. walking). — $11^3/_4$ M. *Zell im Wiesental* (1400 ft.; Löwen, 20 beds at 1 *M* 80-2 *M* 50 pf., B. 1 *M*, well spoken of; Krone; Bahnhof, 10 beds at 2-$2^1/_2$ *M*) is a manufacturing place with 3800 inhabitants. A capital view of the Black Forest and the Alps is obtained from the belvedere on the **Hohe Möhr* (3225 ft.; Höhenweg I, p. 96), $1^1/_2$ hr. S.E. (to the right 3 min. from the station, cross the Wiese, and ascend in windings).

$13^3/_4$ M. *Hausen-Raitbach.* At the village of *Hausen* (1330 ft.; Hotel Adler), on the right bank of the stream, J. P. Hebel (b. 1760 at Bâle, d. 1826), the poet of the Black Forest, spent his early years. He is commemorated by a bust in front of the church and a tablet

I II Höhenwege
Wanderwege

on his parents' house (now an almshouse). The valley here 'changes its creed', the inhabitants of the upper part of the valley being Roman Catholics, those below Hausen Protestants.

From Hausen-Raitbach station a road and a footpath (1-1¼ hr.) lead E. past the village of *Raitbach* (1893 ft.) to the health resort of **Schweigmatt** (2445 ft.; Pensions Lueginsland, Alpenblick, both very fair), situated among beautiful fir-woods on the S.E. slope of the *Hohe Möhr* (p. 140). Good view of the Wiesen-Tal, the Wehra-Tal, the Jura, and the Alps. Motor post to Schopfheim or Gersbach, see below.

15 M. *Fahrnau* (1285 ft.), whence a road leads N.E. to Schweigmatt (1¼ hr.; see above), has another station on the Säckingen line (see p. 142).

16¼ M. **Schopfheim** (1230 ft.; Pflug, 16 beds, very fair; Bahnhof) is a small town of 4500 inhab., with cotton and paper mills and potteries. The *Hebelshöhe*, with a pavilion and bronze bust of Hebel (p. 140), is 10 min. S. of the railway station. About ¾-1 hr. S. of Schopfheim (Höhenweg I, see p. 96) is the *Hohflum* (1755 ft.; view-tower), the highest point of the *Dinkelberg*.

From Schopfheim a motor post (10 M. in 55 min.) runs past *Fahrnau* (see above) and *Schweigmatt* (see above) to *Gersbach* (p. 143).

Schopfheim is the junction of the German Railway from Bâle to Säckingen (25½ M. in 1½-2 hrs.), which avoids Swiss territory, and in connection with the line from Immendingen to Waldshut (p. 230), permits through-communication on German soil between Leopoldshöhe (p. 70) and S. Baden.

Bâle (Baden Station), see p. 70. — The line diverges to the left from the Rhine Valley railway to Schaffhausen and Constance (R. 24) and enters the Wiesen-Tal, to the N.E. On a hill to the right (Höhenweg I, p. 96) is the church of *St. Chrischona* (1715 ft.), formerly a resort of pilgrims, now a Protestant missionary institution. — Beyond (3 M.) *Riehen* the German frontier is crossed. — From (4½ M.) *Lörrach-Stetten* (940 ft.; Bahnhofs-Hotel) we may ascend in ½ hr. to *Ober-Tüllingen* (1380 ft.; restaurant near the church), which commands a capital view of Bâle, the mountains of Switzerland, and the S. part of Alsace and the Black Forest. Descent to Lörrach in 30-35 minutes. Höhenweg I, see p. 96.

5 M. **Lörrach** (965 ft.; Hirschen, 37 beds at 3-4 *M*, Krone, 30 beds at 3½-4 *M*, both very fair; Bahnhof, 25 beds; Sonne, 12 beds; Storchen, 18 beds), the chief place in the valley, with 16,000 inhab. and important factories. Hebel (p. 140), who taught here in 1783-91, is commemorated by a bronze statue (1910). The Schützenhaus (1080 ft.) on the Schädelberg, ¼ hr. E., commands a fine view. A branch-railway runs hence in ¼ hr. to Weil-Leopoldshöhe (4 M.; p. 70).

Farther on, on a wooded eminence to the left, rises the large and well-preserved ruin of *Schloss Rötteln* (1360 ft.; Höhenweg I, see p. 96; famous view). From Lörrach to *Röttlerweiler*, at the

foot of the hill, 1/2 hr.; thence to the top 1/4 hr. — The railway continues to follow the course of the Wiese, the water-power of which is used by numerous cotton-mills. — 7 1/2 M. *Brombach*, with the ruins of a castle destroyed in 1678. — From (9 1/4 M.) *Steinen* (1075 ft.; Ochsen, 10 R., well spoken of) a road runs N. to Kandern through the Steinenbach and Klosterbach valleys (see p. 139). — 11 3/4 M. *Maulburg* (1150 ft.; Hotels Bad, Ochsen, Blume).

13 3/4 M. *Schopfheim*, see p. 141.

The line now quits the Wiesen-Tal and, beyond (15 M.) the station called *Fahrnau Tunnel* (1/2 M. from the Wiesen-Tal station mentioned at p. 141), pierces the Dinkelberg (p. 141) by means of a tunnel 2 M. in length. — 17 1/2 M. *Hasel* (1230 ft.). Near the village is the *Haseler Höhle* or *Erdmanns-Höhle*, a stalactite cave (key and guide at the inn Zur Erdmanns-Höhle). — The line descends the Wehra-Tal (see below).

19 1/4 M. *Wehr* (1190 ft.; Wehrahof, at the station, 50 beds, very fair; Adler, 15 beds), the station for Todtmoos (see below), is a village of 3900 inhab., commanded by the ruined castle of *Werrach*. To Hasel (see above), comp. p. 143. — 20 1/2 M. *Öflingen* (1065 ft.). — 21 3/4 M. *Brennet* (1015 ft.; Wehratal, 8 beds at 2 *M*; Kreuz), about 1/2 M. from the station on the Rhine Valley line (p. 229).

25 1/2 M. *Säckingen*, see p. 229.

P. The Wehra-Tal and Alb-Tal.

The traveller who desires to descend from the Feldberg to the Rhine by the **Wehra-Tal** should turn to the E. at *Geschwend* (p. 140) and ascend the course of the *Prägbach*. For 3/4 hr. we follow the road leading over the Wacht to St. Blasien (comp. p. 144), from which we diverge to the right beyond the *Hirsch Inn* (2145 ft.) by a steep road passing the hamlet of *Präg* (2290 ft.). Thence we ascend to the (1 1/4 hr.) *Weissenbach-Sattel* (3540 ft.; p. 133; inn) and descend past *Todtmoos-Weg* to (3/4 hr.; 3 hrs. from Geschwend) Todtmoos.

Todtmoos. — Hotels. **Kurhaus Todtmoos*, 60 beds from 2, B. 1 *M* 20 pf., P. from 7 *M*; **Kurhaus Adler*, 48 beds at 2 1/2-4, L. or D from 2 1/2, P. 6 1/2-9 *M*; **Wald-Hotel*, outside the village, on the Wehra road, 50 beds; *Löwe*, recommended for passing visitors, 50 beds at 2 1/2 *M*; *Sonne*, 30 beds; *Schwarzwaldhaus*, 40 beds at 1 1/2-3, B. 1 *M* 20 pf., L. or D. from 1 1/2 *M*, well spoken of; *Waldeck*, 20 beds; *Krone*. — Cafés. *Seufert, Zimmermann* (bedrooms also at both). — Visitors' Tax.

The railway station for Todtmoos is *Wehr* (see above), 11 1/4 M. distant, reached by motor post in 1 hr. — Other motor posts run from Todtmoos to *Freiburg* (see p. 123), to *St. Blasien* (see p. 145), and to *Säckingen* (see p. 230).

Todtmoos (2690 ft.), a village with 1550 inhab. and a pilgrimage church, surrounded by woods of firs and beeches, is a resort both in winter and summer. It lies at the upper end of the *Wehra-Strasse*,

which is here joined on the W. by a road from Mambach (in the Wiesen-Tal; see p. 140) and on the E. by a road from St. Blasien viâ Mutterslehen (p. 145). — The ascents of the *Hochkopf* (p. 133; 1½ hr.), and the *Blössling* (p. 133; 1½ hr. farther) and other attractive excursions may be made from Todtmoos.

From Todtmoos to Bernau-Dorf (p. 144), 7½ M. (2½ hrs. on foot, 2 hrs. by the path diverging from the Rotes Kreuz to the left), the road runs N. viâ *Rütte* (3150 ft.; Hotel Hirschen, 10 beds), the saddle at the *Rotes Kreuz* (3563 ft.), and the hamlets of *Oberlehen* (2960 ft.; Schwanen, 6 R.), the birthplace of the painter Hans Thoma (p. 17), and *Innerlehen* (3002 ft.; Hotel Rössle), with a church containing two altar-pieces by Thoma. — Another road runs S. from Todtmoos through the Hotzenwald to Murg (see p. 230).

The next village on the ***Wehra-Strasse** (recommended to walkers also; motor post, see p. 142) is (1 hr.) *Todtmoos-Au* (2265 ft.; Hotel Hirschen, 23 R. at 1½-2½, P. 6-7 *M*), commonly called the *Au*, where the road to Gersbach diverges (see below). The next portion of the Wehra-Tal is a magnificent rocky ravine. The bold fir-crowned cliffs are clothed with luxuriant vegetation, broken here and there by imposing masses of rock. At the bottom of the valley the stream dashes impetuously over the blocks of granite which obstruct its tortuous channel. The most striking point is about halfway, at a bridge which carries the road, beyond a tunnel, to the left bank of the Wehra (1800 ft.). On a cliff to the left at the outlet of the valley rises the ruin of *Bärenfels* (view-tower). — 10½ M. (from Todtmoos) *Wehr* (p. 142). About 1¼ M. before entering Wehr we may cross the Wehra at a saw-mill, and ascend through the wood to (¾ hr.) Hasel (p. 142).

Travellers approaching from the S. (as in the plan suggested at p. 95) quit the Wehra-Tal 2½ hrs. from Wehr (p. 142) at Todtmoos-Au (see above) and follow the high-road diverging to the W. to the (¼ hr.) *Neusäge* (2555 ft.), where they turn to the right by the 'Waldweg'. This brings them in ¾ hr. to *Gersbach* (2805 ft.; modest inn; motor post to Schopfheim, see p. 141), where they rejoin the high-road. Beyond the village, where the road forks, they turn to the right towards 'Raitbach, Schopfheim'. About ½ hr. later they diverge to the right through the wood on the E. branch of Höhenweg I (p. 96; finger-post 'Schweigmatt', 1 hr., p. 141) to the (¼ hr.) refuge-hut on the *Sandwürfe* (2715 ft.; comp. p. 133); then follow the finger-posts to (½ hr.) the summit of the *Hohe Möhr* (p. 140) and descend in 1¼ hr. to *Zell* (p. 140).

Another very interesting route is that from the Feldberg to St. Blasien, and through the Alb-Tal to the railway. From the Feldberg down to Menzenschwand, 1½ hr.; by Höhenweg I viâ the Hotel Herzogenhorn, 3 hrs., see p. 133.

Menzenschwand, consisting of *Hinter-Menzenschwand* (2895 ft.; Hirschen, 20 beds) and *Vorder-Menzenschwand* (2815 ft.; Hotel Linde; Pension Waldeck, 22 beds from 1½ *M*), is a well-sheltered village frequented in summer and for ski-ing in winter. Ascent of the Spiesshorn (p. 133) in 1½ hr.

The road to St. Blasien (motor post in ½ hr.) follows the left

bank of the Alb and 2 M. below Vorder-Menzenschwand joins that from Geschwend in the Wiesen-Tal.

The road to Geschwend (motor post from St. Blasien to Schönau, see p. 145) crosses the Alb by the Menzenschwand Bridge (3715 ft.) and ascends through the **Bernau.** $1^3/_4$ M. *Riggenbach* (3020 ft.; Hotel Adler, well spoken of); 10 min. W., on the other bank of the *Bernauer Alb*, is the hamlet of Innerlehen (p. 143). At $(2^3/_4$ M.) *Bernau-Dorf* (3020 ft.; Hotel zum Löwen) the road ascends W. to the mountain-saddle of the *Wacht* (3190 ft.; comp. p. 133), between the *Gisiboden* (p. 140; to the N.) and the *Blössling* (p. 133; $1^1/_4$ hr. S.). It then descends the wooded valley of the *Prägbach* to *Geschwend.* (p. 140).

The Alb-Tal Road remains on the left bank. Walkers may cross the bridge of the Bernau road and descend on the right bank of the Alb. The road crosses to the right bank just short of St. Blasien (5 M. from Vorder-Menzenschwand).

St. Blasien. — Hotels. **Hotel & Kurhaus St. Blasien*, first-class, with a good hydropathic establishment, 160 beds at $3^1/_2$-5, B. $1^1/_2$, L. or D. $2^1/_2$-4, P. 8-10 *M*; *Klosterhof & Städtischer Kursaal*, 20 beds, P. 8-14 *M*; **Hirschen*, 60 beds at 2-4, B. $1^1/_2$, P. $6^1/_2$-8 *M*; *Ochsen*, 12 beds at $2\text{-}2^1/_2$ *M*, well spoken of; *Klostermeisterhaus*, 7 beds; *Felsenkeller*, 18 beds. — Several pensions and lodgings.

Sanatoria. *Sanatorium St. Blasien* (for consumptives), close to the woods, magnificently equipped (200 B., P. $10^1/_2$-20 *M*), with the dépendance *Luisenheim* (for mild consumptive cases; 30 R.); *Friedrichshaus* (for convalescents), 80 beds, P. 5-7 *M*.

Restaurants and Cafés. *Klosterhof; Löwenbräu; Café Ell*, in the main street. — Visitors' Tax 60 pf. daily. — Concerts.

St. Blasien (2565 ft.), with 2000 inhab., was once celebrated for its Benedictine abbey, which was founded in the middle of the 10th cent. and was secularized in 1805. It is now frequently resorted to both in summer and winter, owing to its healthy situation, which affords an agreeable mixture of mountain and forest air. The abbey buildings are now used principally as a cotton-mill. — The handsome *Church*, built by Michel d'Ixnard in 1768-83, after the model of the Pantheon, was burned down in 1874, but has been rebuilt. The dome is 115 ft. in diameter and 236 ft. high. The paintings above the entrance of the rectangular choir and in the dome, representing the foundation of the abbey and the Assumption of Our Lady, are by Walter Georgi (1911-12). Note the large new organ.

About 10 min. down the Alb, opposite the 'Steinernes Kreuz' is the *Tusculum* waterfall; farther on, to the right, is the *Gross-Herzogin-Luisen-Ruhe* ($^3/_4$ hr.); hence we may ascend in $^1/_2$ hr. to the *Lehenkopf* (3410 ft.; view of the Alps from the tower). — Up the Alb, to the W., on its right bank, between the Todtmoos and Menzenschwand roads, is the *Kalvarienberg*, on the *Kohlwald* (the highest point of the Ahornkopf, 3460 ft.). — To the N., on the left bank of the Alb, on the right of the Menzenschwand road, is the *Sandboden* (3270 ft.), on the slope of the *Bötzberg* (3970 ft.).

To Schluchsee ($8^3/_4$ M.), see p. 134. The shorter route by Blasiwald is indicated by a finger-post (at the Hotel Felsenkeller), to the left of the Alb-Tal road.

To Todtmoos (p. 142; 9 M., 3 hrs. on foot; motor post, see below). The road leads from St. Blasien by *Mutterslehen* (3115 ft.) and the *Ibacher Kreuz* on the *Hörnleberg* (3485 ft.; view), finally descending rather steeply (short-cuts).

From St. Blasien to the *Feldberg*, see p. 132.

Motor Posts run from St. Blasien to *Seebrugg*, on the Titisee railway (see p. 134); to *Albbruck* (p. 230; 16 M., twice daily in 1½ hr.); to Höchenschwand (see below) and *Waldshut* (p. 230; 15½ M., twice daily in 1¾ hr.); to Bernau (p. 144), Geschwend, Utzenfeld, and *Schönau* (p. 140; 17½ M., once or twice daily in 1½ hr.); and to *Todtmoos* (p. 142; 9¼ M., once or twice daily in ⅝ hr.).

On the plateau, about 4¼ M. to the S.E. of St. Blasien (motor post, see above), lies **Höchenschwand** (3310 ft.; *Kurhaus, 70 R. at 3-5, B. 1½, P. 9-12 *M*; Krone, 30 beds; Hirsch, unpretending), the highest village in the Black Forest (370 inhab.) and a popular summer resort. From the roof of the Kurhaus and from the platform at the small reservoir, a few min. beyond the church, a magnificent *View (finest in winter and at sunrise and sunset) is enjoyed in clear weather, comprising the entire chain of the Alps (Allgäu and Vorarlberg Mts., Glärnisch, Titlis, Jungfrau, and Mont Blanc) and the Swiss lowlands.

From St. Blasien to Albbruck, 16¼ M. (motor post, see above). — The road descends the valley of the Alb, between wooded heights, to (6¼ M.) *Immeneich* (2060 ft.; Hotel Adler) and (1¼ M. farther on) the hamlet of *Niedermühle* (2005 ft.; Hotel Sonne).

From this point downwards the ***Alb-Tal** becomes narrower and wilder. The road passes between perpendicular cliffs, high above the impetuous brook, and affords frequent views of the grand and rocky ravine. The most imposing part of the route is beyond *Tiefenstein* (1500 ft.; Hotel Post), situated on the right bank, 1¾ hr. below Niedermühle, with a large silk-spinning mill.

Beyond Tiefenstein five tunnels follow each other in rapid succession. — About 50 min. from Tiefenstein we pass the *Hotel zum Hohenfels* (1510 ft.; 18 beds, very fair), high above the river (fine view of the Alb-Tal and the Lower Alps). Hence by a woodland path to *Albbruck* station (p. 230), 40 minutes.

11. From Karlsruhe to Wildbad or Stuttgart.

A. From Karlsruhe to Wildbad.

Railway. 33½ M. in 2½-3 hrs. (fares 4 ℳ 10, 2 ℳ 70 pf.).

Road, 37¼ M. — 3¾ M. *Durlach* (380 ft.; p. 66). — 12 M. *Wilferdingen* (508 ft.; see below). — 20 M. **Pforzheim** (902 ft.; p. 146). To Stuttgart, see p. 150. — 27¼ M. *Neuenbürg* (1066 ft.; p. 147). — 37¼ M. *Wildbad* (1388 ft.), see p. 147.

Karlsruhe, see p. 71. — 3 M. *Durlach*, see p. 66. — 4¼ M. *Grötzingen* (p. 75). — 10½ M. *Wilferdingen*. We pass along the N. slopes of the Black Forest. — 16¾ M. *Ispringen*.

19¼ M. **Pforzheim.** — Hotels. **Ruf*, at the station, 80 beds at 4-12, B. 1½, D. 2¾, P. 10-16 ℳ; **Post*, Westliche Karl-Friedrich-Str. 37, 100 R. (25 with baths) at 3½-8, B. 1½, D. 2½, P. 9-15 ℳ; *Sautter*, at the station, 50 R. from 4, B. 1½, D. 2½ ℳ; *Hansa*, Bahnhof-Str. 14, 40 beds; *International*, Bahnhof-Str. 21, 45 beds; *Rappen*, Östliche Karl-Friedrich-Str. 9, 15 beds from 3 ℳ, with wine-room. — *Christliches Hospiz Melanchthon-Haus* (Prot.; see p. xx), Bissinger Str. 6, 40 R. at 2½-3½, L. or D. 1 ℳ 40 pf.

Restaurants. *Sautter*, see above; *Ratskeller*, in the Rathaus; *Kaiserhof*, near the Ross-Brücke; *Saalbau*, near the Stadt-Garten. — Cafés. *Wagner*, Bahnhof-Strasse; *Theater-Café*, Westliche Karl-Friedrich-Str. 40.

Tramways from the station through Bahnhof-Str. and Leopold-Str. to the S. suburb; etc. — Post Office, Luisen-Str. 3.

Times of Admission. — *Industrial Art Museum*, free on Sun. 11-1. — *Reuchlin Museum*, 20 pf. on Sun. 10.30-12.30 and Thurs. 2-4.30, at other times 1 ℳ.

Pforzheim (805 ft.), a busy town of 78,400 inhab., at the confluence of the *Enz* and the *Nagold*, has important factories of gold and silver ware. It was the residence of the Margraves of Baden-Durlach until 1565 and the birthplace of Reuchlin (1455-1522; comp. p. 176), the learned friend of Melanchthon.

The *Reuchlin Museum* (adm., see above), containing guild antiquities and souvenirs of Reuchlin, is housed at Schlossberg-Str. 16, to the S. of the station. In this street, on the left, rises the **Schloss-Kirche**, founded at the end of the 11th cent., with a transitional nave (c. 1220) and an appreciably higher late-Gothic choir (after 1460; key at Schlossberg 15). The fine Renaissance monuments of the Margraves of Baden include that of Albrecht Alcibiades of Brandenburg-Kulmbach, celebrated for his campaigns, who died here in 1557 under the imperial ban.

On the left of the market-place is the *Rathaus* (1895), whence Westliche Karl-Friedrich-Str. leads W. to the Leopold-Platz. The Industriehaus here contains the *Industrial Art Museum* (ornaments of every period and nation; adm., see above). — From the market-place Deimling-Str. leads S. to Linden-Platz, with the Protestant *Stadt-Kirche* (1899). We then follow Rennfeld-Str. to the S.W. to the *Stadt-Garten*. Thence we ascend to the W. through Kanal-Str. and Schwarzwald-Str. to the *Wasserturm auf dem Rod* (1055 ft.; view of the town).

In the E. part of the town is the *Martins-Kirche* or Altstädter Kirche, a Romanesque basilica (11th cent.?). — On the right bank of the Enz, at Holzgarten-Str. 36, is the *Baden School of Industrial Art*.

From Pforzheim to Weil der Stadt, 18 M., motor post in 1½ hr. (starting from the station; pleasant walk as far as Tiefenbronn, 2½ hrs.). The road traverses the wooded valley of the *Würm*. — On the left, high above the (6¼ M.) Liebeneck saw-mill, is the ruin of *Liebeneck*. — 9¼ M. **Tiefenbronn** (1124 ft.; Hotel Ochsen), a village of 700 inhabitants. The Gothic parish church contains the chief work of Hans Schüchlin (1469; on the high altar; see p. 217), the altar of Mary Magdalene by Lukas Moser of Weil (Weil der Stadt; 1431; in the S. aisle), and other altars of the 15-16th centuries. — 18 M. *Weil der Stadt*, see p. 152.

From Pforzheim to Horb, 43 M., railway in $1^1/_2$-$2^3/_4$ hrs. — The train diverges to the left from the Wildbad line at (2 M.) *Pforzheim-Brötzingen* (see below), crosses the *Enz*, penetrates the hill between the Enz and the *Nagold* by a tunnel 440 yds. long, and enters the beautiful wooded Nagold-Tal. — $3^3/_4$ M. *Pforzheim-Weissenstein; $1^1/_2$* hr. S.W. is the *Büchenbronner Höhe* (1998 ft.), with a conspicuous iron view-tower. — Beyond a tunnel we enter Wurtemberg. — 12 M. **Bad Liebenzell** (1047 ft.; Unteres Bad-Hotel, 90 beds at 3-4 ℳ; Oberes Bad-Hotel, 40 beds at 2-3, P. 7-$8^1/_2$ ℳ; Adler, 40 beds; Ochsen, 30 beds), with warm springs (72-76° Fahr.), pleasantly situated. Above rises a ruined castle built c. 1200, with a keep 112 ft. high (view). — 15 M. **Hirsau** (1129 ft.; Kurhotel Kloster Hirsau, 28 beds at 3-4, P. 7-8 ℳ; Löwen, 28 beds at 2-3, P. 5-7 ℳ; Rössle, 15 beds from 2 ℳ), a village of 1200 inhab., with the extensive ruins of a Benedictine monastery founded c. 1059, at its zenith in the 12th cent., and destroyed by Mélac in 1692. These interesting ruins have given their name to a school of architecture ('Hirsauer Bauschule'). The chief remains are the nave of the Aurelius-Kirche (1066-71), near the station; the six-storied tower of the basilica of SS. Peter & Paul (1082-91), on the left bank, with the Marien-Kapelle (1509; restored to use in 1892); the large late-Gothic cloisters (1485-94); and a part of a hunting-lodge in the Renaissance style (1586), from which grows the elm celebrated by Uhland. — $16^3/_4$ M. **Calw** (1475 ft.; Waldhorn, 30 beds at 2-$4^1/_2$, P. 7-8 ℳ; Adler; Badischer Hof), a town of 5900 inhab., with the interesting Gothic bridge-chapel of St. Nicholas (c. 1400). To the S.W., on a height, is the Georgenæum, an institution for the promotion of popular education, with a public library and a large garden. To Zuffenhausen and Stuttgart, see p. 152. — The line continues through the Nagold-Tal (tunnels and bridges) to ($18^1/_2$ M.) the station of **Bad Teinach**, at the union of the *Teinach* and Nagold. About 2 M. up the Teinach valley (motor post in 8 min.) is the charmingly situated village (1283 ft.; Hirsch, 50 beds at 2-$3^1/_2$, P. $6^1/_2$-$8^1/_2$ ℳ, well spoken of; Goldenes Fass, 22 R.), with four carbonic acid and chalybeate springs. On the hill above is (40 min.) *Zavelstein* (1831 ft.; Lamm, 35 beds, good), a health resort with a ruined castle (extensive view). — 23 M. *Wildberg* (Hotels Schwarzwald, Ochse), a small town on a rock washed by the Nagold. — 26 M. *Emmingen*, $^3/_4$ hr. N.E. of which is the *Kühlenberg* (2054 ft.), with an extensive view of the Swabian Alb. — $28^1/_2$ M. *Nagold* (1395 ft.; Post, 28 R. at 2-$3^1/_2$ ℳ, very fair; Kurhaus Waldlust), a little town of 4150 inhab., commanded by the ruined castle of *Hohennagold*, which was destroyed during the Thirty Years' War. Light railway thence up the Nagold valley to ($9^1/_2$ M.) *Altensteig* (1650 ft.; Hotel Grüner Baum, 20 R.), a quaint little town with 2600 inhab. and a Schloss. — Our line ascends the *Steinach-Tal* to ($32^1/_2$ M.) *Gündringen* and then passes through the *Hochdorfer Tunnel*, nearly 1 M. long, to (35 M.) *Hochdorf* (1675 ft.), the highest point of the line, with a distant view of the Swabian Alb. To Freudenstadt, see p. 189. — 38 M. *Eutingen*, and thence to (43 M.) *Horb*, see p. 189.

Railway from Pforzheim to *Stuttgart*, see R. 11b.

The railway to Wildbad ascends the pleasant green valley of the *Enz*. — $21^1/_4$ M. *Pforzheim-Brötzingen* (see above). — 25 M. *Neuenbürg-Bahnhof* (1066 ft.). — We cross the Enz, pass through a tunnel under the Schlossberg, and enter ($25^1/_2$ M.) *Neuenbürg-Stadt* (Bären-Post, 14 beds at $1^1/_2$-2 ℳ; Sonne, 12 beds; pop. 2900), a picturesquely situated little town overlooked by the Schloss, erected on a wooded hill above the Enz by Duke Christoph of Wurtemberg in 1550-68 (now occupied by officials). Adjacent are the ruins of a castle (12-13th cent.). Motor post to Herrenalb, see p. 97. — We now recross the river.

$32^1/_2$ M. **Wildbad.** — Railway Station at the lower end of the town, 8 min. from the Kur-Platz. Omnibuses from the larger hotels meet the trains.

Hotels (in the season rooms should be engaged in advance; the larger hotels are generally closed in winter). **Bad-Hotel* (Pl. a), Kur-Platz, connected with the Graf-Eberhards-Bad, 100 R. from 6, B. $2^1/_2$, D. 5, P. from 12 *M*; **Klumpp* (Pl. b), opposite the Bad-Hotel, 200 beds, P. from 10 *M*, and **Klumpp's Hotel Quellenhof* (Pl. c), beautifully situated at the beginning of the Kur-Anlagen, 150 R. from 6, B. $2^1/_2$, D. 5, P. from 14 *M*; **Concordia* (Pl. h), Kerner-Strasse, 5 min. from the Kur-Platz, 60 R. from $3^1/_2$, B. $1^1/_2$, D. $3^1/_2$, P. from 9 *M*. — **Post* (Pl. d), Kur-Platz, 55 R., P. from 9 *M*; *Kurgarten* (Pl. v), Kerner-Str. 26, 45 beds, P. from $6^1/_2$ *M*; *Pfeiffer-Goldenes Lamm* (Pl. g), Wilhelm-Strasse, near the Kur-Platz, 25 R., P. from 7 *M*; *Zum Goldenen Ochsen* (Pl. f), Kur-Platz, 30 R., P. from $7^1/_2$ *M*; *Schwanen*, Wilhelm-Str., opposite the baths, 14 beds, P. from 7 *M*. — In Wilhelm-Strasse, nearer the station: *Goldenes Ross* (Pl. i), 25 beds, P. from 7 *M*; *Sonne* (Pl. l), 22 beds, P. from 7 *M*, very fair; *Goldener Stern* (Pl. s), 30 beds, P. from 7 *M*; *Wilder Mann* (Pl. w), Wilhelm-Str. 120, 20 beds, P. from 6 *M*; *Alte Linde* (Pl. n), 20 R., P. from 6 *M*. — On the left bank of the Enz: *Deutscher Hof* (Pl. e), König-Karl-Strasse, near Kur-Platz, 60 R. at $3^1/_2$-7, B. $1^1/_2$, D. $3^1/_2$, P. 9-13 *M*; *Bergfrieden* (Pl. o), Bätzner-Strasse, above the Kur-Anlagen, 16 beds, P. from $8^1/_2$ *M*; *Wildbader Hof* (Pl. u), König-Karl-Strasse, 16 R. from $2^1/_2$, P. from $6^1/_2$ *M*; *Traube* (Pl. t), 20 beds, P. from 7 *M*. — Near the station: *Weil* (Pl. m; Jewish), 30 beds; *Bahnhof*, 40 beds, P. from 6 *M*; *Kühler Brunnen*, with garden-restaurant, 34 beds. — Near the mountain-railway (both with views): **Sommerberg* (p. 149), with a large terrace, near the upper station, 70 R. from 3, B. 2, D. $3^1/_2$, P. from 10 *M*; **Panorama* (Pl. p), halfway up, 40 R. at $2^1/_2$-4, B. $1^1/_2$, D. 2-3, P. 7-9 *M*.

Pensions. *Rath* (formerly Hanselmann; Pl. q), 25 R., P. $8^1/_2$ *M*, *Pauline*, 45 beds, P. 6 *M*, *Belvedere* (Pl. x), 15 beds, *Mathilde* (Pl. y), 22 R., P. from $7^1/_2$ *M*, all four in Olga-Str.; *Parkvilla*, 30 beds, P. 9 *M*, *Jungborn* (Pl. j), 25 beds, P. 8 *M*, both high up on the left bank of the Enz.

Cafés. *Anlagen-Café*, near the Kur-Theater; *Lindenberger*, Uhland-Platz; *Bechtle*, Wilhelm-Str. 80.

Post Office at the railway station; branch-office in the Kur-Platz. — Kur-Verein (inquiry office), König-Karl-Str. 187. — Visitors' Tax per week 3-10, per month 8-25 *M*.

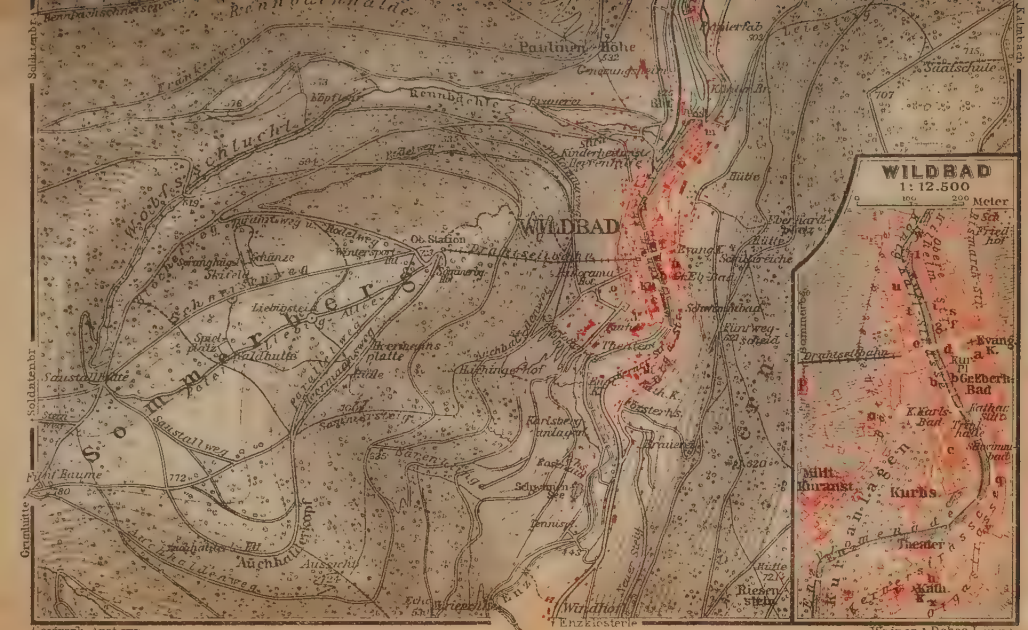
Thermal Baths. Graf-Eberhards-Bad: Turkish and Russian bath 2, private bath $3^1/_2$, 'Fürstenbäder' 4-8 *M*. Katharinen-Stift: 1 *M* 20 or 1 *M* 80 pf. König-Karls-Bad: private bath $2^1/_2$-4 *M*. — Swimming Baths, Olga-Strasse, with gymnastic apparatus.

Music. The band plays 11-12 a.m. in the Trinkhalle, in the afternoon (4-6) in the Anlagen or Kur-Platz. — Theatre daily at 8 p.m.

Mountain Railway to the top of the Sommerberg (p. 149) in 10 min.; maximum gradient 1 in 2; fare up 70, down 50 pf., return 1 *M*. The cars start near the Deutscher Hof (see above).

English Church *(Holy Trinity)*, built in 1867, to the S. of the town (see p. 149).

Wildbad (1398 ft.), a town of 4550 inhab., with celebrated warm springs (20,000 patients yearly), extends for about $^2/_3$ M. along the narrow valley of the *Enz*. On the right bank is Wilhelm-Str. or Haupt-Str., ending at the Kur-Platz; on the left König-Karl-Strasse. The Kur-Platz contains the *Protestant Church* (1746; interior restored in 1925), the *Bad-Hotel*, the *Graf-Eberhards-Bad* or *Grosses Bad-Gebäude*, and other hotels. The springs (91-99° Fahr.), which rise in the baths themselves, are radio-active and


WILDBAD
1:12.500
Meter
Sommerberg
Wildhorn
Enzklösterle
Engl. M.
1:25.000
Meter
Geograph Anst von
Wagner & Debes Leipzig

slightly alkaline, and are efficacious in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, paralysis, etc. Beyond are the *Kleines Bad-Gebäude* and the *Katharinen-Stift*, with less expensive baths. Farther on Olga-Str., with the *Swimming Baths*, and Kerner-Str., with the *Roman Catholic Church*, diverge to the left along the hill-side. — Opposite the Katharinen-Stift a bridge leads to the *Trinkhalle*, on the left, and the *König-Karls-Bad*, built in 1883-92, with warm springs (91° Fahr.) and reading-rooms.

Adjoining the Trinkhalle are the **Kur-Anlagen**, shady gardens stretching for $^2/_3$ M. on both banks of the stream (trout). Immediately to the right a colonnade leads to the *Kurhaus*, built in 1910, with a restaurant and terrace. Farther to the right, on the hill-side, is the so-called *Reservierter Kur-Garten*. On the right bank of the Enz are the *Kur-Theater* and the *English Church* (p. 148). The Kur-Promenade ends at the simple garden-restaurant of *Rosenau*. On the right bank, 10 min. farther, is the large garden-restaurant of *Windhof* (hotel-pension, 14 R. at 2-2$^1/_2$, P. 6$^1/_2$-7$^1/_2$ *M*).

The **Sommerberg** (2398 ft.) is ascended by a mountain-railway (p. 148). At the top are two restaurants, one with a garden. A little to the left is the Sommerberg Hotel (p. 148). The pine-woods on the hill are intersected by footpaths (views): to the left, above the hotel, the Heermanns-Weg; to the right the Schneisen-Weg, passing the Wintersport-Hütte, where the toboggan-run diverges on the right.

The *Paulinen-Höhe* (1750 ft.), W. of the station, $^3/_4$ hr. from Kur-Platz (p. 148), and the *Wildbader Kopf* (2200 ft.), $^3/_4$ hr. farther on, both afford good views of Wildbad.

The slopes of the *Meistern*, on the E. side of the valley, are reached from the Protestant church and afford pleasant walks also.

Excursions. From the upper station of the mountain-railway we follow the Heermanns-Weg past the *Fünf Bäume* (2570 ft.; $^1/_2$ hr.), or the Schneisen-Weg ('Königin-Emma-Weg') past the *Saustall-Hütte* and the Fünf Bäume, to (1$^1/_2$ hr.) the restaurant *Grünhütte* (2745 ft.). Thence we may return by descending the valley of the *Rollwasserbach* past the restaurant *Grosse Tanne* (1855 ft.) and along the hill-slopes to the Kur-Anlagen. Or we may go on to the W. (red way-marks; Höhenweg I, p. 96) from the Grünhütte to ($^3/_4$ hr.) the *Horn-See* or *Wild-See* (2980 ft.; nature reserve), and between these lakes to ($^3/_4$ hr.) the hunting-lodge of *Kaltenbronn* (2812 ft.; inn), in Baden, and ($^1/_2$ hr. farther W.) the view-tower on the *Hohloh* (3245 ft.).

From the upper station we walk along the Schneisen-Weg viâ the Saustall-Hütte to the (1$^1/_4$ hr.) *Soldaten-Brunnen* and the *Schirm-Hütte* (2705 ft.); then to the right to (1 hr.) the *Eyachmühle* (1570 ft.; rfmts.). Hence we may reach Herrenalb (p. 97) in 2 hrs. by ascending footpath '13' to the N.W. and then the 'Dobelweg'.

A road (motor post, see below) ascends the Enz valley to (7$^1/_2$ M.) *Enzklösterle* (1930 ft.; Hotel Waldhorn), a little summer resort. A pleasanter route (5 hrs.) is from Olga-Str. up the Neuer Steig, then by a marked path viâ *Meistern*, *Hünerberg*, the ruin of *Fautsberg*, and *Aichelberg*.

Motor post in 2$^3/_4$ hrs. viâ (8 M. in $^3/_4$ hr.) Enzklösterle and (2$^1/_4$ M.; p. 102) Kloster-Reichenbach to *Freudenstadt* (29$^1/_4$ M.; p. 118); to *Herrenalb* (p. 97) and *Baden-Baden*, see p. 78.

B. From Karlsruhe to Stuttgart.

Railway. 56 M. in 2¼-3¼ hrs. (fares 6 ℳ 90, 4 ℳ 60 pf.; express fares 13 ℳ 90, 8 ℳ 90, 5 ℳ 60 pf.).

Road, 53½ M. — From Karlsruhe to (20 M.) *Pforzheim*, see p. 145. — 28 M. *Mühlacker* (788 ft.; see below). — 34 M. *Vaihingen an der Enz* (805 ft.; see below). — 41½ M. *Schwieberdingen* (820 ft.). — 53½ M. *Stuttgart* (820 ft.), see p. 164.

From Karlsruhe to (19¼ M.) *Pforzheim*, see R. 11a. — The line bends to the E., ascends the valley of the *Enz*, and, short of (24½ M.) *Enzberg*, enters Wurtemberg. — 27¼ M. *Mühlacker* (Bahn-Hotel, at Mühlacker, 11 beds at 2-3½ ℳ; Kanne, at Dürrmenz) is the junction for Heidelberg and Frankfurt (see p. 155). The Uhlandsbau, at the neighbouring village of *Dürrmenz-Mühlacker*, is a popular educational institute for art and science, erected in 1921. Dürrmenz is dominated on the E. by the ruin of *Löffelstelz*. — 33½ M. *Vaihingen* (Reichs-Bahnhof). Branch-line to (5 M.) *Enzweihingen* viâ (3 M.) *Vaihingen an der Enz* (Schwanen, 5 beds from 2 ℳ; Adler), with the large *Schloss Kaltenstein* (16th cent.; now a penitentiary).

37¼ M. *Gross-Sachsenheim*, with a Schloss of the 15-16th cent. and a picturesque church of 1484. — We cross the Enz by a viaduct. — 41¾ M. *Bietigheim* (Krone-Post, 15 beds from 2½ ℳ, in the town, 25 min. N.), with numerous factories, is the junction for Heilbronn (see p. 161).

From Bietigheim to Backnang, 16 M., railway in ¾ hr. — 4¼ M. *Beihingen-Heutingsheim*, junction for Favorite park (2 M.; p. 152) and Ludwigsburg (3 M.; p. 151). The line crosses the Neckar by a viaduct 100 ft. high. — 7½ M. **Marbach** (740 ft.; Post, 12 beds at 2-2½ ℳ; Schillerhof; Bär), a small town with 3200 inhab. on the lofty right bank of the *Neckar*, was the birthplace of Schiller (b. Nov. 10th, 1759; d. May 9th, 1805). From the station we proceed straight on, then turn to the right after 2 min. by Rielingshäuser-Str., Charlotten-Str., and Schillerhöh-Str. to the (¼ hr.) Schiller-Höhe, gardens containing a bronze statue of the poet, by Rau (1876), and the *Schiller Museum* of souvenirs, autographs, furniture, etc. (open all day, 50 pf.; Sun. from 11 a.m.). We now retrace our steps for 8 min., then proceed to the left by Wildermuth-Str., the town-gate, and Markt-Str., and, opposite the Hotel Bär, descend to the right, past the Stadt-Kirche, to (7 min.) the modest house in which Schiller was born, two rooms of which are shown (open all day, 20 pf.; Sun. from 11 a.m.). A few minutes farther on, near the cemetery, is the late-Gothic *Alexander-Kirche* (15th cent.). From Schiller's house we regain the station in 7 minutes. Railway to Heilbronn, see p. 160. — 16 M. *Backnang*, see p. 183.

About ½ hr. N.W. of (45¼ M.) *Asperg* rises a vine-clad hill crowned by the small fortress of **Hohenasperg** (1168 ft.; now a penitentiary), where Duke Karl confined the poet Schubart (p. 186) in 1777-87 for composing a satirical epigram on him. Friedrich List (p. 195) was also imprisoned here in 1825 for criticizing the Wurtemberg government; shortly afterwards he left for Pennsylvania. Extensive view from the tower (10 pf.; restaurant).

LUDWIGSBURG
1:17250
0 100 200 300 400 500
Meter
A
B
C
1
2
3
Schl. Favorite
Favorite
Park
Landgut
Marienwahl
Gasfabrik
Bietigheimer Strasse
Bauhofstrasse
Schloss
Schloss-Str.
Lindenstrasse
Holzmarkt
Kaffeehs.
Post
Stadt-Markt
Asperger Strasse
Dreieinigkeits
Garten
Wilhelm-Strasse
Rathaus
Bären-
wiese
Alleenstrasse
Post
Synag.
Gymn.
Bahnhof
Kaiserstrasse
Kasernen
Leonberger Str.
Lazareth
Friedrichstrasse
Stuttgarter Tor
Aldinger Strasse
Salonwald
Asperg
Ludwigsburg
Karlshöhe
Grünbettle
Markgröningen
Stuttgart
Bietigheim
Marbach
Monrepos
Schloss
Hohenasperg
Eglosheim
Aldingen
Osterholz
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Geograph. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

47¹/₄ M. Ludwigsburg. HOTELS. *Bahnhotel* (Pl. a; A, 3), opposite the station, with garden, 50 beds at 2½-3½, P. 6-7 ℳ; *Stuttgarter Hof* (Pl. b; A 3), Mylius-Str. 13, near the station, 10 beds at 3 ℳ. — RESTAURANTS. *Ratskeller*, with garden, adjoining the Rathaus (Pl. B 2); *Weinhaus Leiss*, Wilhelm-Str. 17 (Pl. A B 2). — *Café Harre*, Alleen-Str., corner of Solitude-Strasse (Pl. A 3). — POST OFFICE (Pl. A 3). — TRAMWAY from the station to the Ludwigsburger Heilbad (p. 152; beyond Pl. A 1).

TIMES OF ADMISSION. — *Museum of the Historical Society* (p. 152), daily 9-12 & 2-4; 50 pf. — *Schloss* (see below). Parties are shown round daily at 11 & 2.30 (from April to Sept. at 10 and 3.30 also); 50 pf. (50 pf. extra for the 'Great Tun'); during unofficial hours 2 ℳ (including the 'Great Tun').

Ludwigsburg (961 ft.), a regularly built town with a population of 27,500 and numerous factories, was laid out at the beginning of the 18th century by Duke Eberhard Ludwig of Wurtemberg (d. 1733) from the designs of the Italian Frisoni. The town and palace, with their extensive parks and the châteaux of Favorite and Monrepos, still preserve a complete picture of a princely residence of the period.

In Wilhelms-Platz (Pl. A 2) is a statue, by Hofer (1882), of *Schiller*, who lived near by, at Wilhelm-Str. 17 (tablet), in 1768-73 and 1793-94. Opposite the Rathaus, Obere Markt-Str., at No. 2 in which Eduard Mörike (p. 175) was born in 1804, leads to the MARKET PLACE (Pl. B 2), surrounded by low arcaded houses. In the centre of the square is a statue of Duke Eberhard Ludwig (see above), by Feretti (1722). The Prot. *Stadt-Kirche*, on the W. side, is a baroque church of 1718-26, designed by Frisoni. The æstheticist F. T. Vischer (1807-87) was born at Markt 12, on the right of the church, Justinus Kerner (b. 1768; see p. 161) at No 8, on the N. side. The plain *Dreieinigkeits-Kirche*, on the E. side, was built by the Calvinists in 1721-27 but has been used by the Roman Catholics since 1906.

The ***Schloss** (Pl. B 1), one of the largest German palaces modelled on Versailles, is a magnificent baroque building erected by Nette, Frisoni, and others under Duke Eberhard Ludwig in 1704-33. The inner courtyard measures 525 by 197 ft.

The INTERIOR (adm., see above; entrance in the Riesenbau) is fitted up in the baroque, rococo, and Empire styles. Visitors are first shown the gorgeous *Palace Chapel* (Rom. Cath.), the *Court Theatre*, and the *Ancestral Gallery*, with a vast ceiling-painting by C. Carlone. The *Private Apartments*, once occupied by King Friedrich (d. 1816), are decorated in the Empire style. Passing through the *Picture Gallery* (Italian and Netherlandish works of the Renaissance and baroque periods), we enter the *Ordens-Kapelle* (Prot.), with a ceiling-painting by Guibal. The Ordens-Bau contains the Ordens-Saal or throne room, also in the Empire style. The old baroque embellishments are seen to the best advantage in the *Hunting Pavilion* (Jagdpavillon); the rococo *Mirror Cabinet* is the most noteworthy of the apartments in the Fürsten-Bau. — The 'Great Tun' in the cellar holds 19,800 gallons.

The gardens adjoining the palace on the N.E., laid out in the English style in 1758 et seq., contain the *Emichsburg*, an artifi-

cial ruin in honour of Count Emich of Wurtemberg, and a bust of the theologian D. F. Strauss (Pl. C 1), who was born here in 1808. — The *Alter Friedhof* (Pl. C 2; entrance in Schorndorfer Str.), with monuments by Isopi and Dannecker, contains the grave (Pl. *K.W.*; near the W. wall) of Wilhelm II., the last King of Wurtemberg (d. 1921; p. 198). — Among the attractions of Ludwigsburg are the avenues of limes and chestnuts running from the palace to the *Salon-Wald* (Pl. C 4).

In the *Favorite Park* (Pl. B 1; adm. 10 pf.), to the N. of the palace, is the little château called **Favorite**, an elegant baroque structure of 1718. The *Museum* of the Historical Society, within (adm., see p. 151), contains some pieces of Ludwigsburg porcelain (the factory was founded in 1737 and closed in 1824). — An avenue leads hence N.W., past the (1/4 hr.) Favoritepark railway station (p. 150), to the (20 min.) ***Monrepos**, a graceful rococo hunting-lodge, showing classicist tendencies, erected by Philippe de la Guêpière in 1763-67, and extended by Thouret in 1804 (no adm.). On its S.W. side is a boating lake fringed with pretty grounds. To the N. is the dairy (rfmts.).

The *Ludwigsburger Heilbad*, with a carbonic acid spring, lies near *Hoheneck* on the Neckar, 1 3/4 M. to the N.E. of Ludwigsburg (tram, see p. 151).

A branch-line runs from Ludwigsburg in 20 min. to (5 M.) *Markgröningen* (919 ft.; Hotel Bär), an old-fashioned little town of 3230 inhab., with several half-timbered houses of the 15-16th cent., a fine Rathaus, and a parish church of the early 16th century.

From Ludwigsburg to *Backnang*, see p. 150.

From (49 3/4 M.) *Kornwestheim* a branch-line runs to Untertürkheim (7 1/2 M.; p. 192). — 52 1/4 M. *Zuffenhausen* (Hotel Harmonie), an industrial town of 15,500 inhabitants.

From Zuffenhausen to Calw, 30 M., railway in 1 1/2 hr. — 2 M. *Korntal* (Gemeinde-Gasthaus, 22 beds) is the seat of a sect resembling the Moravians, founded in 1819, with its own schools. — 8 3/4 M. *Leonberg* (Hotel Adler), birthplace of the philosopher F.W. Schelling (1775-1854), possesses an early-Gothic church (beginning of 14th cent.), and is noted for its breed of large dogs. — 15 1/4 M. *Weil der Stadt* (Post, 12 R.), a quaint little wall-girt town of 1900 inhab., once a free town of the empire, is the birthplace of the astronomer Johannes Kepler (1571-1630), whose statue, by Kreling (1870), stands in the market-place. The late-Gothic church of SS. Peter and Paul (late 15th cent.) possesses a sacrament house of 1611, by G. Müller. Motor post to Pforzheim, see p. 146. — Beyond (23 M.) *Althengstett* (1675 ft.) the train descends rapidly (to the right, below, lies Hirsau, p. 147) into the picturesque valley of the *Nagold*. — 30 M. *Calw*, see p. 147.

Tramway from Zuffenhausen to *Stuttgart*, see p. 166.

53 1/2 M. *Feuerbach* (Hotel Rose) is another manufacturing town, with 17,500 inhabitants. — We next pass through the *Prag Tunnel*. — 54 2/4 M. *Stuttgart-Nord* (p. 164).

56 M. *Stuttgart* (Main Station), see p. 164.

12. From Frankfurt to Heidelberg and Stuttgart.

A. Viâ Bruchsal.

Railway. 124½ M., express in 4-4½ hrs. (27 ℳ 80, 18 ℳ 20, 11 ℳ 70 pf.).
Road, 115 M. — From Frankfurt to (50 M.) *Heidelberg*, see p. 30; hence to (70 M.) *Bruchsal*, see p. 65. — 79½ M. *Bretten* (590 ft.; see below). — 86 M. *Maulbronn* (830 ft.; see below). — 96 M. *Vaihingen an der Enz* (805 ft.; p. 150). Thence to (115 M.) *Stuttgart*, see p. 150.

From Frankfurt to (55 M.) *Heidelberg*, see R. 2a. Hence to (75½ M.) *Bruchsal*, see R. 6. — 83 M. *Gondelsheim*, with an old castle-tower and Schloss. — 85 M. **Bretten** (712 ft.; Krone, 25 beds at 2-6 ℳ, well spoken of), a small town with 5650 inhab., was the birthplace of Philipp Melanchthon (Grecized from 'Schwarzert', i. e. 'black earth'; 1497-1560; comp. p. 196), the 'Præceptor Germaniæ'. In the market-place (10 min. from the station, to the right) is the Melanchthon memorial house (1903), with statues of reformers, library, medals, etc. (open all day; adm. 30 pf.).

From Bretten a motor post runs in 1 hr. to *Maulbronn* (7½ M.; see below) viâ (3¾ M) *Knittlingen*, the traditonal birthplace of Dr. Faust (c. 1480; comp. p. 134). — Railway from Bretten to *Karlsruhe* or *Heilbronn*, see p. 75.

Beyond (88¼ M.) *Ruit* we quit Baden and enter Wurtemberg. — 92 M. *Maulbronn* (Haupt-Bahnhof; 883 ft.).

Branch-line in 8 min. to (1½ M.) the town (Stadt-Bahnhof) of Maulbronn.

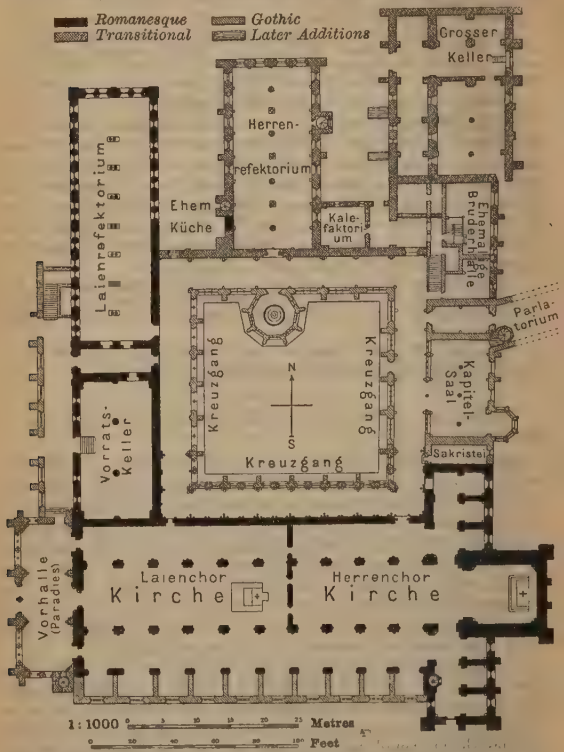
Maulbronn (830 ft.; Kloster-Post, 15 beds from 2½ ℳ; Klosterbrauerei, 5 beds from 2½ ℳ), a town of 1430 inhab., deserves a visit for its famous ***Cistercian Abbey**, the finest extant example of a mediæval convent in Germany. As is the way with Cistercian foundations, the site is laid amid charming scenery; the buildings, in themselves of great beauty, are important examples of the transitional style. Founded in 1146, the abbey attained its greatest prosperity in the 15th century. After 1558 it was occupied by a Protestant school, of which Kepler (p. 152) was a pupil in 1586-1589, and is now a Protestant theological seminary.

Passing through the abbey gate, the lower part of which is Romanesque, we enter the walled *Courtyard*, containing pleasant half-timbered houses of the 16th cent. and forming a miniature village in itself. The verger lives just inside the yard, to the right (parties shown round daily in summer 7-6, in winter 8-4; 50 pf.).

At the W. end of the abbey-church is the ***Paradies** (c. 1220), a porch 72 ft. long and 25 ft. wide, an excellent example of the transitional style. — The *Abbey Church*, dedicated to Our Lady in 1178, is a Romanesque pillared basilica with aisles, a rectangular

choir, and a row of chapels along the E. wall of the transept. In 1424 the nave was vaulted over and chapels were built on to its S. side.

A Romanesque screen with two doors separates the choir of the monks (Herrenchor) from that of the lay-brothers (Laienchor), to the W.; in the latter, in front of the screen, is an altar with a stone crucifix



13 ft. high (1473). The monks' choir contains ninety-two fine late-Gothic stalls (2nd half of 15th cent.), with eight Biblical reliefs (one at either end of the four rows); by the N. wall of the rectangular choir proper is the richly carved throne of the abbot. On the altar are a wooden statue of the Madonna (early-Gothic, c. 1330) and the remains of one of the earliest altar-pieces carved in S. Germany (14th cent.).

On the N. side of the church are the **Cloisters* (Kreuzgang), the S. walk of which, in the transitional style (c. 1225), is the richest; the others, in the Gothic style, were built in the 14th century. In front of the N. walk is a tasteful well-house. The N.E. angle of the cloisters, with its round window and steps ('Höllentreppe') leading to the monks' day quarters (Bruderhalle) is especially picturesque. — Grouped round the cloisters lie the *Winter* or *Lay Refectory* (1210), divided into two parts by seven double columns, the *Summer* or *Monks' Refectory* ('Rebental'), with seven central columns (1220-25), and the *Chapter House* (Kapitel-Saal), with the Chapel of St. John. On the left of the chapter-house is the entrance to the *Parlatorium* (parlour; late 15th cent.) and the *Guest House* (1512-18).

In the garden (no adm.) are the modern *Esels-Brunnen*, referring to the story of the foundation of the convent, and the *Faust-Turm*, originally part of the fortifications. — The former ducal *Schloss*, at the N.E. angle of the abbey precincts, was built in 1588 and is now occupied by district officials.

Motor post to *Knittlingen* and *Bretten*, see p. 153.

The line to Stuttgart passes through a short tunnel. — 96 M. *Mühlacker*, and thence to (124½ M.) *Stuttgart*, see pp. 150-152.

B. Viâ Wimpfen.

Railway. 129½ M. in 5¾-7½ hrs. (partly express; fares 17 ℳ 80, 11 ℳ 60 pf.).

Road, 120 M. — From Frankfurt to (50 M.) *Heidelberg*, see p. 30. — 56½ M. *Neckargemünd* (407 ft.; p. 62). — 62 M. *Meckesheim* (463 ft.; see below). — 67 M. *Sinsheim* (518 ft.; see below). — 82 M. *Wimpfen am Berg* (656 ft.; p. 156). — 82½ M. *Jagstfeld* (508 ft.), and thence to (120 M.) *Stuttgart*, see p. 157.

From Frankfurt to (55 M.) *Heidelberg*, see R. 2a. Hence to (61 M.) *Neckargemünd*, see p. 62. — The railway turns S. and ascends the valley of the *Elsenz*. — 67½ M. *Meckesheim*, junction for Neckarelz (p. 63) and for Wiesloch-Walldorf (p. 66). — 73½ M. *Sinsheim*, junction for Eppingen (10 M.; p. 75). — About ¾ hr. S.W. of (75½ M.) *Steinsfurt* rises the *Steinsberg*, crowned with the ruins of a 13th cent. castle (view). — We quit the Elsenz-Tal. — 85 M. *Bad Rappenau* (771 ft.), with a Schloss of 1603 and the saline baths of Sophie-Luisenbad (Kurhaus & Salinen-Hotel, 48 R.). — We now enter the valley of the Neckar.

88¼ M. **Wimpfen.** — Hotels (all at Wimpfen am Berg). *Kur-Hotel Mathilden-Bad*, high above the Neckar, with saline baths and view terrace, 70 beds from 2½, B. 1 ℳ 20 pf., L. or D. 2, P. 6-7 ℳ; *Sonne*, 14 beds from 2, B. 1, D. 1½ ℳ; *Traube*, 15 beds from 2 ℳ, plain.

Wimpfen, a Hessian enclave on the left bank of the *Neckar*, with 3400 inhab., consists of the village of Wimpfen im Tal (476 ft.)

and Wimpfen am Berg (656 ft.), the latter picturesquely situated on the steep bank of the valley.

Wimpfen am Berg. — On leaving the station we first proceed straight ahead and then, at the children's convalescent home, ascend to the right through the *Unteres Tor* (16th and 18th cent.) and along Untere Haupt-Strasse. After 5 min. we turn to the right through the *Hohenstaufen-Tor* and ascend the quaint old Schwibbogen-Gasse to the ruined ***Kaiserpfalz**, an imperial palace of the Hohenstaufen, commenced c. 1200, but obstructed by dwelling-houses erected in the 16-17th centuries. The chapel was restored in 1921 and fitted up as a museum and archives (key at the 'Jugendherberge' on the left; 50 pf.). Note the N. wall of the adjoining 'Saalbau' or residence, with its fine dwarf arcades of coupled columns. — From the chapel we proceed W., passing the *Steinhaus*, with a stepped gable, and the *Blauer Turm* (180 ft. high), to the peaceful tree-girt market-place. The Prot. *Parish Church*, in its N.W. corner, with nave and aisles of equal height, has two towers which mark the division of the early-Gothic choir (c. 1300) from the late-Gothic nave (1486-1516).

From the market-place we follow Salz-Gasse to the W., passing the Adler-Brunnen (1576), and at the pond take Schul-Strasse (left) to the *Dominican Church* (Rom. Cath.), erected in the 13th cent. and rebuilt in 1713-15. The baroque interior (sacristan at Schul-Str. 342; gratuity) contains, by the S. wall of the nave, woodcarvings of 1475, which once adorned the old high-altar (the present one dates from 1736), and rococo choir-stalls (1774).

To return to the station we proceed E. past the post office (fine view of the town) and then follow Wall-Str. and Untere Haupt-Strasse.

Wimpfen im Tal. At the children's home (see above) we descend to the left (when coming from the station), past the salt-works of *Ludwigshall*, to the ($^1/_4$ hr.) ***Collegiate Church of St. Peter** (Rom. Cath.), a vaulted basilica in the early-Gothic style, with nave and aisles, transepts, and a Romanesque W. portion crowned with two octagonal towers. This, the first Gothic church in the Neckar district, was begun in 1269, completed at the end of the 15th cent., and restored in 1899-1903. The exterior of the S. transept shows a profusion of sculptures.

In the interior (sacristan at the house near the W. portal; gratuity) we note the irregularity of the ground-plan. The terracotta Pietà in a niche on the S. side of the choir-screen dates from about 1430 but has been repainted. On the left of the altar is a sacrament house, in sandstone (16th cent.). Fine early-Gothic stalls. — The Gothic cloisters on the N. side of the church date from the 13-14th centuries.

The railway crosses the Neckar to (90 M.) *Jagstfeld* (p. 157). Hence to (129$^1/_2$ M.) *Stuttgart*, see pp. 157-161.

13. From Würzburg to Heilbronn and Stuttgart.

Railway. 111 3/4 M. in 3 3/4-7 3/4 hrs. (express fares 25 ℳ 60, 16 ℳ 60, 10 ℳ 50 pf.; ordinary fares 13 ℳ 60 pf., 9 ℳ).

Road, 109 M. — 18 M. *Tauberbischofsheim* (584 ft.; p. 64). — 24 M. *Königshofen* (660 ft.; p. 64). — 45 M. *Adelsheim* (see below). — 50 M. *Ober-Schefflenz* (p. 64). — 61 1/2 M. *Neckarelz* (505 ft.; p. 63); right for (15 M.) Eberbach and Heidelberg (see p. 62). — 72 M. *Jagstfeld* (508 ft.; see below). — 79 M. **Heilbronn** (520 ft.; p. 158). — 91 M. *Besigheim* (607 ft.; p. 160). — 100 1/2 M. **Ludwigsburg** (961 ft.; p. 150). — 109 M. *Stuttgart* (820 ft.), **see p. 164.**

From Würzburg to (48 1/4 M.) *Osterburken*, see pp. 65, 64. — The line crosses the *Kirnach*. — 51 M. *Adelsheim-Ost* (Adler, 10 beds; Linde, 30 beds), a little town of 1600 inhab (comp. p. 64). — 58 M. *Möckmühl* (590 ft.; Württemberger Hof, 10 beds; pop. 1800), with mediæval walls, at the confluence of the Seckach and *Jagst*, was stoutly defended by Götz von Berlichingen against the Swabian League in 1519. At the N. end is the castle (restored), with the 'Götzen-Turm'.

From Möckmühl to Dörzbach, 24 1/4 M., branch-line in 2 1/4 hrs. (views to the left).—The railway follows the tortuous valley of the *Jagst*.— 8 1/2 M. *Jagsthausen* (695 ft.; Sonne, 8 beds), with a castle supposed ot be the birthplace of Götz von Berlichingen (in 1480). The small collection of antiquities (open free 9-5) contains Götz's 'iron hand', one of the carliest examples of an artificial limb (comp. p. 159).—11 M. *Berlichingen*, the ancestral seat of the knights of that name. — 12 1/2 M. **Schöntal** (689 ft.; Post, 15 beds), with a former Cistercian *Abbey, founded c. 1150, now a Protestant theological seminary. Almost entirely rebuilt in the 1st half of the 18th cent., it affords a good picture of a prosperous monastery of the baroque period. The Rom. Cath. church (1707-36), designed in part by J. B. Neumann and elaborately decorated in the baroque and rococo styles, contains some good Renaissance altars and several monuments. Götz von Berlichingen (d. 1562; p. 158) lies buried in the cloisters. The old abbot's house is a Renaissance structure with a decorative gable. — 20 1/2 M. *Krautheim* (738 ft.) is a small Baden town with mediæval fortifications. — 24 1/4 M. *Dörzbach* (781 ft.). Motor post to Mergentheim or Künzelsau, **see p. 65.**

The line to Heilbronn descends the valley of the Jagst. — 64 3/4 M. *Neudenau*, with remains of its old walls. — On the left is the ruin of *Herbolzheim*. — Near (69 1/2 M.) *Heuchlingen-Obergriesheim* is an old lodge of the Teutonic Order.

72 3/4 M. **Jagstfeld** (508 ft.; Bad-Hotel Bräuninger, 40 beds at 2-2 1/2, P. 5 1/2-6 ℳ; Sonne, 11 beds), at the confluence of the Jagst with the *Neckar*, has small saline baths. Pleasant walk to Wimpfen im Tal (p. 156) in 1/2 hr.

From Jagstfeld to Neckarelz, 11 1/4 M., railway in 1/2 hr. — We cross the Jagst and near (2 1/2 M.) *Offenau*, with the salt-springs of Clemenshall, we enter the lower part of the charming vine-clad Neckar-Tal, with its numerous castles. — 3 3/4 M. *Heinsheim*, on the left bank. Above it rises the ruin of *Ehrenberg* (750 ft.). — 5 M. *Gundelsheim* (Hotel Württemberger Hof), a small town with walls and towers. *Schloss Horneck* or *Hornegg*, on an ivy-clad rock, is now a sanatorium. Opposite, on a

hill on the left bank, is *Schloss Guttenberg.* — The train then penetrates the *Michaelsberg* by a tunnel 950 yds. long to (6 3/4 M.) *Hassmersheim* (Hotel Anker). On the right, above, rises the picturesque ruin of *Hornberg*, with a lofty round tower, once the seat of Götz von Berlichingen, who died here in 1562 (comp. p. 157). — 9 1/4 M. *Hochhausen.* — We cross the *Elz* to (11 1/4 M.) *Neckarelz* (p. 63).

From Jagstfeld to Ohrnberg, 14 1/4 M., branch-line in 1 1/4 hr. — 7 1/2 M. *Neuenstadt am Kocher* (597 ft.; Hotels Stern, Rössle), with 1230 inhabitants. To the E. of the Schloss (16th cent.) is a venerable old lime-tree; its mighty branches are borne by 98 supports, decorated with coats-of-arms and titles. At *Cleversulzbach*, 3/4 hr. S.E., Mörike (p. 151) lived as pastor in 1834-43. In the graveyard repose his mother (d. 1841) and Schiller's (d. 1802). — 14 1/4 M. *Ohrnberg.*

Railway from Jagstfeld viâ Wimpfen to *Heidelberg*, see pp. 156, 155.

The railway crosses the Kocher to (74 M.) *Kochendorf* (510 ft.). At the village, 10 min. N.E., are two castles and a fine Rathaus (1597). — We ascend the right bank of the *Neckar.* — 76 1/2 M. *Neckarsulm* (531 ft.; Hotel Prinz Karl; Löwen, 16 beds at 2-2 1/2 *M*), with 6750 inhab., an old castle of the Teutonic Order, and remains of fortifications. To the W. of the railway are the Neckarsulm cycle works ('NSU'). — On the left is the Wartberg (p. 160), on the right the salt-mines of *Salzgrund.*

79 M. **Heilbronn.** — Hotels. Near the station: **Linsenmeyer* (Pl. c; A 4), Bahnhof-Str. 35, 45 beds from 3 1/2, B. 1 1/2, D. 2, P. 9-12 *M*; *Central* (Pl. g; A 4), Bahnhof-Str., corner of Rosskampf-Str., 50 beds at 3 1/2-5, D. 2 *M*, good; *Neckar* (Pl. a; B 4), Frankfurter Str. 3, on the river, 80 beds at 3-5, L. or D. 2, P. 8-12 *M*; *Reichshof* (Pl. e; A 4), Bahnhof-Str. 23, 26 beds at 2 1/2-3 1/2 *M*; *Kronprinz* (Pl. d; A 4), Bahnhof-Str. 29, 40 beds at 2 1/2-3, B. 1, D. 1 1/2 *M*; *Bürgerbräu* or *Schön* (Pl. f; A 4), West-Str. 44, 50 beds from 3, B. or D. 1 1/2 *M*. — In the inner town: *Falken* (Pl. b; C 4), Markt-Platz 11, 30 beds.

Restaurants. Wine: *Ratskeller*, on the ground-floor of the Rathaus (Pl. B C 4); *Linsenmeyer* (see above). — Beer: *Alt-Deutsche Bierstube*, Rathaus-Gasse 5.

Cafés. *Schmieg*, Sülmer Str. 107, corner of Turm-Strasse (Pl. C 3); *Mössinger*, Sülmer Str. 11; *Roman*, Sülmer Str. 61.

Post Offices at Kaiser-Str. 2 (Pl. B 4) and at the station (Pl. A 4).

Baths. *Stadt-Bad* (Pl. C 5), with swimming-bath, Wollhaus-Str. 7.

Inquiry Office of the Verkehrs-Verein, Bahnhof-Str. 4 (Pl. A B 4). — Travel Agency in the pavilion near the Bismarck-Denkmal (Pl. B 4).

Motor Boat to *Heidelberg*, see p. 52.

Times of Admission.

Historical Museum (p. 159), Sun. 11-12 (April to Sept.), 30 pf.; at other times tickets (1 *M*) are obtainable at Winkelmayer's, Kirchbronnen-Str. 13 (Pl. B C 4).

Kilians-Kirche (p. 159). For admission, see the notice-board on the door of the choir.

Kunstverein (p. 159), Sun. and Mon. 11-3, Sat. 1-4; 50 pf.

Rathaus (p. 159), 10-12 & 3-5, in winter 10-12 & 2-4; 20 pf.

Robert Mayer Museum (p. 160), Sun. 11-12 & 2-4 (March-Oct.), 20 pf.; at other times tickets (50 pf.) are obtainable at the house opposite the entrance.

Heilbronn (520 ft.), until 1802 a free imperial city, now an industrial town with 45,200 inhab., is situated on both banks of the *Neckar.* The older part, with many picturesque houses, is on the

Jagstfeld
Wartberg
Schweinsberg
Weinsberg
HEILBRONN
Böckingen
Sontheim
1 : 150.000
Schwaigern
Jagstfeld
Haltestelle Südmerton
Krankenhaus
Schule
Papier-Fabrik
Fruchthallen
Inselpark von Schneidlehn
Hafen
Winter
Neckar
Haupt-Bahnhof
Post
Haupt-Zollamt
Bismarck-Denkm.
Kais. Friedrich
Hist. Museum
Rathhaus
Arsenal
Gewerbesch.
Schulen
Kath. K.
Landgericht
Post
Französisch.
Markt
Kilianskirche
Nikolai-K.
Stadtbad
Synagoge
Oberamt
Schalterhalle
Schiller-Str.
Lessing-Str.
Gymnasium
Theater
Turnhalle
Realsch.
Forstamt
Wollhaus
Amts-Gericht
Vereinshaus
Alter Friedhof
Jüd. Friedhof
Kath. Friedhof
Zellengefängnis
Schule
Zuckerfabrik
Cäcilienstrasse
Staufenbergstr.
Werderstrasse
Südstrasse
Lerchenstr.
Silcherplatz
Bismarckstr.
Wilhelmstr.
Friedrichstr.
Bismarckplatz
Trappenseestr.
Eisenbahnstr.
Ostseestr.
Weststr.
Badstrasse
Karlstr.
Allee
Gaisenburg
Schloss
Schloss-Garten
Schloss-Terrasse
Schloss-Brücke
Schloss-Platz
Schloss-Str.
Schloss-Garten-Str.
Schloss-Terrasse-Str.
Schloss-Brücke-Str.
Schloss-Platz

right bank. The chief manufactures are machinery, metalware, silver ware, comestibles, and paper. Wine is largely produced in the neighbourhood. Heilbronn is connected with Mannheim by chain-towing boats for goods traffic.

From the station (Haupt-Bahnhof; Pl. A 4) Bahnhof-Str. leads past a *Bismarck Monument* (Pl. B 4), by Kiemlen (1903), then across the Neckar to the old town and (12 min.) the Markt (Pl. B C 4). Here rises a statue, by Ruemann (1882), of *Robert Mayer* (b. 1814 at Heilbronn, d. 1878), the discoverer of the law of the conservation of energy. On the N. side is the ***Rathaus**, with its double flight of steps, a Gothic edifice altered in the Renaissance style in 1579-82. It has a curious clock by J. Habrecht (1580). The steps ascend to the spacious hall on the first floor, whence we enter the council-chamber (adm., see p. 158), where Götz von Berlichingen, immortalized by Goethe, threatened to cure "headache, toothache, and every other human malady" with blows from his 'iron hand' (comp. p. 157). The *Archives* (Pl. B C 4), to the N. of the Rathaus, with a noteworthy rococo façade, were built in 1765.

The tall house at the S.W. corner of the Markt (No. 1; Pl. B 4), once inhabited by the burgomaster, is pointed out as that in which the legendary 'Käthchen of Heilbronn' was born.

The ***Kilians-Kirche** (Pl. C 4; comp. p. 257) dates from the latter half of the 13th cent., the late-Gothic choir from 1487; the aisles of the nave also were rebuilt in 1450 in the late-Gothic style, while the W. tower (205 ft. high), crowned with a statue of a 'Landsknecht' (mediæval soldier), was built in a singular early-Renaissance style by Hans Schweiner in 1513-29. The interior (adm., see p. 158) contains an altar (40 ft. high) in carved wood, by Hans Seyffer (1498), and a sacrament house of c. 1500.

To the S. of the church is the *Kirch-Brunnen*, a reproduction of the original fountain of 1541.

Close by, to the S., is a former commandery of the Teutonic Order, now *Law Courts* (Land-Gericht; Pl. B C 4), a group of buildings (16th and 17th cent.) enclosing two fine courtyards. The baroque façade in Deutschhof-Str. dates from 1711. The oldest part is the lowest story, in the Romanesque style, of the tower of the adjacent *Roman Catholic Church* (rebuilt in 1721). — At the N. end of Deutschhof-Str., in the old slaughter-house of 1598, is the *Historical Museum* (Pl. B 4; adm., see p. 158).

To the S. of the law-courts is Allerheiligen-Str., leading to the square *Götzen-Turm* (Pl. B 5; 14th cent.), 100 ft. high, in which Goethe, contrary to fact, represents Götz as having died (comp. above and p. 158). — To the E. of the tower we ascend Götzenturm-Str. and Hohe Str. to the Allee, a broad avenue with gardens on the site of the old fortifications. In it is the Harmonie (No. 26; Pl. C 4; 1877), a club-house with the exhibition of the *Kunstverein*

(adm., see p. 158). At the N. end of the Allee is the *Neues Theater* (Pl. C 3), by Theodor Fischer (1911-13).

The disused *Alter Friedhof* (Pl. D 3) contains some monuments designed by Dannecker and the *Robert Mayer Museum* of natural history (adm., see p. 158).

Just short of the Neues Theater Turm-Str. diverges to the left to Sülmer Str., in which, on the left, rises the Gothic *Nikolai-Kirche* (Pl. C 3; Prot.). Opposite, at Sülmer Straße 101, is the house occupied by Schiller in the autumn of 1793.

On the *Wartberg* (1010 ft.; 1 hr. N. of the market-place) are an old watch-tower and an inn. Charming view of Heilbronn and the Neckar-Tal. — About 3/4 hr. E. of Heilbronn is the *Trappen-See*, with the Insel-Schlösschen (rfmts.). About 1/2 hr. farther E. (forest-path) is the *Jägerhaus* (rfmts.). From the Jägerhaus we may continue S. along the road for 20 min., then turn to the right through woods to (35 min.) the view-tower on the *Schweinsberg* (1225 ft.; 1 3/4 hr. S.E. of Heilbronn), which affords a fine panorama.

From Heilbronn to Marbach, 21 1/4 M., light railway ('Bottwar-Bahn') in 2 1/4 hrs. — The train starts at the *Süd-Bahnhof* (Pl. C 6). — Beyond (10 1/2 M.) *Auenstein* we descend the pleasant *Bottwar-Tal*. — 12 1/2 M. *Beilstein* (846 ft.; Schwanen, 6 beds) is a prettily situated little town of 1500 inhab., dominated by the castle-ruin of *Hohenbeilstein* (1070 ft.). About 1 hr. S.W. (way marked by red crosses) is the *Wunnenstein* (1293 ft.), with a view-tower. — The early-Romanesque church at (13 3/4 M.) *Oberstenfeld* (745 ft.; Hotel Ochsen-Post) was built c. 1200 and enlarged in the middle of the 13th century. About 3/4 hr. S.E. is the well-preserved castle of *Lichtenberg* (1217 ft.; view; 12th and 13th cent.). — Beyond (17 1/2 M.) *Kleinbottwar*, on the left, is the small *Schloss Schaubeck* (1621). — 18 3/4 M. *Steinheim an der Murr* (656 ft.) has a fine Rathaus of 1686. — The railway follows the Murr as far as its confluence with the Neckar at (21 1/4 M.) *Marbach* (p. 150).

Railway from Heilbronn to *Karlsruhe*, see p. 75; to *Nuremberg*, see R. 14.

The Railway to Stuttgart follows the Neckar as far as Besigheim. — 86 1/4 M. *Lauffen* (564 ft.; Hirsch, 7 beds at 2-2 1/2 *M*.; Adler) is an old-fashioned town of 4900 inhab., on the Neckar, which forms a rapid ('Laufen') here. On the left bank, high above the stream, are the Gothic church of St. Regiswindis and, adjacent, a small chapel containing her stone sarcophagus (Gothic). About 10 min. N. of the station are the scanty remains of a Benedictine nunnery, where the poet Friedrich Hölderlin was born in 1770 (comp. p. 197).

A branch-line runs in 1 1/2 hr. from Lauffen to (12 1/2 M.) *Leonbronn* viâ (4 1/2 M.) *Brackenheim* (656 ft.; Hotel Krone-Post), a small town of 1700 inhab., with a Renaissance Schloss (1556) and the late-Romanesque Johannis-Kirche. The ruined castle of *Neipperg* (958 ft.) lies 1 hr. N.

About 1 1/4 hr. E. of (90 M.) *Kirchheim am Neckar* (590 ft.; Hotel Ochsen) is *Schloss Liebenstein* (830 ft.), rebuilt in the 16th century. — 93 1/4 M. **Besigheim** (607 ft.; Hotels Post, Sonne), on a narrow ridge between the *Neckar* and the *Enz*, with double walls and pretty half-timbered houses, is one of the most picturesque and unspoilt of Germany's smaller towns (pop. 3300). A fine view

of the place is obtained from the bridge over the Enz (1581). The Rathaus is an imposing timbered structure of 1459, while the Prot. parish church contains a carved altar of c. 1520.

The railway crosses the Enz and follows its course almost as far as (97 M.) *Bietigheim* (p. 150). Hence to *Stuttgart*, see pp. 150-152.

14. From Heilbronn viâ Schwäbisch-Hall and Hessental to Nuremberg.

RAILWAY, 112 M. in 7 hrs. (13 ℳ 10, 8 ℳ 90 pf.), express (only from Hessental onwards) in 5 hrs. (23 ℳ 10, 15 ℳ 10, 10 ℳ 10 pf.).

ROAD, 105 M. — 3 M. *Weinsberg* (640 ft.; see below). — 11 M. *Löwenstein* (1260 ft.; see below). — 21¾ M. *Mainhardt* (1509 ft.), and thence to (105 M.) *Nuremberg*, see p. 182.

Heilbronn, see p. 158. — The train crosses the Neckar to (2 M.) *Heilbronn-Karlstor* and passes through a tunnel (975 yds.).

4½ M. **Weinsberg** (640 ft.; Traube, 14 beds at 1½-2½, D. 1 ℳ 70 pf.; Weibertreu, 18 beds at 1½-2½ ℳ) is a little town with 3600 inhab., overlooked by the remains of the Weibertreu (see below). From the station we descend straight on and then ascend through the town to the left to the (10 min.) *Parish Church* (St. John's: Prot.), a late-Romanesque basilica of c. 1200 with alternate round and square pillars and a late-Gothic choir (verger in Bahnhof-Str.). On the right wall of the choir is a picture of 1659, representing the women leaving the castle (see below). In front of the church is a monument (1871) to Johannes Œcolampadius (Johannes Hüssgen, i.e. 'Hausschein'; 1482-1531), the reformer, a native of Weinsberg. About 2 min. E. is the *Kerner-Haus*, in which Justinus Kerner (1786-1862; comp. p. 151), the poet, physician, and spiritualist, lived and died, containing many souvenirs of him (open daily, except Mon., 10-12 & 2-4 or 5; 50 pf.). In front is a monument with his medallion-portrait by Roller (1865). — Ascending to the W. from the church we reach in 10 min. the ruined castle of **Weibertreu** ('women's troth'), on a vine-clad hill (900 ft.). When this castle was captured by the German King Conrad III. in 1140, he granted the women permission to bear off with them their most valued treasure. The women, as narrated in Chamisso's ballad, thereupon carried out their husbands on their backs. The castle was destroyed in the Peasants' War (1525).

8 M. *Willsbach*, a village of 1000 inhab., on the left bank of the Sulm.

From Willsbach a motor post runs in ½ hr. to (4¼ M.) *Löwenstein* (1260 ft.; Lamm, 15 beds), a little town with remains of its mediæval walls and the Schloss of Prince Löwenstein-Wertheim-Freudenberg. In a narrow valley at the W. foot of the hill lies the *Theusser Bad*, with springs containing sulphates of magnesia and lime.

Beyond (10 M.) *Eschenau*, with a Schloss designed by L. Retti (1745), the train descends into the valley of the *Brettach*.

17 M. **Öhringen** (770 ft.; Württemberger Hof-Post, 20 beds, P. 6-7 ℳ; Bahn-Hotel, 20 beds from 2 ℳ; pop. 4200) is a town on the *Ohrn*, with a Schloss of Prince Hohenlohe-Öhringen, of the 17th century. The late-Gothic abbey-church of SS. Peter and Paul (1450-91; verger in Matthäus-Gasse) contains four Renaissance monuments of the Hohenlohe family; on the left of the choir is the central part of the old high-altar (c. 1500), representing the Virgin with four saints, one of the best pieces of S. German wood-carving, possibly by a Nuremberg master.

21 M. *Neuenstein* (Hotels Rössle, Sonne) has a Renaissance Schloss of the Hohenlohe-Neuenstein family, containing a collection of antiquities (ivory carvings, goblets, wooden statues of the 16th-17th cent.).

24 M. *Waldenburg* (1148 ft.). The little walled town (1660 ft.; Adler, 10 beds at $1^1/_2$-2 ℳ; Krone, 10 beds; pop. 1000), situated on a spur of a hill $^3/_4$ hr. S.W., has a Schloss of Prince Hohenlohe-Waldenburg-Schillingsfürst.

From Waldenburg a branch-line runs in $1^1/_4$ hr. to ($15^1/_2$ M.) *Forchtenberg* (Hotel Sonne), with mediæval fortifications. viâ ($7^1/_2$ M.) *Künzelsau* (Hotel Glocke), with picturesque houses (motor post to Hall, see p. 164; to Mergentheim, see p. 65), and ($9^1/_4$ M.) *Ingelfingen* (Lamm, 3 beds).

Beyond ($26^1/_2$ M.) *Kupfer* the train descends to (29 M.) *Gailenkirchen* and the valley of the Kocher.

34 M. **Schwäbisch-Hall.** — Hotels. *Lamm-Post*, Neue Str. 7, 30 beds at $2^1/_2$-$3^1/_2$, P. from $6^1/_2$ ℳ, good; *Goldener Adler*, Markt-Platz 11, 25 beds at 1 ℳ 80 pf.-3 ℳ; *Kur-Hotel Solbad*, Unterwöhrd 1, 40 beds at 2-3, P. from $5^1/_2$ ℳ, with a garden-restaurant and medicinal baths; *Goldener Ritter*, Stuttgarter Str. 2, 12 beds at 2-3 ℳ; *Rose*, Bahnhof-Str. 9, 10 beds at $1^1/_2$-$2^1/_2$ ℳ. — Cafés. *Reichert*, Haal-Platz 6; *Ableitner*, Bahnhof Str. 7.

Post Office, Oberer Post-Platz 2. — Inquiry Office of the Verkehrs-Verein at the Rathaus (Room 6).

Times of Admission. *Collection of Antiquities* (p. 163), daily 10-12 & 2-4, 40 pf.; the attendant lives on the right. — *Michaels-Kirche* (p. 163). Tickets (30 pf.) from the verger (opposite the church, Kloster-Str. 9).

Hall or *Schwäbisch-Hall* (885 ft.), a quaint old town with 9160 inhab., a free city of the empire down to 1802, is picturesquely situated on both banks of the *Kocher*. Parts of the old fortifications are still preserved. The town derived its early prosperity from the saline spring on the right bank of the Kocher. The first Heller (Häller) were coined here at the beginning of the 13th century.

From the station we descend to the left, passing the *Pulver-Turm* (1490), and then follow Lange Str. to the right, on the left side of which rises the Gothic *Katharinen-Kirche* (14th cent.), containing a fine high-altar. Farther on we take Stuttgarter Str. to the right, cross the Henkers-Brücke, and follow Neue Str. to ($^1/_4$ hr.) the secluded *Market Place. The baroque *Rathaus* was

built in 1731-35. Adjoining it on the left is the *Widmann House*, with a fine Renaissance portal. On the N. side of the market-place is the *Fisch-Brunnen* (1509), with sculptures (Samson, St. Michael, and St. George). Above, to the right, is the *Pillory*, a modern reproduction of the original in the Collection of Antiquities (see below).

The imposing **St. Michaels-Kirche**, on a terrace on the E. side of the market-place, approached by a flight of 54 steps, was originally Romanesque, but was rebuilt in the 15th cent. in the Gothic style (with nave and aisles of equal height). Of the Romanesque building only the lower portion of the W. tower remains rebuilt in 1539 and 1573 and now used as a vestibule. Fine Romanesque bas-reliefs in the tympanum of the main portal.

Interior (adm., see p. 162). The central part of the high altar comprises a composite representation (frequent at Hall and reminiscent of Netherlandish altars) of the Bearing of the Cross, the Crucifixion, and the Deposition, with a multiplicity of carved figures. The wings (retouched) are painted in the manner of Dirck Bouts. The over-lifesize crucifix, above the altar, is by Michel Erhart of Ulm (1494). — The chapel-like niches round the choir are replete with carved altars, monuments, etc.

At Heilbronner Str. 47, N. of the market-place, is a half-timbered house of 1605, containing a *Collection of Antiquities* (adm., see p. 162). — To the S.E. of St. Michael's are the *Langenfelder Tor* or *Crailsheimer Tor*, a town-gate of 1515, and the *Neuer Bau* or *Büchsenhaus*, built as an arsenal in 1510-27. — The *Grosser Unterwöhrd*, an island shaded with old trees and containing the saline baths (hotel, see p. 162), is connected with both banks of the Kocher by picturesque old foot-bridges. The salt obtained from the Haal-Brunnen in Haal-Platz, to the N.W. of the Grosser Unterwöhrd, is now used for medicinal purposes only.

The *St. Urbans-Kirche*, in the suburb of Unterlimpurg, 10 min. S. of the market-place, was erected in the second half of the 13th century. Just behind the church a path leads to the left to the scanty ruins of the *Limpurg*, a castle celebrated by Uhland.

The Haalsteige runs S. from St. Urban's to the (8 min.) village of *Steinbach*: 5 min. farther on the Bildersteige ascends to the left in 8 min. to the entrance of the Komburg (½ hr. from the market-place at Hall).

The former Benedictine abbey of ***Grosskomburg** (1115 ft.), usually known as the *Komburg*, is an example, almost unparalleled in Germany, of a fortified monastery built at the zenith of the order's prosperity. It was founded in 1075 and was a college of noble canons from 1488 to 1802. — Its towered walls were erected at the end of the 16th century. Passing through two gateways, the second of which is Romanesque and is surmounted by the chapel of St. Michael, we enter the lower courtyard. The Old Deanery, on the right, dates from 1573 and 1637, the New Deanery (also on the right, farther on) from 1715. The little hexagonal building, on the left, in the Romanesque style, contains a chapel ('Erhards-Kapelle') with early-Gothic vaulting (13th cent.) and frescoes of 1562. Passing through the lower story of this building we mount the steps to the upper terrace and the church. The *Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas* (Rom. Cath.), with nave and aisles of equal height, was rebuilt in the baroque style in 1706-15; the three towers date back to the Romanesque period (sacristan behind the church, to the S.). In the interior, with

stucco decorations, is a corona (15 ft. in diameter), representing the Heavenly Jerusalem (presented in 1140). The antependium, of the same period, in front of the high altar, is shown only by special permission (copy in the State Collection of Antiquities, p. 173). The church is adjoined by the *Cloisters*, the *Chapter House* (12th cent.), with numerous tombstones, and *St. Joseph's Chapel* (15th cent.). — View from the ramparts.

Kleinkomburg, on another eminence opposite the Komburg, to the S., was founded in 1108 as a Benedictine nunnery, but has been used as a prison since 1877. The church (1st half of 12th cent.) is one of the oldest and best-preserved ecclesiastical works of the Hirsau School (see p. 117).

Motor posts run from Hall to *Mainhardt* (10 M.; p. 183) in 1 hr., and through the Kocher valley to *Künzelsau* (18½ M.; p. 162) in 2 hrs.

Beyond Hall (view of the Komburg to the left) the train crosses the Kocher by a viaduct 135 ft. in height and passes through a tunnel. — 38 M. *Hessental*, and thence to *Nuremberg*, see p. 183.

15. Stuttgart and its Environs.

Railway Stations. *Haupt-Bahnhof* (Pl. F 2; restaurants, see p. 165), for all lines; *Nord-Bahnhof* (beyond Pl. F 1; p. 152), on the line to Ludwigsburg; *West-Bahnhof* (beyond Pl. A 2, 3; p. 179), at the W. end of the town, on the line to Böblingen and Horb; *Zahnrad-Bahnhof* (Pl. D 7; p. 181), for Degerloch and the Filder-Bahn.

Air Service (comp. p. xvii-xix). Motor-cars for the aerodrome at Böblingen (p. 189) start from Fürsten-Str. 1 (Pl. E 3). Tickets are obtained at Fürsten-Str. 1 or from the Hamburg-America Line (p. 166).

Hotels (information regarding rooms is obtained from the Verkehrsverband Württemberg at the main railway station, comp. p. 166). — Near the Main Station. *Reichsbahn*, in the main station, 103 R. (32 with baths) at 4½-7, B. 1½ *M.*, new; **Schlossgarten* (Pl. k; F 3), in the former Royal Stables, 105 R. (20 with baths) at 4½-7½ *M.*, with garden; *Württemberger Hof* (Pl. w; F 2), 70 beds at 4-6 *M.*; *Pelikan*, Alleen-Str. 2 (Pl. E 2, 3), 50 beds at 3½-5 *M.*; *Roter Hahn* (Pl. h; E F 2), Schiller-Str. 25, 30 beds from 4½ *M.*

In Schloss-Strasse and Friedrich-Strasse, 5-10 min. S.W. of the main station: **Marquardt* (Pl. a; E 3), Schloss-Str. 4-6, 250 R. (50 with baths) at 5½-12, B. 2, L. 3½, D. 6 *M.*, an old-established house of the first class, with wine-restaurant. — **Banzhaf's Hotel Royal* (Pl. b; E 3), Schloss-Str. 5, 120 beds at 4-6, B. 1½ *M.*, with restaurant and garden; *Dierlamm* (Pl. e; E 3), Friedrich-Str. 30, 90 beds at 3½-6, B. 1½ *M.*, with garden; *Schwabenbräu* (Pl. s; E 3), Friedrich-Str. 35, 50 beds at 3½-4, B. 1¼ *M.*; *Frank* (Pl. q; E 3) and *Wörner*, Friedrich-Str. 26 and 20, under the same management, 70 R. at 3½-4½ *M.*; *Rheinischer Hof* (Pl. o; E 3), Friedrich-Str. 21, 50 beds at 3½-5 *M.*; *Central* (Pl. 1; E 3), Schloss-Str. 16, corner of See-Str., 80 beds at 3-4½ *M.*; *Bahnhof* (Pl. f; E 3), Schloss-Str. 7, 38 beds from 3½ *M.*; *Haus der Landwirte* (Pl. r; E 3), corner of Schelling-Str. and Kepler-Str., 20 R. — *Mess-Hotel* (Pl. d; E 3), corner of Friedrich-Str. and Fürsten-Str., 45 beds (hôtel garni; p. xix).

In the Town. **Continental* (Pl. t; E 5), König-Str. 84, corner of Tübinger Strasse (upper floors), ¼ hr. from the main station, 60 R. (20 with baths) at 4½-7½, L. or D. 2½ *M.*; *Rauh* (Pl. p; D 5), Sophien-Str. 35, 35 beds at 2½-4, B. 1½ *M.*, with garden; *König von Württemberg* (Pl. c; E 4), Kronprinz-Str. 26, 25 beds from 3½ *M.*; *Hotel am Stadtgarten* (Pl. u; D 3), Kanzlei-Str. 33, 60 beds from 3 *M.*

At Stuttgart-Berg (p. 180). *Park-Hotel Silber*, Villa-Str. 21 (beyond Pl. H 1), in a quiet situation, 75 R. (12 with baths) at 3-6, B. 1½, P. 8-10 *M.*

At Stuttgart-Cannstatt, see p. 181.

STUTTGART
1: 12.000
0 50 100 200 300 400
Meter.
Strassenbahn
Haupt-Bahnhof
Bahnhof
Schloss
Neues Schloss
Altes Schloss
Residenz
Theater Platz
Landes-Theater
Königs-Bau
Haupt-Post
Technische Hoch-Schule
Landtag
Polizei-amt
Justiz-Geb.
Landes-Bibliothek
Museum d. bild. Künste
Akad. d. bild. Künste
Rathaus
Stiftskirche
Leonhards-Kirche
Stuttgart
Stadtmitte
Charlotten-Platz
Markt-halle
Markt Pl.
Hauptstätter Str.
Königstr.
Schloss-Platz
Schloss-Garten
Schloss-Str.
Hirsch-Platz
Hirsch-Garten
Hirsch-Str.
Kriegs-Berg
Güter-Bahnhof
Post-Dörfle
Feuerbacher Heide
Feuerbacher Thal
Feuerbacher Weg
Feuerbacher Str.
Tunnel
Eisenbahn-Tunnel
Bahnhof
Central-Friedhof
Erlöser-K.
Rappen-Str.
Ludwigsb.
Esslingen
Rosenstein
Reform. Gemeinde Turnhalle
Pferde-bahnhof
Medere
Kgl. Wilhelma
Thiergarten
Nicolaus-Str.
Neckar-Thor
Friedens-Kirche
Pal. Fürst Karl v. Urach
Bürger-halle
Orangerie
Pal. Wilh. v. Urach
Kathar.-Stift
Münze
Kleines Haus
Grosses Haus
Ehrhard-Bau
Königs-Bau
Post-Direktion
Handels-kammer
Handels-hof
Gewerbe-halle
Gewerbe-Sch.
Real-Gymn.
Gymnas.
Friedrichs-Bau
Landes-Gewerbe-Mus.
Kunst-Ausst.
Kunst-gebäude
Landes-spar-kasse
Post-scheck-Amt
Finanz-Amt
Münz-Amt
Dienstheim
Landes-Amt
Schwimm-bad
Liederhalle
Katharinen-Hosp.
Katharinen-Sch.
Linden-Mus.
Hegel-Pl.
Hölderlin-Pl.
Hölderlin-Str.
Cedächtniss-K.
Russ. Kapelle
Panorama-Str.
Jäger-Str.
Lessing-Str.
Schiller-Str.
Uhland-höhe
Wilhelm-Spital
Rosenberg-Sch.
Gew.-Sch.
Fidelis-K.
Chem. Lab.
Rosenberg-K.
Rosenberg-Str.
Hasen-Berg-Str.
Reit-halle
Hoppenlau
Hoppenlau-Str.
Hoppenlau-Friedh.
Djakon. Anst.
Djakon. Pl.
Charlotten-hülfe
Falkert-Schule
Falkert-Str.
Lindenspürstr.
Burger-Schule
Zions-K.
Realsch.
Gymnas.
Stadt. Kanzleien
Stadt. Gewerbe-Sch.
Landjäger-Kom.
Moltke-Kas.
Moltke-Str.
Olga-Heil-Anstalt
Frauen-Klinik
Olga-Stift
Bismarck-Str.
Bismarck-Pl.
Elisabethen-K.
Elisabethen-Strasse
Johannes-Sch.
Johannes-K.
Johannes-Weg
Pauluss-K.
Pauluss-Bismarck-Str.
Infanterie-Kaserne
Cz. Infanterie-Kaserne
Ludwigs-burger Str.
Wilhelms-bau
Johannesbad
Elektrizitäts-Werk
Schauspiel-haus
Theater-Turmhaus
Post u. Telegr.
Method.-K.
Apostel-K.
Gutenberg-Str.
Rotebühl-Str.
Rotebühl-Platz
Rotebühl-Garten
Lehens-vers.-Bank
Landes-Versich.-Anst.
Marien-K.
Marien-Platz
Marien-Str.
Silberburg
Karls-Gymn.
Villa Siegle
Gärtner-Br.
Brauerei Dinkelacker
Karls-Höhe
Reinsburg
Reinsburg-Str.
Wildpark-Str.
Augusten-Str.
Augusten-Platz
Schickhardt-Schule
Beer-Strasse
Armin-Str.
Römer-Sch.
Karlsvorst
(Heslach)
Karlsvorstadt (Schützenhaus u. Kaltental)
Zahnradbahn n. Degerloch
Degerloch
Schillerhöhe
Schillers Eiche
Kurhaus
Freilichttheater
Bopser
Bopser-Brunnen
Bopser-Str.
Bopser-Wald
Silberrad-Str.
Werndlerstr.
Im Kühle
Staatsministl.
Stiftsgarten
Stiftsgarten-Str.
Schlossgarten-Str.
Schlossgarten-Weg
Schlossgarten-Terrasse
Schlossgarten-Allee
Schlossgarten-Pavillon
Schlossgarten-Restaurant
Schlossgarten-Theater
Schlossgarten-Brücke
Schlossgarten-Teich
Schlossgarten-Wasserfall
Schlossgarten-Grotte
Schlossgarten-Statue
Schlossgarten-Denkmal
Schlossgarten-Gedenkstein
Schlossgarten-Gedenktafel
Schlossgarten-Gedenkhalle
Schlossgarten-Gedenkkapelle
Schlossgarten-Gedenkkirche
Schlossgarten-Gedenkschule
Schlossgarten-Gedenkbibliothek
Schlossgarten-Gedenkmuseum
Schlossgarten-Gedenkgalerie
Schlossgarten-Gedenkarchiv
Schlossgarten-Gedenkbibliothek
Schlossgarten-Gedenkmuseum
Schlossgarten-Gedenkgalerie
Schlossgarten-Gedenkarchiv

Hospices (see p. xx). *Viktoria* (Pl. g; E 3), Friedrich-Str. 28, 100 R. (12 with baths) from 4, B. 1½ *M.*, good; *Herzog Christoph* (Pl. m; E 5), Christoph-Str. 11, 70 beds at 3-4½ *M.*; *Katholisches Vereinshaus St. Vinzenz* (Pl. n; E 3), Friedrich-Str. 15, 55 beds at 3-5½ *M.*

Pensions. *Bunzel*, Ulrich-Str. 11 (Pl. G 4); *Fischer*, Urban-Str. 29 (Pl. G 3); *Maassen*, Alexander-Str. 81 (Pl. F 6), P. 5½-6½ *M.*; *Stuttgarter Frauen-Klub* (for ladies only), Alleen-Str. 25 (Pl. E 3, 2). — On the Hasenberg: *Buchenhof* (p. 179), 20 beds from 3½ *M.*

Restaurants. At the *Kunst-Gebäude* (p. 169); *Gaststätten Greiner*, in the Hindenburg-Bau (p. 168); *Rathaus-Keller*, in the Rathaus (p. 171), good: *Gilltitzer* (wine), corner of Kanzlei-Str. and Rote-Strasse (Pl. E 4); *Königshof*, König-Str. 18 (Pl. F 3); *Merkur*, König-Str. 10 (Pl. G 3), with a café on the 1st floor; at the *Landes-Theater* (p. 170); *Zur Alten Post*, opposite the Stifts-Kirche (Pl. E 4); *Elsässer Taverne*, Esslinger Str. 31½ (Pl. F 4, 5); *Schwalb*, Charlotten-Platz 3 (Pl. F 4); *Gaststuben am Charlottenplatz*, in the Haus des Deutschtums (Pl. F 4; p. 172); *Koppenhöfer*, Kronprinz-Str. 28 (Pl. D E 4); *Charlottenhof*, Charlotten-Str. 22 (Pl. F G 4, 5). — *Station Tower* (p. 168): restaurant in summer on the top, wine-restaurant on the 8th floor, wine-room on the 6th, tea-room on the 5th, café on the 4th. — *Haberstroh* (vegetarian), Lange Str. 5 (Pl. D E 4); *Silberner Hecht* (temperance), Büchsen-Str. 55 (Pl. D 3).

Wine Rooms. *Am Silberbuckel*, Tübinger Strasse, corner of Silberburg-Strasse (Pl. D 6); *Zur Schule*, Schul-Str. 11 (Pl. E 4); *Stierle*, Alter Post-Platz (Pl. D 4, 5); *Klug*, Rotebühl-Str. 1c (Pl. D 5; 1st floor); *Zur Oberen Stube*, Esslinger Str. 10, corner of Wagner-Strasse (Pl. F 5); *Schiebel*, Esslinger Str. 42 (Pl. F 5, 4); *Bay*, Hirsch-Str. 36 (Pl. E 5, 4); *Binder*, Feuersee-Platz 1 (Pl. C 5), and many others, some attached to bakers' shops.

Beer Halls. *Michaud*, Linden-Str. 5 (Pl. D E 3, 4; Pilsen beer); *Königshof*, König-Str. 18 (Pl. E F 3, 4); *Augustinerbräu*, Geiss-Str. 12 (Pl. E 5); *Schellmann*, Eberhard-Str. 47 (Pl. E 5); *Dinkelacker* (Pl. D 6), Tübinger Str. 46; *Assenheimer*, Rote-Str. 12 (Pl. D 4); *Schwäbische Bierhalle*, Kanzlei-Str. 6, corner of Friedrich-Strasse (Pl. E 4; also bedrooms); *Wilhelms-Bau* (Pl. D 5; p. 178), entrance in Marien-Strasse; *Thomasbräu*, Alter Post-Platz (Pl. D 4, 5); *Münchener Löwenbräu*, Friedrich-Str. 33 (Pl. E 3; Munich beer); *Graf-Eberhard-Bau*, Eberhard-Str. 10 (Pl. E 5).

Cafés (most of them also restaurants). *Greiner*, in the Hindenburg-Bau (p. 168); *Schwörer*, in the Mittnacht-Bau (8th and 9th floors; view), at the corner of König-Str. and Büchsen-Strasse (Pl. E 4); *Königs-Bau* (Pl. E 3; p. 169); *Königin-Olga-Bau* (p. 169), with confectionery and a ladies' room; *Schlossgarten*, at the Schlossgarten Hotel (Pl. k, F 3; p. 164); *Friedrichs-Bau* (Pl. E 3; Wiener Café), Friedrich-Str. 32 (Pl. E 3; 1st floor); *Eberhard-Bau* (see above; 1st floor); *Residenz*, Friedrich-Str. 6z (1st floor); *Wilhelms-Bau* (see above); *Orangerie* (Pl. G 2, 3; closed in winter), in the Schloss-Garten; *Marstall*, König-Str. 1 (Pl. F 3); *Fürstenhof*, Marien-Str. 7 (Pl. D 5); *Lehrenkrauss*, Friedrichs-Platz (Pl. E 2); *Talmon-Gros*, Eberhard-Str. 18 (Pl. E 5); *Reinsburg*, Paulinen-Str. 38 (Pl. D 5, 6); *Kaiserbau*, Marien-Platz 14 (Pl. C 7). — Confectioners at most of the above-mentioned cafés; also *Scheible*, in the Königs-Bau (Pl. E 3). — *Regina Tea Rooms*, König-Str. 35, corner of Neue Brücke (Pl. E 4).

Beer Gardens. In the town: *Stadt-Garten* (see p. 176); *Park-Restaurant Silberburg* (p. 178); *Liederhalle* (p. 177; open to the public except on Tues. evening; concerts); *Frank* (Pl. q; E 3), in the hotel of that name (p. 164); *Dinkelacker* (see above). — On the heights around the town (often with cafés). To the E.: *Frauenkopf*, Gänsheide-Str. 125 (Pl. H, 4 5), on the Frauenkopf (comp. the map, p. 180), commanding a view towards N. and E. To the S.: *Schiller-Eiche*, on the Schiller-Höhe (p. 179); also the restaurants at Degerloch (p. 181). To the W.: *Buchenhof*, *Waldhaus*, *Jägerhaus*, all on the Hasenberg (p. 179); *Tiergarten Doggenburg* (p. 178).

Cabs. Large Motor Cabs. Within the cab-radius 1½ *M* for 1-2 persons up to 1000 m. (700 m. by night, 9 p.m.-6 a.m.) or 3-5 persons up to 700 m. (500 m. by night); 10 pf. extra for each additional 200 or 140 m. (140 or 100 m. by night). — Small Motor Cabs 80 pf. for 1-2 persons up to 500 m. or for 3 persons up to 400 m., 10 pf. extra for each additional 250 or 200 m.; by night 80 pf. for 1-2 persons up to 400 m. or for 3 persons up to 300 m., 10 pf. more for each additional 200 or 150 m.

Tramways (fare 15-30 pf.). Lines 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 18, 21, 25, 26 pass Schloss-Platz, lines 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 21 pass the Main Railway Station. — **1.** From *Cannstatt Station* (p. 179) viâ Neckar-Str., König-Str., and the Schützenhaus (beyond Pl. A B 7) to *Vaihingen* (p. 188). — **2.** From the *Bismarck-Eiche* (p. 179) viâ the West-Bahnhof (beyond Pl. A 6), Rotebühl-Str., and Neckar-Str. to *Ostheim* and *Gablenberg* (beyond Pl. H 8). — **3** (Rundbahn). From *Marien-Platz* (Pl. C 7) viâ Filder-Strasse (Pl. D 7; Zahnrad-Bahnhof), Olga-Str., Schloss-Platz, Haupt-Bahnhof, and Schloss-Str. to *Marien-Platz*. — **4.** From *Dillmann-Strasse* (Pl. A B 2) viâ Hölderlin-Platz, Wilhelms-Bau (Pl. D 5), and Ostend-Platz to *Untertürkheim* (beyond Pl. H, 1; p. 192). — **5.** From *Degerloch* (Pl. F, 7; p. 181) viâ Bopser (Pl. F 6, 7), Schloss-Platz, and the Haupt-Bahnhof to *Zuffenhausen Station* (beyond Pl. F 1; p. 152). — **6** (Westring). From *Schreiber-Strasse* (beyond Pl. B 7) viâ Schickard-Strasse (Pl. B 7), Rosenberg-Strasse (Pl. A 4-C 3), the Haupt-Bahnhof, and Tübinger Str. to *Schreiber-Strasse*. — **7.** From *Bopser* (Pl. F 6, 7) viâ Wilhelms-Platz and the Liederhalle (Pl. C 3) to *Doggenburg* (Pl. A 2). — **10.** From the *Geroks-Ruhe* (beyond Pl. H 5) viâ Schloss-Platz to the Kunstgewerbe-Schule at *Weissenhof* (p. 177; beyond Pl. D 1).

Suburban Lines. **13.** From *Cannstatt Station* to *Feuerbach* (p. 152). **16.** From *Feuerbach* viâ Schloss-Platz, Hohenheimer Str., and the Neue Weinsteige to *Degerloch* (p. 181). — **18.** From *Botnang* (beyond Pl. A 4) viâ Schloss-Platz and Alexander-Strasse (Pl. G H 5, 4) to *Gablenberg* (beyond Pl. H 3, 4). — **19.** From *Untertürkheim* (p. 192) viâ Hedelfingen to *Ober-Esslingen* (p. 194). — **21.** From *Cannstatt Station* viâ Schloss-Platz to *Leipziger Platz* (beyond Pl. A 6). — **25.** From *Schloss-Platz* (Pl. E F 3, 4) viâ *Gaisburg* to *Untertürkheim* (p. 192). — **26.** From *Schloss-Platz* (Pl. E F 3, 4) viâ Hedelfingen, Obertürkheim (p. 192), and Esslingen (p. 192) to *Ober-Esslingen* (p. 194).

Motorbuses from Schreiber-Strasse (beyond Pl. B 7) to the *Wald-Friedhof* (10 min.; p. 178); to *Cannstatt*, see p. 180; to the *Solitude*, see p. 181.

Circular Drives. Motor-cars belonging to the 'Kraftverkehr-Württemberg A.-G.' leave Schloss-Platz (Pl. E F 3, 4) daily at 9 and 11; fare 3 *M*. — Trips into the environs at 2.30 p.m.; fares 2½-12 *M*.

Baths. *Stuttgarter Schwimm-Bad* (Pl. C D 3), with two large swimming-basins and baths of every kind; *Johannes-Bad* (Pl. C D 5). — *Berg Mineral Baths* and *Leuze's Mineral Baths*, see p. 180. — *River Baths* in the Neckar at Berg (p. 180), Cannstatt (p. 181), and Untertürkheim (p. 192).

Post Office (Pl. E 3), sole entrance at Fürsten-Str. 2. — **Telegraph Office** in the Königs-Bau (Pl. E 3; entrance in Fürsten-Str.).

Travel Agencies. *Württembergisches Reise- und Verkehrsbureau* (Rominger), at König-Str. 15 (Pl. E 4) and at the Main Station (East Hall). — The *Verkehrsverband Württemberg und Hohenzollern*, at the Main Station (open on week days 8-7, Sun. 10-12), sells tickets for the circular drives (see above). — *Hamburg-America Line*, Schloss-Str. 6 (Pl. E 3); *H. Gaube* (Holland-America Line), König-Str. 6-8 (Pl. E 3, 4).

Theatres. *Landes-Theater* (p. 170; Grosses Haus for operas and dramas, Kleines Haus for operettas and comedies), closed from the middle of July to the end of August; box-office open 10.30-1.30, Sun. 11-1.30; advance booking (not Sun.) at the box-office and at H. Wildt's bookshop, König-Str. 38 (Pl. E 4). — *Stuttgarter Schauspielhaus* (Pl. D 5); *Wilhelma-*

Theater (p. 180), for operettas; *Freilicht-Theater im Bopserwald* (p. 179). — *Pavillon Excelsior* (cabaret), Schloss-Str. 40a (Pl. v; D 3); *Friedrichsbau-Theater* (Pl. E 3), Friedrich-Str. 3, for variety performances; *Stadtgarten-Theater* (p. 176; cabaret).

Concerts. *Stadt-Garten* (p. 176), military band daily in summer and on Wed. and Sun. in winter (adm. 50, Thurs. 20 pf.; when no concert adm. 20 pf., free on Sun. morning); *Liederhalle-Garten* (p. 177); *Kurbrunnen-Haus* (p. 170) at 6 a.m. in summer; *Wilhelma-Theater-Garten* (p. 180); *Berg Mineral Baths* (p. 180), on summer afternoons; *Leuze's Mineral Baths* (p. 180), at 7 a.m. in summer; *Kursaal* at Cannstatt (p. 181).

Consulates. *British*, König-Str. 23 (Pl. E 5, 4); *American*, König-Str. 19a. — **English Church,** see p. 171.

Times of Admission.

Altes Schloss (p. 170). The courtyard is open free all day. The palace chapel is open on Sun., Tues., and Fri. 11-12, 50 pf., at other times 2 *M*.

Antiquities, Collection of. Prehistoric and early-historic department (p. 173) open on Tues. and Fri. 10-12 & 2-4; 30 pf. — Art and social history department, see below (Schloss Museum).

Art Exhibitions. Kunsthaus Schaller, Marien-Str. 14 (Pl. D 5), week-days 8-1 & 1.30-6.30; 50 pf. — *State Exhibition Building* (p. 176), week-days 10-1 & 2-6, Sun. 11-1. — The *Wurtemberg Art Union* holds exhibitions in the Kunst-Gebäude (p. 169) on Sun. and holidays 11-1 or 4, week-days 10-5; 1 *M*.

Art Museum (p. 173), Sun. 11-4, week-days 10-12 & 2-4 (from Nov. 15th till Feb. 1st: Sun. 11-3, week-days 10-12 & 1.30-3.30); Sat. free, Sun. and Wed 30, other days 60 pf. — Cabinet of Engravings. The students' room is open free on Tues. and Fri. 3-5, Wed. and Sat. 10-12 & 2-5; the exhibition-room is open on Wed., Sat., and Sun. at the same hours as the Museum of Art.

Deutsches Ausland-Institut (p. 172), Mon.-Fri. 10-12 & 4-6, Sat. 10-12. The reading-room is open 9-12.30 & 3-6, Sun. 10-12.30; free to holders of reader's tickets. The collections may be inspected on application.

Industrial Museum (p. 176), Sun. 11-1, week-days 10-12.30 & 2.30-5 (4 in winter); free.

Library, State (p. 173). Visitors admitted on week-days 11-12; the reading-room (adm. 20 pf.) is open 9-1 & 2-7 or 8; closed on Saturday.

Library, War (in Schloss Rosenstein, p. 180), week-days 9-1 & 2-6; free.

Linden Museum (p. 177), Sun. 11-12.30 & 2-4, week-days (except Thurs.) 10-12 & 2-4; free on Wed., on other days 20 pf.

Natural History Museum (p. 172), Sun. 11-4, Mon., Wed., Thurs., and Fri. 10-12 & 2-4; Thurs. free, other days 60 pf.

Observatory on the Uhlands-Höhe (p. 176), week-days (except Mon. and Tues.) 8-10; 50 pf.

Picture Gallery, Municipal (p. 180), Sun. 10-12.30 & 2.30-5, week-days 11-12.30 & 3-7; 50 pf.

Planetarium (p. 168), daily at 6 and 8 p.m., on Sat. and Sun. at 4 also; 1 *M*.

Rathaus (p. 171), daily 11-12; 30 pf., on Sun. 50 pf.

Schloss Museum (p. 169). The Neues Schloss, with the Collection of Antiquities (see above) is open on Sun. 11-4, Mon., Wed., Thurs., and Sat. 10-12 & 2-5. In winter the sections I & II are open on Sun. 11-4, on week-days visitors are shown round at 10.30, 11.15, 2.30, and 3.15; section III is open on Sun. 11-1, Wed. and Sat. 2-4. Adm. 1 *M* (during unofficial hours 2 *M*). — The garden near the Neues Schloss is open free all day.

Wilhelma (p. 180), daily 9-12 & 2-6; park and conservatories 50 pf., Festsaal and Moorish Belvedere 50 pf.

Chief Attractions (two days). 1st Day: morning. Ascend the platform on the Station Tower (p. 168), *Schloss-Platz* (p. 168), *Stifts-Kirche* (p. 171), *Schloss Museum* (p. 169; closed on Tues. and Fri.), *Natural History Museum* (p. 172; closed on Tues. and Sat.) or *Linden Museum* (p. 177;

closed on Thurs.); afternoon, *Schloss-Garten* and *Anlagen* (p. 170), *Rosenstein* (p. 180), *Wilhelma* (p. 180). — 2nd Day: morning, *Industrial Museum* (p. 173), *Museum of Art* (p. 173); afternoon, railway from the Haupt-Bahnhof to the West-Bahnhof; *Hasenberg* (p. 179); hence, if time permits, to the *Solitude* (p. 182). — Excursions to *Schloss Hohenheim* (p. 181), *Esslingen* (p. 192), *Ludwigsburg* (p. 150), and *Marbach* (p. 150).

Stuttgart (820 ft. at the main railway station) is the capital of the free state (formerly kingdom) of Wurtemberg and the centre of its artistic and economic life. Including the incorporated suburbs the population (91,600 in 1871) now numbers 338,000 (mostly Protestants). Stuttgart itself, with its older suburbs, is beautifully situated in a valley-basin, watered by the *Nesenbach* and open on the N.E. only, in the direction of the *Neckar* ($1^3/_4$ M. distant). It is the centre of the S. German book-trade (Cotta's, see p. 178). Jewelry, clocks, watches, and gold and silver ware (all manufactured in S.W. Germany) are exhibited twice yearly at the 'Jugosi' fairs (Ju-go-si = 'Juwelen, Gold, Silber'). Stuttgart's industries, which comprise the manufacture of furniture, pianos, textiles, chemicals, and machinery (Bosch magnetos, sparking plugs, and electric lighting appliances), are chiefly carried on in the suburbs of Cannstatt and Untertürkheim (Daimler motors) and in the neighbouring towns of Feuerbach (p. 152) and Zuffenhausen (p. 152).

The name of Stuttgart first occurs in a document of 1229; from 1311 it was the favourite residence of the Counts of Wurtemberg; and it became the capital of the country under Count Eberhard im Bart (1459-96), who was created Duke of Wurtemberg in 1495. Its development was rapid under Duke Christoph (1550-68), who introduced the Reformation, but it suffered severely from the Thirty Years' War, the invasions of Louis XIV., and the removal of the ducal residence to Ludwigsburg (p. 151). Its present importance dates only from the 19th century.

The **Main Railway Station** (*Haupt-Bahnhof;* Pl. F 2), with an imposing façade of shelly limestone, was built in 1914-27 by P. Bonatz and F. E. Scholer. The conspicuous *Station Tower*, at the end of König-Str., rises to a height of 190 ft., and commands an especially fine view (restaurants, see p. 165; open 8.30 a.m.-9 p.m.; lift 20 pf.). — On the E. side of the station stretches the Schloss-Garten (see p. 170). Opposite the station, to the S., is the *Hindenburg-Bau*, completed in 1928 and containing a café, a restaurant (see p. 165), and a *Planetarium* (adm., see p. 167; comp. p. 456). Behind it rises the **Ober-Postdirektion** (Pl. E F 3), an eleven-storied modern building (1927) housing also the parcel post office (Paket-Postamt).

From the main station the busy König-Strasse (Pl. E F 4, 3) leads straight to Schloss-Platz, past the old royal stables, now called the *Schlossgarten-Bau*, and the Rom. Cath. *Eberhards-Kirche* (Pl. F 3), which was transferred hither in 1808 from the Solitude (p. 182) and subsequently altered. *Schloss-Platz (Pl. E F 3, 4), where a band plays nearly every day from 12 to 12.45, is adorned with flower-beds and enclosed by stately buildings. Its N.W. side is

Stuttgart's busiest traffic-centre and (with the possible exception of the station-yard) the chief point of intersection of the tramways (p. 166). In the centre of the square rises a *Jubilee Column*, 98 ft. high, erected in 1841 in honour of the twenty-five years' reign of King Wilhelm I., and crowned with a bronze figure of Concord, 13 ft. high. To the N.W. of the column stands a bronze statue of *Duke Christoph* (p. 168), by Paul Müller (1889). At the S.W. corner of the square is a marble bust of the sculptor *J. H. Dannecker* (1758-1841; Pl. D.), by Curfess (1888).

On the W. side of Schloss-Platz stands the *Königs-Bau* (Pl. E 3), erected by Leins in a classical style in 1857-60 (café, see p. 165). Adjoining it on the S.W. is the *Handelshof* (Pl. E 4), the former palace of the crown prince, erected in 1846-49. — The *Königin-Olga-Bau*, on the N. side of the square, was erected in 1893-95 (café, see p. 165). Adjacent is the **Kunst-Gebäude** (Pl. F 3; adm., see p. 167), erected by T. Fischer in 1913 on the site of the Lusthaus (p. 170), which was pulled down in the middle of the 19th cent. and rebuilt as the Court Theatre (burned down in 1902). It contains an art-exhibition and festival hall and a restaurant; above the twelve-sided dome is a gilded stag by L. Habich.

The ***Neues Schloss** (*New Palace;* Pl. F 3, 4), a simple but dignified building in the baroque style, was erected under Duke Karl Eugen (1737-93) in 1746 and completed in 1807. The architects were L. Retti, De la Guêpière, and Thouret. It consists of a central block and two wings (all three of equal length and height) enclosing a square courtyard (open on the side facing Schloss-Platz). The central block is surmounted by a gilded crown.

The interior, opened in 1921 as the **Schloss Museum**, comprises reception rooms (Section I), fitted up in the rococo, classical, and Empire styles, the royal art-collections (Section II), and the art and social history department of the Collection of Antiquities. Adm., see p. 167. The entrance is in the central block.

Section I. The most noteworthy apartments are Rooms 1-3, with frescoes by J. A. von Gegenbaur (1843-54), chiefly from the history of Count Eberhard im Bart (p. 168); the *Katharinen-Zimmer* (5-7), so called after Queen Katharina of Westphalia, daughter of King Friedrich I. and wife of Jerome Bonaparte; the *Bacchus-Saal* (16), with a marble figure of Bacchus in the manner of Canova; the *Weisser Saal* (17), the largest room in the palace, with a ceiling-painting by Gegenbaur (1859-60); and the sumptuous *Grosser Marmor-Saal* (25), completed in 1771, with seven silver chandeliers in the rococo style.

Section II comprises collections of *Majolica* (Rooms 4-6) and *Porcelain* (Rooms 7-9, 13-15; from Ludwigsburg, Dresden, and Frankenthal); the **Royal Collection of Art* (Fürstliche Kunstkammer; Rooms 10-12), established at the end of the 16th cent.; the *Blauer Marmor-Saal* (16); and the *Familien-Galerie* (18, 19), with stucco ceilings by Isopi (1797) and portraits by Antoine Pesne (1683-1757).

The top floor of the palace accommodates the art and social history department of the *State Collection of Antiquities* (comp. p. 173). Adm.,

see p. 167 (Schloss Museum). Illustrated guide (1924) 25 pf. This collection comprises works of art ranging from the Romanesque period to the Renaissance and is particularly rich in mediæval wooden sculptures from Swabia. Note the graceful carved altar from Rieden, near Hall (c. 1460; Room 6); the portraits, views of palaces, and genealogical trees of the House of Wurtemberg (Room 8); the fine altar-piece from Tullau (c. 1480); and the works of Ulm artists (Room 15).

The ***Anlagen** are the ornamental grounds beginning on the N. side of the palace and stretching nearly to Cannstatt. The exhibition-building in the garden near the palace is by B. Pankok (1925). The grounds between Schlossgarten-Str. and Schiller-Str. form THEATER-PLATZ (Pl. F 3). The numerous sculptures round the pond are mostly copies from the antique; the fine group of nymphs, set up on the palace side in 1839, was modelled from a design of Dannecker's. The handsome *Landes-Theater* (Pl. F G 3; p. 166; restaurant, see p. 165), built in 1909-12 by Max Littmann, comprises the 'Grosses Haus', on the S., with 1400 seats, and the 'Kleines Haus', on the N., with 800 seats. Opposite the latter is a statue of *Schiller*, by Donndorf (1913). — The **Schloss-Garten** (Pl. F-H 3-1) was laid out in the English style in 1808 (as were also the grounds adjoining it on the N.). Besides lakes and numerous sculptures, it possesses fine clumps of trees, some of which were transplanted in the 18th cent. from the Solitude (p. 182) and from Hohenheim (p. 181). In the round flower-bed of the main avenue is a marble group of Count Eberhard and the shepherd (from Kerner's poem; Pl. F G 2), by Paul Müller (1881). The neighbouring *Orangery* (Pl. G 2, 3) comprises a café (p. 165) and a covered walk belonging to the *Kurbrunnenhaus* (Pl. *Br.-H.*), where imported mineral waters may be obtained. Farther N.E. are the remains of the *Lusthaus*, built by Beer in 1580-93, almost entirely pulled down in 1846 (comp. p. 169), and re-erected here in 1904. The marble bust of *Franz Liszt* (Pl. G 2) is by Fremd (1903). On the W. side of the garden, just off Ludwigsburger Str., is the monument to *King Karl and Queen Olga* (Pl. G 2; comp. p. 171), by Curfess and Halmhuber (1895). At the end of the avenue is the Abduction of Hylas (Pl. G 1), by Hofer (1850). To Cannstatt, see p. 180.

The **Altes Schloss** (*Old Palace;* Pl. E F 4), erected by Alberlin Tretsch under Duke Christoph in 1553-78, forms an irregular quadrangle, with round towers at three corners. The Dürnitz, a large hall on the ground-floor of the E. wing, dates from the 14th cent.; the broad winding staircase (1558), on the N. side, enabled horsemen to ride up to the top story. The *Courtyard (adm., see p. 167), surrounded on three sides by triple arcades, contains a bronze equestrian statue of *Count Eberhard im Bart* (p. 168), by Hofer (1859). The *Chapel* (adm., see p. 167; entrance in the S.W. corner of the court), erected by Tretsch in 1562, with Gothic alterations of 1865, was the first to be expressly designed

for Protestant services; the altar and pulpit are in the middle of the long wall (on the side facing the Alter Schloss-Platz). In the vault repose the remains of King Karl (1823-91) and Queen Olga (1822-92) and of Duke Eugen (d. 1877) and his wife Wera (d. 1912); the marble sarcophagi of the first three are by A. Donndorf (1902).

To the E. of the Old Palace, in Karls-Platz (Pl. F 4), is the monument of *Kaiser Wilhelm I.*, by Ruemann (1898), with an equestrian statue in gilded bronze. — On the S. side of the palace is a bust of the poet *Karl Gerok* (Pl. G.; 1815-90), by Donndorf (1898). — To the W., in the quiet Alter Schloss-Platz, rises a bronze statue of *Schiller*, by Thorwaldsen (1839). The N.E. side of the square is bounded by the *Alte Kanzlei*, an old chancery of the 16th cent., with an elegant corner-tower (1599) and two Renaissance portals, the N.W. side by the *Prinzen-Bau* (Pl. E 4; noteworthy façade), begun by Schickhardt in 1607.

The Protestant ***Stifts-Kirche** (Pl. E 4), with its two towers, originated as a basilica with nave and aisles in the 12th century. The early-Gothic choir was added in 1327-47. The nave was rebuilt in the late-Gothic style in 1436-52 by Albrecht Georg (Alberlin Jörg). The main (W.) tower was begun in 1490, the more slender S. tower was raised in 1488 and 1578. Reliefs on the S. portal (1494) of Christ bearing the Cross and the Apostles.

Interior, bell at the S. portal; verger, Stift-Str. 7; gratuity). Stained glass of 1818-51, from drawings by Neher. By the left wall of the choir, eleven stone figures of Counts of Wurtemberg, dating from 1574. On the right of the choir, beneath the tower, is the early-Gothic monument of Count Ulrich (d. 1265) and his wife.

On the right of Stift-Strasse (Pl. E 4), which leads from the church to König-Strasse (p. 168), is the old *Rapp House*, with a memorial tablet to Goethe and Schiller.

Kirch-Str. leads S. from the Stifts-Kirche to the Markt-Platz (Pl. E 4), the centre of old Stuttgart, with old-fashioned houses (No. 4 a pretty half-timbered house) and the **Rathaus**, completed in a modernized Gothic style in 1905 (adm., see p. 167; Rathaus-Keller, see p. 165; carillon at 11.30 a.m. and 6.30 and 9.30 p.m.). — A little to the S. is Geiss-Strasse (Pl. E 5), or 'Altstadt', built in 1900 et seq. in the manner of a mediæval Swabian town. The pretty *Hans in Luck Fountain* (from Grimm's fairy-tale), in this street, is by J. Zeitler (1909).

Markt-Str. leads S.E. from the Markt-Platz to St. Leonhards-Platz, with the late-Gothic church of *St. Leonard* (Pl. F 5), built by Albrecht Georg (see above) in 1470-74. The *Wächter-Brunnen*, close by, with the figure of a night-watchman, is by Fremd (1900). To the S. of the church is the *Gustav-Siegle-Haus* (Pl. F 5), built by T. Fischer in 1912, an institution for popular education (named after the founder), with a lecture-room. — To the E., in Olga-Str., is the *English Church* (St. Catherine's; Pl. F 5), built by Heinrich

Wagner in 1865 in the English Gothic style. — Wilhelms-Platz (Pl. E 5), to the S.W., contains an iron fountain of 1714. Hence Tor-Str. leads to Eberhard-Str., with the tower-like office of the *Stuttgarter Tagblatt* (Tagblatt-Turmhaus, Pl. E 5; fourteen stories).

From the St. Leonhard-Kirche Esslinger Str. leads N. to Charlotten-Platz. The **Haus des Deutschtums** (Pl. F 4), in this square, built in 1924-25 by the Alsatian P. Schmitthenner, accommodates the *Deutsches Ausland-Institut*, founded in 1917 for the promotion of German interests abroad. It comprises a museum, a reading-room, a collection of maps, and an information bureau. Adm., see p. 167. Restaurant, see p. 165.

The broad Neckar-Strasse (Pl. F 4-H 1), flanked by several large buildings of the 19th cent., begins at Charlotten-Platz and runs to Berg and Cannstatt (p. 179). On the right is the *Wilhelms-Palast*, the former residence of Wilhelm II., the last King of Wurtemberg (p. 198). Opposite, at the corner of the Planie, are marble busts of *Bismarck* and *Moltke*, by Donndorf (1889).

No. 4, Neckar-Str., adjoining the Wilhelms-Palast, is the *State Archives* (Pl. F G 4), with a fine façade, erected by Barth in 1821. On the middle and upper floors and in the N. wing is the valuable ***Natural History Museum** (*Württembergische Naturalien-Sammlung;* adm., see p. 167).

On the Ground Floor is the *Geognostic Collection of Wurtemberg*, including many well-preserved Jurassic saurians (guide of 1919, 1 *M*). At the foot of the staircase, slabs with ichthyosauri; fossilized antlers of extinct deer and the complete skeletons of a giant deer (Megaceros Germaniæ) and of an elk (Alces machlis). — Main gallery: right of the entrance, plesiosauri, including the Plesiosaurus victor (from Holzmaden, p. 205); left of the entrance, a skull of an ichthyosaurus. Farther on, to the left, is the entrance to a small room containing many smaller ichthyosauri and Wurtemberg minerals. The desk-cases in the main gallery contain fossils from the Triassic and Jurassic periods of Swabia; on the right window-side are saurians from the Keuper stratum. From the diluvial stratum of Steinheim an der Murr (p. 160), skulls of the bison and aurochs (Bos primigenius) and the skeleton of a mammoth, 13 ft. high. In the elevated part of the gallery, tertiary fauna from Steinheim am Albuch (p. 222) and tusks of diluvial elephants; on the cases, remains of diluvial animals (wild horse, woolly rhinoceros, elk, and cave-lion); to the left, on case XXXI, a skeleton of a cave-bear; on the right wall, slabs with Jurassic pentacrinites and sea-lilies.

The First Floor contains the *Zoological Collection*. In the staircase, a group of corals. In the main hall to the right are mammals. In the room to the left are animals of low organization (fine corals and other marine zoophytes, insects). In the left wing are birds and conchylia (Elliot collection of Himalayan pheasants, birds of paradise). In the gallery facing the court, fishes, reptiles, amphibia, and insects.

Second Floor. The wing to the right contains the *Palæontological Collection*. Behind is the *Zoological Collection of Wurtemberg* (admirably arranged). The hall on the left is devoted to the *Mineralogical Collection*, an *Osteological Collection*, and the *Geological* and *Botanical Collections*.

The large building opposite, with three courtyards, is the so-called **Akademie** (Pl. F 4), built as barracks in 1740 and enlarged

and altered in 1775. Until 1794 it was the seat of the Karls-Schule founded by Duke Karl at the Solitude (p. 182), where Schiller studied medicine, and where he secretly wrote his 'Robbers' in 1777-78 (comp. p. 179). The two dining-halls, with ceiling-paintings by Guibal, Heideloff, and Hetsch, contains the former court library.

The **State Library** (*Landes-Bibliothek;* Pl. F G 4), Neckar-Str. 8, a Renaissance building by Landauer (1885), contains 706,000 vols., 5800 MSS., 8300 Bibles in more than a hundred languages, and 4600 incunabula (adm., see p. 167).

This building also accommodates the prehistoric and early-historic department of the **State Collection of Antiquities** (comp. p. 169; adm., see p. 167); its removal to the Neues Schloss is under consideration.

Ground Floor. Cabinet I (on the left of the entrance): Earlier and later stone age; in the desk-case, objects from lake-dwellings (stone and bronze ages). — Cabinet II (right): Weapons and ornaments of the bronze age; in the left wall-case, objects from tumuli on the Swabian Alb (bronze age); in the right wall-case, near the window, tumuli finds of the Hallstatt period. — Cabinet III (right): Ceramics of the Hallstatt period. In isolated cases are objects from the royal tombs at Hundersingen on the Danube (p. 227) and Belle-Remise (near Ludwigsburg: c. 700-500 B.C.), also from Kleinaspergle near Ludwigsburg (c. 400 B.C.). — Cabinets IV (right) and V (left) contain finds from Roman military and civil settlements. — Cabinet VI (left): Celtic period and the collection of the Duke of Urach. — Cabinet VII (left) and central gangway: Alemannian and Frankish tomb-finds. — Cabinets IX (left) and X (right): Development of the human skull: models and pictures illustrating the earliest modes of burial and settlement. The collection of classical antiquities is at present open on special application only.

In the Basement is the *Lapidarium*, a collection of Roman stone monuments from Wurtemberg. In the Garden Saloon are the *Mediæval and Modern Stone Monuments.*

Behind the library, in Urban-Strasse, are the extensive *Law Courts* (Justiz-Gebäude; Pl. G 4), built by Landauer in 1880, with a fine vestibule and jury court.

Farther down Neckar-Str., on the left, at the corner of Schlossgarten-Str., is the 'Grosses Haus' of the Landes-Theater (comp. p. 170); in front is the *Destiny Fountain*, by K. A. Donndorf (1914).

The **Museum of Art** (*Museum der Bildenden Künste;* Pl. G 3; adm., see p. 167), a building by Barth (1842), at Neckar-Str. 32, contains plaster casts, a picture-gallery, and a collection of engravings. In the courtyard is an equestrian statue of *King Wilhelm I.* (d. 1864), by Hofer (1884).

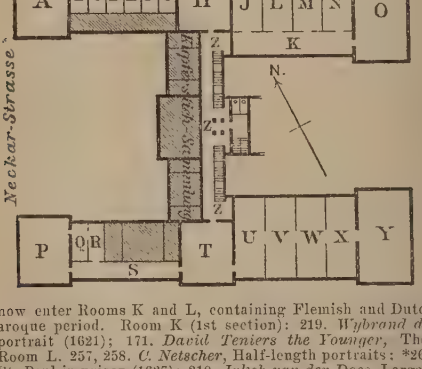
On the ground-floor are Casts. Room IX, in the right (S.) wing, contains *Dannecker's* *Bust of Schiller in marble (1810; hair mutilated by the artist in a fit of mental aberration).

The upper floor contains the ***Picture Gallery,** in which Swabian masters of the 15th cent. and of the beginning of the 19th are especially well represented.

We first visit the N. wing, containing the works by Old Masters. — Entrance-room H. Swabian altar-pieces of the 15th cent., mostly by Ulm masters: 13, 14. *Hans Multscher*, Panels from the Heiligkreuztal altar

(Journey of the Magi, Entombment); *69. *Bartholomäus Zeitblom*, Altar-piece from Heerberg, the master's chief work (with his self-portrait on the back). — Cabinet G. *94. *Prague School*, Mühlhausen altar-piece (1385); 95a. *Swabian School* (c. 1340), The Virgin on the throne of Solomon. — Cabinet E. 84. *Master of Sigmaringen* (c. 1500), The Virgin and Mary Magdalene; 24. *Martin Schaffner*, Anwyler epitaph (1514). — Cabinet D. 82. *Master of Messkirch*, St. Benedict fed by St. Romanus; 5. *Lucas Cranach the Elder*, Judith; 3. *Hans Baldung Grien*, Baron von Morsperg (1525). — Cabinet C. 1a, 2. *Christoph Amberger*, Portraits (1533). — Cabinet B. 839. *A. F. Oelenhainz*, Christian Schubart (p. 186). — Room A. *Jörg Ratgeb*, Herrenberg altar-piece (1519); 20-23. *Martin Schaffner*, Four wings of an altar-piece from the Church of the Teutonic Order at Ulm (1510-19).

Room J. Early Netherlandish works. 111. *Hans Memling*, Bathsheba in the bath; 80c. *Unknown Master* (Aelbert Bouts?), Ehningen altar-piece (c. 1480); 108c. *Jakob Cornelisz*, Winged altar-piece, with the Rest on the Flight into Egypt (c. 1530).



We now enter Rooms K and L, containing Flemish and Dutch works of the baroque period. Room K (1st section): 219. *Wybrand de Geest*, Family portrait (1621); 171. *David Teniers the Younger*, The alchemist. — Room L. 257, 258. *C. Netscher*, Half-length portraits; *265. *Rembrandt*, St. Paul in prison (1627); 210. *Jakob van der Does*, Large animal-piece; 208. *B. Cuyp*, Camp; 230. *M. d'Hondecoeter*, Poultry. — Room M. English, French, and Italian works of the 18th century: 415. *C. W. Hamilton* (?; 1670-1754, painter at Augsburg), George III. and his court on the terrace at Windsor; *Gainsborough*, 395. Queen Charlotte, wife of George III. (c. 1780), 396. Prince Octavius of England (son of George III.), who died at an early age; 410a. *Reynolds*, Dr. Thomas Leland, the historian (1722-85); *G. B. Tiepolo*, 586. Finding of Moses, 587 (above), Marriage of Barbarossa (sketch for the ceiling-painting in the Residenz at Würzburg, p. 258). — Room N. Italian painters of the Early and High Renaissance: 452. *Vittore Carpaccio*, Stoning of St. Stephen; 461. *Palma Vecchio*, The archangel Raphael with the young Tobias; 430. *Giovanni Bellini*, Pietà. — Room O. Italian painters of the baroque period.

We return to the entrance-room (H) and traverse the staircase-hall (Z), leaving on the right the entrance to the Engravings (p. 175), to the S. wing, which contains the MODERN PAINTINGS. — Entrance-room T. Swabian classicists: 837. *B. Neher*, Raising of the widow's son at Nain: 913.

E. von Wächter. Job and his friends; 875, 876. *G. Schick*. J. H. Dannecker, the sculptor (p. 177), and his first wife; 771. *P. F. Hetsch*. Cornelia, mother of the Gracchi; 872. *G. Schick*. Noah's sacrifice. — We turn to the left into Room U. 1012. *Moritz von Schwind*. The three hermits: *C. D. Friedrich*, Landscape in the Riesen-Gebirge (Giant Mts.); 890. *T. Schütz*. The harvester's midday prayer. — Room V. Landscapes by *K. Rottmann* and *Achenbach*; also *Anselm Feuerbach*, *738a. 'Nanna' (1861), *737. Iphigenia (1871); between these, 893. *K. Spitzweg*. Mountain landscape; 703. *A. Böcklin*, Villa by the sea (1877). — Room W. *Karl Schuch*, 888a. Still-life, 888b. Peonies; 806. *Wilhelm Leibl*, Head of a peasant; works by *Wilhelm Trübner*, including 909b. Laden troop-horse, 909a. Old woman; 759b. *Karl Haider*, Overcast sky at the Schlier-See; *Hans Thoma*, 907. Naiad, 906. Upper Rhenish landscape; 793a. *L. Knaus*, Hessian peasant-girl; 722. *Franz Defregger*, The wounded sportsman; *K. Spitzweg*, 895. Alchemist, 951. Patrol. — Room X. 763. *R. Haug*, The Prussians at the Battle of Leipzig; 939. *H. Zügel*, Autumn; 663a. *Claude Monet*, Spring (1887); *Pissarro*, The gardener; 891a. *M. Slevogt*, Drinking song from 'Don Juan' (the singer D'Andrade, 1902). — Room Y. Modern Works. 719d. *K. Caspar*, Swabian Madonna; 1054. *H. Altherr*, Orpheus and Mænads; 968. *A. Weisgerber*, Amazons resting; 773c. *F. Bodler*, Retreat of the Swiss after the Battle of Marignano. The corner-cabinet contains models by Dannecker (p. 177). — We return to entrance-room T and traverse the cabinets containing works by *J. B. Seele*, *A. Brackmann*, *K. Leybold*, *Lenbach* (Kaiser Wilhelm I.), and *Fritz von Uhde* (Journey to Bethlehem). — Corner-room P. 783a. *Count Leopold Kalckreuth*, Waldenburg; 910. *Fritz von Uhde*, Last Supper; 855. *O. Reiniger*, The Eisack near Bozen; 783. *Kalckreuth*, Gleaner; 848b. *H. Pleuer*, Railway station.

The extensive **Collection of Engravings** (*Kupferstich-Sammlung*: adm., see p. 167), also on the upper floor (p. 174), contains over 300,000 examples; *Dürer*, *Rembrandt*, and the Wurtembergers *J. G. Müller* (1747-1830) and *F. Müller* (1782-1816) are well represented; drawings by *G. B. Tiepolo* are also exhibited here.

To the N. of the museum stands a bronze statue of *Prince Hermann of Saxe-Weimar* (1825-1901), by K. A. Donndorf (1904). Opposite is the *Mint* (Münze; Pl. G 3). About 8 min.'s walk beyond the museum Neckar-Strasse expands into the *Neckar-Tor* (Pl. H 2), an open space embellished with a water-nymph by Dannecker. To the right, above, is the Romanesque *Friedens-Kirche* (Pl. H 2), built by Dollinger in 1893. Farther N.E., in Wera-Str., is the Rom. Cath. *Nikolaus-Kirche*, built by Pohlhammer in a modern-Gothic style (1896).

From the museum a path ascends to Urban-Platz (Pl. G 3), with a statue of *St. Urban*, the patron-saint of wine-growers, by Fremd (1904). In Urban-Strasse, to the S. of the museum, is the *Academy of Art* (Akademie der Bildenden Künste; Pl. G 3).

From Moser-Strasse (at No. 22 in which the poet Mörike died in 1875; comp. pp. 151, 177), to the S. of Urban-Platz, steps ascend to *Eugens-Platz* (Pl. G H 4; 995 ft.), which is adorned with the *Galatea Fountain*, by Rieth (1889), and affords a fine view of the town. Below is a bronze bust of *Duke Eugen of Wurtemberg* (p. 171), by Pelargus.

From Eugens-Platz we follow the Kanonenweg (views) to the N. for 12 min. and then ascend to the right, past the *Swabian*

Observatory (Sternwarte; adm., see p. 167), to the (10 min.) *Uhlands-Höhe* (Pl. H 3; 1158 ft.; fine view of the town).

From Schloss-Platz (p. 168) we proceed W. along Schloss-Strasse (Pl. E 3-B 4). The *Ufa-Palast*, a cinema on the right, occupies the site of the old railway station. We then cross the busy Friedrich-Strasse (Pl. E 3) and reach the intersection of Schloss-Str. and Kanzlei-Strasse.

The***State Industrial Museum** (*Landes-Gewerbe-Museum;* Pl. D E 3) was erected by Neckelmann in a baroque style in 1890-96. The main façade is in Kanzlei-Strasse. Adm., see p. 167.

Ground Floor. In the entrance-hall, *Industrial Art of the Near and Far East.* The two rooms adjoining on the right contain a highly interesting section devoted to *Errors of Taste*, a collection, formed for educational purposes, of inartistic and tasteless objects. — Returning to the entrance-hall, we proceed straight on into the ostentatious *König-Karl-Halle* (varying exhibitions), with a frieze by Ferdinand Keller and bronze groups by Hundrieser and Eberlein. — To the right and left of the König-Karl-Halle is a collection illustrating *Changes of Taste* during the period 1850-1910. — Around the König-Karl-Halle are the rooms of the *Technical Section.* — From the König-Karl-Halle we ascend the marble stairs.

First Floor. Further *Industrial Art Collections.* In the right gallery, musical instruments, clocks and watches. — From the right gallery we enter the N. side-rooms; immediately on the right, toys. Farther on, to the left, textiles (material in various stages of preparation, woven and printed stuffs, embroidery, lace, vestments, and peasant-costumes). In the corner-room, graphic collection (woodcuts, engravings, lithography, kinematography, placards) and book-printing. In the large hall on the W. side, ceramics (porcelain from Dresden, Ludwigsburg, Nymphenburg, Berlin, etc., also artistic glass). The next two rooms contain ironwork, locks, pewter, and bronzes. In the S. side-rooms, furniture and carvings. — In the left gallery are works in precious metals.

Opposite the museum is the *State Exhibition Building* (Pl. E 3; adm., see p. 167), with varying exhibitions. — A little to the S., at the corner of Kanzlei-Str. and Kronprinz-Str., is the *Landtags-Gebäude* (Pl. E 4; Hall of the Diet); the adjoining *Ministry of Labour*, at the corner of Calwer Str. and Linden Str., was built in 1907-9 and contains a large wall-painting (View of the Württemberg, p. 192), by H. Pleuer, in the council-room.

In the late-Gothic **Hospital-Kirche** (Pl. D 4; verger, Hospital-Str. 29, 1st floor), erected in 1471-93 as a Dominican convent-church, are a large Crucifixion group by Hans Seyffer (1501) and choir-stalls of 1493. The cloisters (entered from the police-station, Innere Büchsen-Str. 37) contain the tombstone of Reuchlin (d. 1522; p. 146). — The *Reformation Monument*, by J. Brüllmann (1917), in front of the S.E. side of the church, represents Christ between Luther and Brenz, the Swabian reformer (1499-1570).

The *Stadt-Garten* (Pl. D E 3; adm., see p. 167), entered from Schelling-Str., is a favourite pleasure-resort, with pretty grounds. On its W. side, in Kanzlei-Str., are the *Höhere Bauschule* (School

of Building), by Egle (1870), and the *Handels-Kammer* (Chamber of Commerce) by Abel.

The **Technical Academy** (*Technische Hochschule;* Pl. E 3; 2500 students), to the E. of the Stadt-Garten, was erected in the Italian Renaissance style by Egle in 1860-65, and enlarged in 1879, 1900, and 1924. On the upper story are ten allegorical statues; to the left and right of these are two representations of Art and Science, by T. Bechler. The small garden on the N. front contains busts of the æstheticist F. T. Vischer (p. 151), by Donndorf (1889), and of the naturalist Robert Mayer (p. 159), by Kopp (1889).

In Hegel-Platz (Pl. D 3) stands the *Gewerbe-Halle,* an exhibition-hall containing samples of exported products. On the N.E. side of the square is a monument, by L. Habich and P. Bonatz (1911), to H. von Burckhardt, a former director of the adjoining Katharinen-Hospital.

The **Linden Museum** (Pl. D 2, 3; adm., see p. 167), on the N.W. side of Hegel-Platz, erected in 1911 and named after its founder, Count Karl von Linden (d. 1910), contains one of the largest ethnographical collections in Germany. Central Africa and Oceania are especially well represented.

Ground Floor. In the glass-roofed court, figures of Buddha, the top of a Japanese processional carriage, etc. To the left of the entrance, *Asia:* Java (immediately to the left, a carved wall of a house; in glass-case 1, figures from a Javanese puppet-show, c. 1400), Malay Archipelago, Japan and China, India, Assam, Turkestan, and Siberia. *America* (Indian clothing; pottery and textiles from Peru). *Chinese Tibet.* — First Floor. *Oceania:* Melanesia (dancers' masks from New-Pommern, now New Britain; alarm drums; boat inlaid with mother-of-pearl), Australia, Polynesia (woven mats), and Micronesia. — Second Floor. *Africa:* Egypt, Abyssinia, *Arabia,* Morocco, Südân, E. and W. Africa, and Madagascar.

Near this, in Hoppenlau-Strasse, is the *Hoppenlau-Friedhof* (Pl. C D 3), with the graves of the poet C. F. D. Schubart (d. 1791; see pp. 183, 186), the sculptor J. H. Dannecker (d. 1841), and the authors Wilhelm Hauff (d. 1827; see p. 211) and Gustav Schwab (d. 1850). — In Linden-Strasse (Pl. D 3) is the former *Garrison Church,* a brick edifice in the Romanesque style by Dollinger (1875-1879). — In Büchsen-Str., at the corner of Militär-Str., is the *Liederhalle* (Pl. C D 3; 1875), the property of a choral society. The garden (restaurant and concerts, see pp. 165, 167) contains a bronze bust of Uhland (p. 197) and marble busts of Gustav Schwab (see above) and the composer Franz Schubert.

The *Central* or *Prag Friedhof,* to the N.W. of the city, beyond the *Postdörfle* (Pl. E F 1; cottages of postal employees, built by Morlok) and the *Erlöser-Kirche* (Pl. E 1; St. Saviour's; by T. Fischer, 1908), contains a Gothic burial-chapel by Beyer and a crematorium. E. Mörike (d. 1875; comp. p. 175) and Count Zeppelin (d. 1917; comp. p. 235) are buried in this cemetery. — About ¼ hr. higher up is **Weissenhof** (tram No. 10, see p. 166), an interesting colony of ultra-modern flat-roofed houses with wide windows, large verandahs, and roof-gardens. From the *School of Industrial Art* (Kunstgewerbe-Schule; 1913), near by, we enjoy a

view of Stuttgart and the Neckar valley. A path (views) leads hence over the Feuerbacher Heide (see below) and past the Bismarck Tower (see below) to the Doggenburg (see below), $^3/_4$ hr.

The view-tower on the **Kriegsberg** (Pl. D 1; 1160 ft.) may be reached from Schloss-Platz in $^3/_4$ hr. viâ Schloss-Str., See-Str., and Panorama-Str.; or we may take the tram (No. 10) to the beginning of the Obere Birkenwald-Str., whence we ascend to the left in a few min.; interesting ascent also from the Lenzhalde (Pl. B 1; tram No. 7) viâ Eduard-Pfeiffer-Strasse (Pl. C D 1; views).

The **Feuerbacher Heide** is reached from Schloss-Platz viâ Schloss-Str., Kanzlei-Str., and Herdweg (numerous villas); at the corner of the Herdweg and Relenberg-Strasse (Pl. B 1) is the pretty *Relenberg Fountain*, by Kiemlen (1904). Farther on, to the left, $^3/_4$ hr. from Schloss-Platz, is the *Restaurant Doggenburg* (Pl. A 2), with a small collection of wild animals; thence to the School of Industrial Art, see p. 177. We next take a path to the right, skirting the *Kräherwald* at first, and ascend to the (20 min.) conspicuous *Bismarck Tower*, on the highest point of the Heide (1340 ft.). We may return by the Feuerbacher Weg, Birkenwald-Strasse (where we may take the tram), and Panorama-Strasse (Pl. D E 1, 2).

Tübinger Strasse, beginning at the *Wilhelms-Bau* (Pl. D 5; restaurant, see p. 165), passes the Rom. Cath. *Marien-Kirche* (Pl. D 6), with two towers, built in the early-Gothic style by Egle (1872-75). The interior contains mural paintings of the Beuron school (1887; comp. p. 228). The adjacent *Paulinen-Brunnen* is by Donndorf (1898). — The *Markus-Kirche* (Pl. D 7), 12 min. S., was built by Dolmetsch in 1905-7; in the choir is a stone carving of the Crucifixion, by H. Lang. A little to the W. is the *Zahnrad-Bahnhof* (Pl. D 7) for the rack-and-pinion railway to Degerloch (p. 181). To the N. of this, at Cotta-Str. 13, is the bookselling business founded by J. G. Cotta in 1659. To the E. rises the Bopser (p. 179).

The *Silberburg* (Pl. C D 6) is a garden belonging to the Museums-Gesellschaft (restaurant, see p. 165). In the grounds below the garden, between Mörike-Str. and Silberburg-Str., is a marble bust of the poet *E. Mörike* (Pl. D 6; p. 177), by Rösch. Opposite, Silberburg-Str. 191, is a *Volks-Bibliothek* (Public Library), built in 1901. — By way of Mörike-Str. and Humboldt-Str. we may ascend in $^1/_4$ hr. to the *Karls-Höhe*, or *Reinsburg-Hügel* (1122 ft.; Pl. B C 6), a height covered with villas and gardens and commanding a fine view. The bronze bust here is of King Karl I. (d. 1891). To the Hasenberg, see p. 179. On the N. slope of the Karls-Höhe, in Reinsburg-Str., is the *Villa Siegle* (Pl. C 6), by Gnauth (1872). At the foot of the Hasenbergsteige (p. 179), 2 min. farther, is the *Gänsepeter-Brunnen* (Pl. B 6; 'Goosherd Fountain'), by T. Bausch (1901). — The *Wald-Friedhof*, a landscape cemetery laid out in 1914, and containing Stuttgart's war memorial (1924), lies at the S. end of the Karls-Vorstadt (beyond Pl. B 7; tram No. 6 to Schreiber-Str., thence motorbus, see p. 166).

Rotebühl-Strasse, also beginning at the Wilhelms-Bau (see above), passes the *Feuer-See*, on which stands the Prot. *Johannis-*

Kirche (Pl. C 5), built by Leins in a Gothic style in 1866-70. — To the W. are two more churches, the Rom. Cath. *Elisabeth-Kirche* (Pl. A 5), in the Romanesque style (1901), and the Prot. *Paulus-Kirche* (Pl. A 5), another Gothic structure (1898).

From the West-Bahnhof to the Hasenberg. We either take the railway to the West-Bahnhof (beyond Pl. A 6; 20 min. from the Haupt-Bahnhof; see p. 188) or tram No. 2 to the Bismarck-Eiche (see below). From the West-Bahnhof we follow Wildpark-Str. to the right. After 7 min. we either ascend the short-cut (steps) to the (8 min.) Jägerhaus or continue along the road to the (5 min.) *Bismarck-Eiche* (view-terrace), whence a footpath ascends to the left to (6 min.) the *Jägerhaus* (restaurant) on the **Hasenberg** (1496 ft.). The neighbouring tower (217 steps; adm. 20 pf.), 120 ft. high, commands a *View as far as the Wartberg near Heilbronn and the Katzenbuckel (p. 63); to the S. the chain of the Swabian Alb (comp. R. 20), with the Rechberg, Hohenstaufen, Hohenneuffen, Achalm, and Hohenzollern. To the S. of the tower is the *Waldhaus* (restaurant). To the Gaisciche and the Solitude, see p. 182.

From the Hasenberg we may return to Stuttgart by the *Hasenbergsteige*, which, after a few minutes, passes (right) a bust of *Wilhelm Hauff* (p. 177), by Rösch (1882), and (left) the sanatorium of *Buchenhof* (restaurant and view). Farther on, to the right, are the reservoirs of the city waterworks (Wasserleitung; Pl. A 7). Just beyond the Schwabstrassen-Tunnel, where stands a monument to the poet *J. G. Fischer* (1816-97; Pl. B 6), we may either cross the Karls-Höhe (p. 178) to the Silberburg (p. 178) or, passing the Gänsepeter-Brunnen (p. 178), return to the Wilhelms-Bau (p. 178) viâ Reinsburg-Str. and Marien-Strasse.

The **Bopser,** another height on the S. side of Stuttgart, also affords pleasant walks. We ascend by Olga-Str. and Etzel-Strasse (Pl. E F 6) to the *Bopser-Anlage* (1053 ft.). The gardens here contain a bust of *Friedrich List* (p. 195; 1905). A pretty view of Stuttgart is obtained from the (1/2 hr.) *Schiller-Höhe* (Pl. F 7; 1339 ft.; Restaurant Schiller-Eiche). The *Freilicht-Theater* (beyond Pl. G 7), 10 min. E., in the Bopser-Wald, is an open-air theatre (1913), on the spot where Schiller read his 'Robbers' to the Karls-Schule students (comp. p. 173). Hence we may either proceed E. to the *Frauenkopf* (1516 ft.) and return to Stuttgart viâ Gänsheide-Strasse (Pl. H 5) and Gerok-Strasse (Pl. H 4, 3; tram No. 10) or continue S.W. through the Bopser-Wald to (3/4 hr.) *Degerloch* (p. 181).

Environs of Stuttgart.

To Berg and Cannstatt. The Railway (2 1/2 M. in 8 min.) passes beneath the Rosenstein (p. 180) by a tunnel 400 yds. long, crosses the *Neckar*, and reaches the station of *Stuttgart-Cannstatt*, on the right bank. — The Tramway (No. 1, p. 166; 2 1/2 M. in 20 min.)

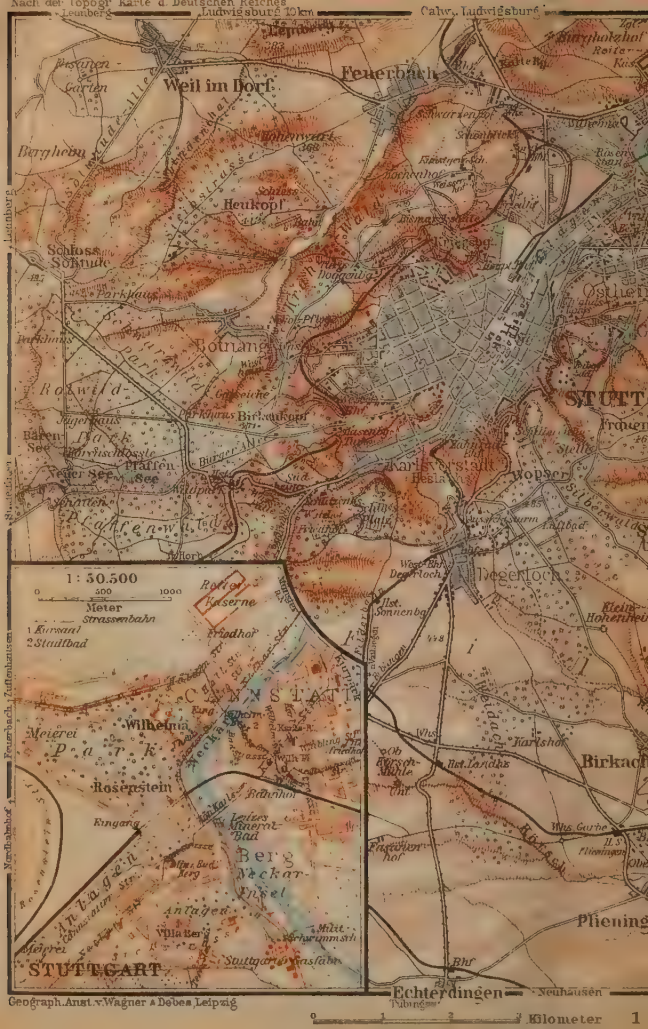
from Schloss-Platz runs viâ Neckar-Strasse (p. 172) and Stuttgart-Berg (see below). — The Motorbus (10 min.) starts from Paulinen-Strasse (Pl. D 5, 6). — Walkers to Cannstatt viâ the Anlagen take about 1 hr. From the main station we traverse the Schloss-Garten (p. 170) to (1/4 hr.) Retraite-Strasse (Pl. G H 1), and enter an avenue of plane-trees, at the beginning of which are two Horse Tamers, by Hofer (1848). After 25 min., we pass the entrance to the Rosenstein park (see below), cross the *König-Karls-Brücke* (1891-93; 330 yds. long), connecting Berg with Cannstatt, and reach in 1/4 hr. Stuttgart-Cannstatt station.

Berg (715 ft.; Park-Hotel Silber, see p. 164), the N.E. suburb of Stuttgart, lies on the left bank of the *Neckar* and is frequented as a health-resort. The *Berg Mineral Baths* ('Berger Urquell'), at the beginning of the town, possess a swimming-bath and a garden-restaurant (concert, see p. 167). On a hill above the town rises the church, built by Gaab in the Gothic style in 1855. — The *Neckar-Insel*, an island at Berg, is occupied by bath-houses. In the centre are mineral springs, including the Sprudel (*Leuze's Mineral Baths;* concert, see p. 167).

The **Villa Berg** (880 ft.), on the hill to the S., built by Leins in the Italian Renaissance style in 1846-53 for Crown Prince Karl of Wurtemberg, now belongs to the city of Stuttgart. On the 1st floor is the *Municipal Picture Gallery* (adm., see p. 167), founded by the Marchese della Valle di Casanova, containing chiefly works by the Swabians Otto Reiniger (1863-1909) and Hermann Pleuer (1863-1912). In the garden (pretty rose-arbours), opened to the public in 1913, are statues of the four seasons, by Kopf, and bronze busts of Nicholas I., Tsar of Russia, and his consort, by Rauch. — The *Heilands-Kirche* (St. Saviour's), in the S.W. angle of the garden, was completed in 1913.

On the hill to the N. of Berg, in a large park laid out in the English style, is the formerly royal country-house of **Rosenstein** (805 ft.), built by Salucci in 1824-29 in the manner of an Italian villa. The approach to it begins at the N.E. end of the Anlagen. It contains the *World War Library* (adm., see p. 167), founded by R. Franck of Ludwigsburg and comprising 65,000 vols. and a collection of newspapers, placards, etc. The main apartment contains frescoes by Gegenbaur and a frieze by Weitbrecht; the ceiling-paintings in the old dining-room are by Weitbrecht. — From the back of the villa paths descend through the grounds to the Wilhelma.

The ***Wilhelma** (adm., see p. 167), a picturesque group of buildings in the Moorish style, amid beautiful grounds with fine magnolias, was erected for King Wilhelm I. in 1842-53 by Zanth. On the river-side of the garden, at the corner of Stuttgarter Str. and Prag-Str., are the *Wilhelma-Theater* (see p. 166), also built by Zanth (1840), and a restaurant. Concerts, see p. 167.


Nach der Topogr. Karte d. Deutschen Reiches
Ludwigsburg
Calw
Leonberg
Weil im Dorf
Feuerbach
Bergheim
Heukopf
Schloss Solitude
Rotwild-Park
Hasen See
Reiher See
Karlsvorstadt
Vogelsang
Ostheim
Birkach
Plieningen
Echterdingen
Neuhausen
1 : 30.500
0 500 1000
Meter
Strassenbahn
1 Kursaal
2 Stadtbad
Friedhof
Wilhelma
Meierei
Park
Rosenstein
Anlagen
Berg
Neckar-Insel
Villa Berg
Stuttgart Nasfabr.
STUTTGART
Geograph. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig
Kilometer

Backnang
Waiblingen
Waiblingen
Fellbach
Rommelshausen
Stetten
Rotenberg
Kernen
Türkheim
Uhlbach
Katzenkopf
Ober Türkheim
Rüdern
Hedelfingen
Sulzgries
Hohenacker
Zell
Heumaden
Esslingen
Ober-Esslingen
Ruit
Berkheim
Sulzgries
Scharnhausen
Denkendorf
Nürtingen
Kirchheim u. Teck

Cannstatt. — Inset Plan, see opposite. — Hotels. *Concordia* or *Hofmann* (Pl. d), at the station, 43 beds, R. & B. 4½ *M*; *Bahnhof* (Pl. b), opposite the station, 25 beds at 2½-3½ *M*. — Restaurants. *Kursaal* (see below); *Kaiserraal*, at the station; *Pilsner Bierhalle*, Karl-Str. 71. — *Café Assfalg*, Bahnhof-Str. 18.

Baths at the *Stadt-Bad*, near the Kursaal, and at the *Mineral-Bad Schiffmann* (Pl. 2), Bad-Str. 31a (open in winter also). — Visitors' Tax. Popular Festival, with exhibitions, etc., Sept. 27-30th.

Cannstatt (720 ft.), an old town on the *Neckar*, was incorporated with Stuttgart in 1905. About 12 min. from the station, to the N.E. of the town, is the handsome *Kursaal* (Pl. 1), built in 1825 by Thouret and enlarged in 1907, with a saline and chalybeate spring (68° Fahr.). In front is a bronze equestrian statue of *King Wilhelm I.* (d. 1864), by Halbig (1875). Close by, in the Kursaal-Allee, is a fountain by Kiemlen (1910). The fine *Kur-Park* (adm. free; concerts on Sun. afternoon and Sun., Wed., and Sat. evening, 60 pf.) contains a bust of the novelist *Berthold Auerbach* (1812-82), by H. Volz (1909). — In the Uff-Kirchhof, a little S. of the Kursaal, is the grave of *Ferdinand Freiligrath*, the poet (d. 1876), with a bronze bust by Donndorf (1878).

To Degerloch. Rack-and-Pinion Railway (Zahnrad-Bahn) from Heusteig-Strasse (Pl. D 7; tram No. 3 from Schloss-Platz) to Degerloch in 15-20 min. (ticket available also by the tramway); views on the left. — Tramway (p. 166; Nos. 5 and 16) every 6 min. from the Main Station and Schloss-Platz in 20 min.; views on the right. — Walk viâ the Bopser, see p. 179.

Degerloch. — Restaurants, all with gardens. *Ritter; Adler; Rose; Charlotten-Höhe; Schweizerhaus, Wilhelms-Höhe*, both near the station. — Motor Post viâ Bebenhausen to Tübingen, see p. 198.

Degerloch (1540 ft.), a suburb of Stuttgart, at the edge of the Filder (p. 188), is a favourite resort in summer. Splendid view from the tower (1590 ft.; 20 pf.), 8 min. N.E. of the station.

From Degerloch a railway (Filder-Bahn) runs S.W. in 10 min. to (2 M.) *Möhringen*, where it divides: W. to *Vaihingen* (p. 188; 2 M. in 10 min.); S.E. to *Echterdingen* (20 min.; p. 188); E. to *Hohenheim* (3 M. in 20 min.).

Schloss Hohenheim (1285 ft.), on the Filder, was built by R. F. H. Fischer for Duke Karl Eugen in 1785 and is now an agricultural academy, with a botanical garden. The stuccoes in the vestibule and staircase are by Isopi. Extensive view from the balcony and the dome (rfmts.).

To the Solitude. — *A.* Motorbus from Alter Post-Platz (Pl. D 4, 5) in 20 minutes.

B. From the terminus at Botnang of tram No. 18 (p. 166) in 1 hr. We turn first to the left (W.) along the Alte Stuttgarter Str. and after 4 min. take the Solitude-Str. to the right. Passing the church and traversing woods we reach the (35 min.) road diverging on the left for the two lakes called the *Schatten-Seen* (1332 ft.). We turn to the right along this road for 6 min., then to the left to the (5 min.) Schloss.

C. From the Jägerhaus on the Hasenberg (p. 179) in $1^1/_4$ hr. We follow the road to the W. through woods (after 2 min. a path leads to the right in $^1/_4$ hr. to the *Gaiseiche*, a withered oak). The road bears half-right at the (8 min.) *Sophien-Brunnen* (the Bürger-Allee on the left leads to the Schatten-Seen, p. 181). After 20 min., at the cross-roads, we continue half-right along the road, and, in $^1/_2$ hr. more, turn to the right at the Parkhaus. In a few minutes we are joined by the road from Botnang (p. 181), which we follow to the Schloss.

The ***Solitude** (1630 ft.; Kur-Hotel, with garden-restaurant), a one-storied rococo building situated on a wooded plateau, was built in 1763-67 as a country-seat for Duke Karl Eugen by J. F. Weyhing and P. L. de la Guêpière. The tasteful interior is open daily 9-12 & 2-6 (50 pf.; during unofficial hours 1 *M*). The dome (ceiling-paintings by Guibal) commands a fine view, especially on the N., where we note the straight road connecting the Solitude with Ludwigsburg (p. 150). — The Kavalierbau, the building on the S. side of the Schloss, was occupied in 1773-75 by the Karls-Schule (established in 1770 as a military orphanage), where Schiller received part of his education, before its transference to Stuttgart (p. 173).

Railway from Stuttgart to *Karlsruhe*, see R. 11b; to *Heidelberg* and *Frankfurt*, see R. 12; to *Heilbronn* and *Würzburg*, see R. 13; to *Nuremberg*, see below; to *Constance*, see R. 17; to *Tübingen* and *Horb*, see R. 18; to *Ulm*, *Augsburg*, and *Munich*, see R. 21.

16. From Stuttgart to Nuremberg.

A. Viâ Hessental and Crailsheim.

Railway. $118^3/_4$ M. in $3^1/_2$-$4^1/_2$ hrs. (express fares 26 *M* 80, 17 *M* 40, 11 *M* 10 pf.; ordinary fares 14 *M* 40, 9 *M* 60 pf.).

Road, $115^1/_2$ M. — 8 M. *Waiblingen* (886 ft.; see below). — 19 M. *Backnang* (910 ft.; p. 183). — $32^1/_4$ M. *Mainhardt* (1509 ft.; p. 161). — $41^1/_2$ M. **Schwäbisch-Hall** (885 ft.; p. 162). — 53 M. *Ilshofen* (1460 ft.; p. 181). — 60 M. *Crailsheim* (1340 ft.; p. 184). — 73 M. *Feuchtwangen* (1473 ft.; p. 352). — $82^1/_2$ M. *Neunstetten* (1352 ft.). — $89^1/_4$ M. **Ansbach** (1319 ft.; p. 274); right for ($20^1/_2$ M.) *Rothenburg* (p. 268). — 99 M. *Heilsbronn* (1345 ft.; p. 184). — 112 M. *Stein* (1017 ft.; p. 184). — $115^1/_2$ M. *Nuremberg* (968 ft.), see p. 308.

From Stuttgart to ($2^1/_2$ M.) *Cannstatt*, see p. 179. — From (6 M.) *Fellbach* (Traube, 8 beds at $1^1/_2$-3 *M*) we may ascend the Kernen (p. 192; $1^1/_2$ hr. S.E.; red way-marks) viâ the *Kappelberg* (1440 ft.; view).

8 M. *Waiblingen* (886 ft.; Hotels Adler, Bahnhof), junction for Gmünd and Aalen (R. 16b), a town of 7800 inhab. on the *Rems*, was the site of a Carlovingian palace. The imperial Salic line and the succeeding house of Hohenstaufen derived hence their name of Waiblinger (corrupted by the Italians into Ghibellini).

The line crosses the Rems by an iron bridge 150 ft. high. — 10½ M. *Neustadt an der Rems.* — 13½ M. *Winnenden* (930 ft.; Hirsch, 6 beds at 1½-2½ *M*), a little town (pop. 4700), with *Schloss Winnental*, formerly a commandery of the Teutonic Order, now a lunatic asylum. To the right (1 hr. E.) is the ruined tower of *Bürg*. — We enter the *Murr-Tal*.

19¼ M. **Backnang** (910 ft.; Bahnhof, 25 beds from 2¾ *M*), a town of 8800 inhab. on the Murr, with tanneries, is the junction for Marbach and Bietigheim (see p. 150). The parish church on the Schlossberg, originally Romanesque, has a late-Gothic choir with the brasses of Margrave Hermann of Baden (d. 1130) and his family (1515). Of the Michaels-Kirche the beautiful early-Gothic choir (c. 1250) and the tower are the only parts extant. The Rathaus is a fine half-timbered building.

23½ M. *Oppenweiler*, with an old Schloss. Halfway up the hill, ½ hr. N., is the castle of *Reichenberg*. — From (25½ M.) *Sulzbach an der Murr* (Adler, 9 beds from 2 *M*) a motor post runs in 1 hr. to (8 M.) *Mainhardt* (Linde, 24 beds), a market-town of 600 inhabitants (motor post to Hall, see p. 164).

29 M. **Murrhardt** (950 ft.; Sonne-Post, 22 beds from 1½ *M*; Stern), an ancient little town (4380 inhab.) in a fine situation, was once the seat of a Benedictine abbey. The parish church, formerly the abbey-church, was rebuilt in the Gothic style after 1434; adjoining its N. tower is the late-Romanesque Walderichs-Kapelle (1220-30). In the old cemetery on the hill is the late-Gothic Walderichs-Kirche. The Roman castrum lay to the S.E. of the town. The Roman Limes (Rhine Limes; comp. p. 375) from Welzheim to Mainhardt, crossing the Murr-Tal, passes ¼ hr. E. of Murrhardt. The Ebni-See (p. 185; yellow way-marks) lies 3¼ hrs. S.

The train passes through a tunnel 940 yds. long, and enters the *Rot-Tal* near (35½ M.) *Fichtenberg*. — 38½ M. *Gaildorf* (Reichs-Bahnhof). The little town (Hotel Post), with 1800 inhab., lies 20 min. E.

Branch-line in 1 hr. to (1 M.) *Gaildorf-Stadt* and (11¾ M.) *Untergröningen*, a prettily situated village with a Schloss. — Motor post from Gaildorf to *Gmünd* (p. 185; 20 M.) in 2½ hrs.

Short of (40½ M.) *Ottendorf* the Kocher is crossed. — 45½ M. **Hessental**, junction for Heilbronn (R. 14), lies at the foot of the *Einkorn* (1675 ft.; ½ hr.). The view-tower on the top (20 pf.; rfmts.) belongs to a ruined church. Steinbach, at the base of the Komburg (p. 163), lies 25 min. N.W. of Hessental station.

From (49 M.) *Sulzdorf* a motor post runs to (5½ M.) *Ober-Sontheim*, the birthplace of the poet Schubart (p. 177), and *Bühlertann* (Hotel Bär; 8 M., in 50 min.). — 51½ M. *Talheim-Vellberg*. About 25 min. S. is the picturesque little town of *Vellberg* (Ochsen, 10 beds; Schwanen, 4 beds), with well-preserved fortifications. —

From (56 M.) *Eckartshausen-Ilshofen* (Hotel Post) a motor post runs N.E. to Kirchberg (p. 65; $6^3/_4$ M., in 35 min.). — 59 M. *Maulach.* Pleasant excursion S.W. to the ($^3/_4$ hr.) *Burgberg* (1750 ft.; rfmts.), with an earthen rampart and a fine view.

63 M. **Crailsheim** (1340 ft.; Post-Faber, 32 beds at $2^1/_2$-$3^1/_2$ *M*; Lamm), a town of 6400 inhab., on the *Jagst*. The Prot. parish church, a Romanesque basilica to which a Gothic choir and a tower were added in 1398, was rebuilt in the 15th century. The high altar dates from the late 15th cent., the lofty sacrament house from 1499.

Railway from Crailsheim to *Lauda* (for Würzburg), see p. 64; to *Aalen* (for Ulm, Nördlingen, etc.), see pp. 187, 186. — Motor post to *Dinkelsbühl*, see p. 352.

The train crosses the Jagst and beyond ($67^1/_2$ M.) *Ellrichshausen* reaches the Bavarian frontier. — 77 M. *Dombühl*, junction for Dinkelsbühl and Nördlingen (pp. 352-350) and for Rothenburg (p. 274). — 85 M. *Leutershausen-Wiedersbach.* Motor post to Rothenburg, see p. 274.

$91^1/_2$ M. **Ansbach,** see p. 274. — 98 M. *Wicklesgreuth.* Branch-line to ($7^1/_2$ M.) *Windsbach* (Hotel Dietrich), with well-preserved mediæval fortifications.

$102^1/_2$ M. **Heilsbronn** (1345 ft.; Klosterhof, 16 beds at 2 *M*) is a village of 1400 inhab., 12 min. S.W. of the station, with a famous Cistercian abbey, founded in 1132 and suppressed in 1555.

The Abbey Church, a cruciform Romanesque basilica, consecrated in 1149, with a choir (enlarged in 1263-80), a late-Gothic W. vestibule ('Ritterkapelle'), and a double S. aisle of 1413-35, was badly restored in 1851-60. The church was the burial-place of the Franconian line of the Hohenzollerns from 1297 to 1625 (the sacristan lives near by).

In the W. part of the nave is the monument of Electress Anna of Brandenburg (d. 1512), second wife of Albrecht Achilles: on either side steps descend to a spring which rises beneath the church. To the E. are the monuments of Margraves Joachim Ernst (d. 1625) and Georg Friedrich (d. 1603). Beneath the last-mentioned monument is a vault which since 1858 has contained a stone coffin with the remains of twenty Hohenzollerns, including the three Brandenburg Electors, Friedrich I., Friedrich II., and Albrecht Achilles. — In the N. aisle is the mural tombstone of Margrave Frederick (d. 1536) and his son Georg (d. 1543), by Loy Hering (?), a fine example of the German early Renaissance. — In the choir, to the left, are a wooden crucifix of 1468 and a late-Gothic sacrament-house (1515). — The church contains also many other memorials of the Burgraves and Margraves of Zollern and of Franconian knights, in the shape of frescoes, portraits on wood, canvas, and glass, epitaphs, hatchments, etc.; also several altar-pieces with carvings and paintings of the Nuremberg school of the 15-16th centuries.

$115^1/_2$ M. *Stein*, with Faber's celebrated lead-pencil factory, founded in 1761.

$118^3/_4$ M. *Nuremberg*, see p. 308.

B. Viâ Aalen and Crailsheim.

Railway. 126$^{3}/_{4}$ M. in 4$^{1}/_{4}$-8$^{1}/_{4}$ hrs. (express fares 28 ℳ 20, 18 ℳ 40, 11 ℳ 70 pf.; ordinary fares 15 ℳ 40, 10 ℳ 20 pf.).

Road. 128 M. — 8 M. *Waiblingen* (886 ft.; p. 182). — 12 M. *Schorndorf* (840 ft.; see below). 27 M. *Lorch* (920 ft.; see below); 2$^{1}/_{2}$ M. farther on we may diverge to the right for the Hohenstaufen (p. 205). — 32 M. *Schwäbisch-Gmünd* (1055 ft.; see below). — 38$^{1}/_{2}$ M. *Unterböbingen* (1129 ft.; p. 186). — 46$^{1}/_{2}$ M. *Aalen* (1420 ft.; p. 186). — 58 M. *Ellwangen* (1424 ft.; p. 187). — 72$^{1}/_{2}$ M. *Crailsheim*, and thence to (128 M.) *Nuremberg*, see p. 182.

From Stuttgart to (8 M.) *Waiblingen*, see p. 182. — Here begins the fertile and picturesque *Rems-Tal*, enclosed by the *Schurwald* on the right and the spurs of the *Welzheimer Wald* on the left. — 12$^{1}/_{2}$ M. *Beutelsbach*. About $^{1}/_{2}$ hr. S.E. lies *Schnait*, birthplace of the composer Silcher (p. 197), with a church containing a fine carved altar of 1492. — 19$^{1}/_{4}$ M. *Schorndorf* (840 ft.; Bahn-Hotel Goldenes Lamm; Waldhorn), an old industrial town with 7380 inhab., has a late-Gothic church with a fine choir of c. 1500.

From Schorndorf to Welzheim, 14$^{1}/_{4}$ M., branch-line in 1$^{1}/_{2}$ hr. From (10$^{1}/_{2}$ M.) *Laufenmühle* (Hotel Kurhaus) a road runs N. through the wooded Wieslauf valley to the (1$^{1}/_{4}$ hr.) *Ebni-See* (1555 ft.; rfmts.), a pretty forest-lake. To Murrhardt, see p. 183. — 14$^{1}/_{4}$ M. *Welzheim* (Lamm. 12 beds at 1-2$^{1}/_{2}$ ℳ; Traube) was once a Roman settlement on the Limes (see below).

Short of (21 M.) *Urbach* we cross the Rems. — 22$^{1}/_{4}$ M. *Plüderhausen*.

27$^{1}/_{2}$ M. **Lorch** (920 ft.; Harmonie, 15 beds at 2-3 ℳ; Adler, 8 beds) occupies the site of a Roman castrum. To the N. of the monastery-hill the Rhine Limes joins the Rhætian Limes, which extends E., reaching the Danube near Neustadt (see p. 375). Schiller's parents lived at Lorch in 1764-67 (memorial tablet on their house), the poet receiving his first lessons here at the hands of Pastor Moser. — About $^{1}/_{4}$ hr. E., on the Marienberg, rises the Benedictine monastery (1115 ft.), founded by the Hohenstaufen in 1102, partly destroyed in 1525 during the Peasants' War. The church, a Romanesque pillared basilica with nave and aisles, restored in 1884, contains several tombs of the Hohenstaufen family, but none of its more distinguished members. In the centre of the nave is a late-Gothic cenotaph, erected in 1475 to the founder Duke Friedrich of Swabia (d. 1105).

From Lorch to the *Hohenstaufen*, see p. 204.

Beyond Lorch we obtain a glimpse of the Hohenstaufen (p. 205; right) and afterwards the double-peaked Hohenrechberg (p. 204).

32$^{1}/_{2}$ M. **Gmünd** or **Schwäbisch-Gmünd** (1055 ft.; Gmünder Hof, 40 beds at 2-4 ℳ, well spoken of; Arche, near the station, 18 beds at 2-2$^{1}/_{2}$ ℳ; St. Josef, in the market-place, 34 beds at 2-3$^{1}/_{2}$ ℳ), with 20,600 inhab., on the left bank of the *Rems*, was formerly a free city of the empire and now possesses many factories

of gold and silver ware. It was the birthplace of the painters Hans Baldung Grien (c. 1475) and Jörg Ratgeb (c. 1480) and of the architect Peter Parler of Prague (c. 1333), son of Heinrich Parler the Elder (see below).

From the station we follow Bahnhof-Str. straight on; beyond the Rems, to the right, is the Stadt-Garten, with a fountain ('Fiddler of Gmünd'), by Widemann (1906). Leder-Gasse leads hence to the *Hospital of the Holy Ghost*, at the N. end of the market-place, founded in 1269 and rebuilt after 1840. The Rom. Cath. *St. Johannis-Kirche*, on the W. side of the market-place, a flat-roofed transeptless basilica of the early 13th cent., restored in 1869-80, with a peculiar belfry, is the chief example of the late-Romanesque style in Swabia. The exterior is profusely decorated with sculptures of men, animals, plants, and fabulous beings. At the S. end of the market-place is the *Rathaus* (1783-85), farther S. the *Kornhaus* (1507). A little to the S.W. of the Rathaus is the Rom. Cath. **Stadt-Kirche zum Heiligen Kreuz*, a lofty Gothic church with radiating chapels, built by Heinrich Parler (?; comp. above), ranking with the Marien-Kirche at Reutlingen (p. 195) as the chief 14th cent. building in Lower Swabia. The sculptures on the outside of the choir-portals, the baroque organ-gallery (1688), and the rich treasury are noteworthy. To the N. of the church is a belfry, with a tiled roof, altered in the 14th century. To the E. is the Lion Fountain (1604). The *Oberamt*, or government offices, to the W., once an Augustine convent, is a Gothic building altered in the rococo style in the 18th century. — To the S. of the old town, at Kaiser-Str. 34, is the technical school of metalwork, with the *Industrial Art Collection* (free on Sun. 10-12, 1 *M* on Mon.-Fri. 1-4). — About 12 min. W. of the station (to the left, under the railway, and then up the Stationen-Weg) is the pilgrimage-church of *St. Salvator*, with a two-storied chapel hewn in the rock (1617-20; charming façade).

Railway to *Göppingen* and excursion to the *Hohenrechberg* and the *Hohenstaufen*, see p. 203. — Motor post to *Gaildorf*, see p. 183.

From (38½ M.) *Unterböbingen* an interesting excursion may be made viâ (1 hr.; branch-railway in 20 min.) *Heubach* (1530 ft.; Hotel Rössle) to the (40 min.) **Rosenstein* (2250 ft.; view), with a ruined castle and circular earthen ramparts of the Hallstatt period. — Beyond (44 M.) *Essingen* (1585 ft.) the line runs along the steep slope of the Swabian Alb, crosses the watershed between the Rems and Kocher, and descends into the *Kocher-Tal*.

47¼ M. **Aalen** (1420 ft.; Königin Olga, 25 beds from 3 *M*, D. from 1 *M* 80 pf.; Bären, 25 beds from 2½ *M*, with café; Zum Schützen), an industrial town of 12,250 inhab., lies at the point where the Kocher quits the Alb. Near the station is a bust of the poet C. F. D. Schubart (1739-91; p. 150), who spent his childhood here.

From Aalen to Dillingen, 35 M., light railway ('Härtsfeld-Bahn') in 3 hrs. — The line ascends the Alb (gradient 1:36) to (3 M.) *Unterkochen* (Hartsfeld-Bahnhof; see p. 222). — 17½ M. **Neresheim** (1645 ft.; Traube, 14 beds from 1½, B. 1 *M*; Goldener Stern), a small town of 1300 inhab., with a Benedictine abbey of 1699-1714, is the central point of the wooded *Härtsfeld*, the E. portion of the Swabian Alb (p. 205). The abbey-church is a splendid baroque edifice of 1745-92, designed by J. B. Neumann (ceiling-paintings by Martin Knoller). — 21 M. *Katzenstein*, with a ruined castle. — 22½ M. *Dischingen*, with Schloss Taxis. — 35 M. *Dillingen*, see p. 376.

Railway from Aalen to *Nuremberg* viâ *Nördlingen*, see below; to *Ulm* and *Friedrichshafen*, see R. 22.

48½ M. *Wasseralfingen* (1374 ft.; Schlegel, 8 beds), with large ironworks. — The train quits the valley of the Kocher and beyond (51½ M.) *Goldshöfe* (see below) enters that of the *Jagst*.

57 M. **Ellwangen** (1424 ft.; Adler, 22 beds at 2-3 *M*, D. 1 *M* 60 pf.; Lamm, 16 beds; Goldener Fuchs, 17 beds), a little town of 5660 inhab., arose round a Benedictine monastery which was founded in the 8th cent., raised to an 'independent' abbey in 817, and transformed into a college of secular canons in 1460. — The Rom. Cath. **Collegiate Church* of St. Vitus, a cruciform pillared basilica re-erected at the beginning of the 13th cent., with five apses and three towers, is the chief Romanesque vaulted structure in Swabia. The interior, richly decorated in the baroque style by D. R. Retti (1738), contrasts strangely with the plain Romanesque exterior. The adjoining *Jesuit Church*, now Protestant, was built on in 1724-29. — The *Schloss*, above the town, ¼ hr. E., once belonging to the prince-provosts, is now an agricultural school. A castle in the middle ages, it was converted into a Renaissance château c. 1608, and altered in the baroque style in the 18th century. The chapel and adjoining rooms in the S.W. angle of the inner court-yard now contain a collection of antiquities (20 pf. on Sun. 2-4, 50 pf. at other times; key in the inn to the E. of the Schloss). — About 20 min. N. of the Schloss rises the pilgrimage-church of *St. Maria auf dem Schönenberg* (1713 ft.), begun in 1682 and reconsecrated in 1729.

Motor post from Ellwangen to *Dinkelsbühl*, see p. 352.

Before reaching (60½ M.) *Schwaighausen* the line crosses the Jagst and descends its left bank as far as (76 M.) *Crailsheim*. Hence to *Nuremberg*, see R. 11a.

C. Viâ Aalen and Nördlingen.

Railway. 134½ M. in 9-10¾ hrs. (16 *M* 20, 10 *M* 80 pf.).

Road. 134 M. — From Stuttgart to (46½ M.) *Aalen*, see p. 185. — 53 M. *Westhausen* (1575 ft.). — 61½ M. *Bopfingen* (1535 ft.; p. 188). 69 M. *Nördlingen*, and thence to (134 M.) *Nuremberg*, see p. 349.

From Stuttgart to (47 M.) *Aalen* and (51½ M.) *Goldshöfe*, see R. 16b. — The line to Nördlingen turns to the E. — On a hill to the right before (57 M.) *Lauchheim* (1695 ft.; Hotel Krone) is

Schloss Kapfenburg (2035 ft.; 1/2 hr. from the station), formerly a commandery of the Teutonic Order. — 59 1/2 M. *Röttingen*, 1 1/4 M. to the S. of the village, 1 hr. N.E. of which is *Schloss Baldern* (2060 ft.), belonging to the Prince of Öttingen-Wallerstein. The more recent parts of the building were erected in 1719-25 by Gabriel Gabrieli. — The line pierces the watershed (1805 ft.) between the Rhine and Danube by a tunnel (625 yds.), and enters the *Eger-Tal*. On the left rises the Ipf (see below).

64 M. **Bopfingen** (1535 ft.; Hecht, 10 beds; Krone), with 1600 inhab., was an free imperial town from 1384 to 1802. The early-Gothic church contains a high altar by F. Herlin (1472; p. 350) and a sacrament house by H. Böblinger (1510). To the N. of the station (3/4 hr.; red way-marks) rises the bare cone of the *Ipf* (2190 ft.), with prehistoric ramparts (Hallstatt period) on the summit (pretty view of the Ries, p. 350). — Beyond (69 1/2 M.) *Pflaumloch* we cross the Bavarian frontier.

The *Goldberg* (1690 ft.), 1/2 hr. N. of Pflaumloch, was an important settlement in prehistoric times. About 3/4 hr. farther on lies *Kirchheim am Ries* (1680 ft.), with a former Cistercian nunnery. The Gothic church (14th cent.) has an interior decoration of the 18th century (fine high-altar and carved gallery).

72 1/2 M. *Nördlingen*, and thence to *Nuremberg*, see R. 38 c.

17. From Stuttgart viâ Böblingen and Singen to Constance.

Railway. 129 1/4 M., express in 4-4 1/2 hrs. (28 ℳ 60, 18 ℳ 80, 12 ℳ 10 pf.). Road, 133 1/2 M. — 12 M. *Böblingen* (1435 ft.; p. 189). — 21 M. *Herrenberg* (1415 ft.; p. 189). — 36 1/2 M. *Horb* (1280 ft.; p. 189). — 46 1/4 M. *Sulz am Neckar* (1401 ft.; p. 189). — 66 M. *Rottweil* (1968 ft.; p. 189). — 75 M. *Spaichingen* (2200 ft.; p. 190). — 84 M. *Tuttlingen* (2125 ft.; p. 191). — 95 1/2 M. *Geisingen* (2188 ft.). — 105 M. *Engen* (1705 ft.; p. 191). — At (113 M.) *Singen* (1405 ft.; p. 191) we turn E. for (133 1/2 M.) *Constance*, W. for (125 1/2 M.) *Schaffhausen;* see p. 229.

Stuttgart (Haupt-Bahnhof), see p. 164. — The railway at first runs N., then ascends S.W. and pierces the Kriegsberg (p. 178) by a tunnel 633 yds. long. Farther on it runs above the N.W. suburbs, affording a good view of the town, to the (5 M.) *West-Bahnhof* (1215 ft. above the sea, 395 ft. above the Haupt-Bahnhof). To the Hasenberg, see p. 179. Just beyond the station the train penetrates the Hasenberg and ascends high above the gradually contracting valley. Pretty views to the left. — At (9 1/2 M.) *Vaihingen* (Linde, 10 beds; tramway to Stuttgart, see p. 166) we reach the *Filder*, the fertile upland plain to the S. of Stuttgart. Branch-line to (9 1/4 M.) *Neuhausen* viâ (4 1/4 M.) *Echterdingen*, where a Zeppelin was destroyed on Aug. 5th, 1908 (memorial). — We now have a distant view (left) of the Swabian Alb. — 10 M. *Rohr* (Hotel Hohenrohr).

15½ M. *Böblingen* (1435 ft.; Hotel Post-Waldhorn; Kurhaus Hubertus, 40 R.; Kurhaus Waldburg, 20 min. from the station) is a small town (pop. 7300), still partly surrounded by walls. To the W. is the Stuttgart aerodrome (comp. p. 164).

From Böblingen to Dettenhausen, 10½ M., branch-line in 40 minutes. — 8 M. *Weil im Schönbuch.* Pleasant walk S. through the forest of *Schönbuch* in 1¾ hr. to Bebenhausen (p. 198). — We descend the *Schaich-Tal.* — 10½ M. *Dettenhausen.* Motor post to Tübingen and to Degerloch, see p. 198.

25½ M. *Herrenberg* (1415 ft.; Post, 18 beds at 2-3 *M*; Goldener Ochse), an old town with 3000 inhab., on the edge of the fertile *Gäu.* The imposing abbey-church (14-15th cent.) contains good choir-stalls (1517). Branch-line to Tübingen, see p. 198. — 36 M. *Eutingen* (1550 ft.), junction for Pforzheim (p. 147).

From Eutingen to Freudenstadt, 18 M., railway in 1 hr. — 2½ M. *Hochdorf* (1675 ft.), where the line to Pforzheim diverges on the right (see p. 147). — 15 M. *Dornstetten* (2065 ft.; Hotel zum Bahnhof, 11 beds), a small town with 1400 inhab., has partly-preserved walls and a late-Gothic church (end of 15th cent.). — The railway crosses three large viaducts. — 18 M. *Freudenstadt*, see p. 118.

Beyond Eutingen the railway ascends the valley of the *Neckar* and follows it as far as Rottweil (see below).

41½ M. **Horb** (1280 ft.; Lindenhof, with a view of the town, 17 beds, well spoken of; Kaiser, 18 beds from 2, B. 1, D. 1½ *M*; Zum Bären, 12 beds at 2-2½ *M*), a small town with 2700 inhab., in a picturesque situation on the Neckar, has partly preserved town-walls and a Gothic church (Spital-Kirche). On the hill, ½ hr. from the station, is the old Schütte-Turm (1713 ft.; view). Railway to Pforzheim, see p. 147; to Tübingen and Stuttgart, see R. 18.

To the N. above (48 M.) *Fischingen* rises the ruin of *Wehrstein.* — 50½ M. *Sulz am Neckar* (1401 ft.; Waldhorn, 22 beds at 2-3½ *M*; Sonne-Post; Kurhaus Albeck, 20 beds from 2½ *M*), with salt springs. — Beyond a tunnel, to the left, lies the ruin of *Albeck.* - 57 M. *Oberndorf* (1520 ft.; Post, 15 R.; Engel, 18 beds), with 4700 inhabitants. The old Augustinian convent now forms part of the Mauser Co.'s works (automatic pistols, sewing-machines, light motor-cars, etc.), founded by the brothers Wilhelm and Paul Mauser (1834-82, 1838-1914).

Motor posts run in 1¼ hr. N.W. to *Alpirsbach* (13½ M.; p. 117) and S.W. to *Schramberg* (13½ M.; p. 117).

64 M. *Talhausen.* The line is carried over four bridges, through three tunnels, with various ruins to the right and left, and lastly by a tunnel through the hill on which Rottweil lies. In the valley, to the right, is a large powder-mill, now converted for the manufacture of artificial silk.

68½ M. **Rottweil** (1968 ft.; Lamm, 32 beds at 2½-3½ *M*; Johanniterbad, 12 beds; Paradies, 15 beds at 2-3 *M*; Engel, 12 beds; Bahnhof, 20 beds; Pflug, 8 beds), with 10,650 inhab., finely

situated high above the Neckar, a free city of the empire down to 1802, possesses imposing houses of the 17-18th centuries. — From the station we follow Bahnhof-Str. to the right, cross (12 min.) the 'Hoch-Brücke', and reach Hochbrücktor-Strasse. A little way back on the right is the Rom. Cath. *Kapellen-Kirche,* remodelled in 1721-29. The three portals of its Gothic tower (230 ft.; 14-15th cent.) are adorned with sculptures. Hochbrücktor-Str. crosses Haupt-Strasse (see below) and is continued by Friedrichs-Platz. The *Protestant Church,* at the end of Friedrichs-Platz, remodelled in the baroque style in 1753 and restored in 1924-25, has large frescoes by J. Wannenmacher (1755; verger at Lorenz-Gasse 13). The *St. Lorenz-Kapelle* (late-Gothic; 16th cent.), near by, to the E., contains a collection of mediæval sculptures and pictures (apply to the custodian at Obere Kaufhaus-Gasse 7; 50 pf.). — We now return to Haupt-Str. and ascend it to the *Rathaus* (1521), adorned with façade-paintings of 1884, and (opposite) a house containing Roman and Alemannic relics (adm. 20 pf.). A little to the N. is the Rom. Cath. *Heilig-Kreuz-Kirche,* a Gothic church of the 13-15th cent. (restored in 1841 and 1914), with fine vaulting and several carved altars. — A good view of Rottweil and the Swabian Alb may be obtained from the *Hoch-Turm,* 6 min. W. of the Rathaus. On the opposite bank of the river is the former nunnery of *Rottenmünster,* founded c. 1120, now a lunatic asylum (fine choir-stalls in the church).

The wooded **Lemberg** (3330 ft.; shelter-hut), the loftiest summit of the Swabian Alb, may be ascended in $3^1/_4$ hrs. from Rottweil via *Wellendingen* and *Wilflingen.* The tower (100 ft. high) commands a splendid view of the Alb, the Hegau, the Black Forest, and the Alps.

From Rottweil to Villingen, $16^3/_4$ M., railway in 1 hr. — $7^1/_2$ M. *Trossingen* (Bären, 14 beds at 2-$2^1/_2$ *M*), 3 M. from the station (electric tramway in 12 min.), with concertina and mouth-organ factories. — 11 M. *Schwenningen* (Rössle, 20 beds; Vetter, 22 beds; Adler), a town of 19,000 inhab., with clock factories and a technical school for skilled mechanics. About $^1/_4$ hr. S.W. of the station is the *Source of the Neckar* (2285 ft.), with small gardens and baths. Motor post to Bad Dürrheim and Donaueschingen, see p. 115. — The line traverses the watershed between the Rhine and Danube, enters Baden, and then descends the *Brigach-Tal.* — 15 M. *Marbach* (p. 114). — $16^3/_4$ M. *Villingen,* see p. 113.

Motor posts run from Rottweil to *Schramberg* ($15^1/_2$ M.; p. 117) in $1^1/_4$ hr. and to *Schömberg* ($9^1/_4$ M.; p. 201) in 1 hr.

The line crosses the Neckar and enters the broad *Prim-Tal.* — $74^1/_2$ M. *Aldingen.* To the left rises the long ridge of the *Heuberg,* the S.W. part of the Alb, with the Dreifaltigkeitsberg (see below). — $77^1/_2$ M. *Spaichingen* (2200 ft.; Osswald-Alte Post, 25 beds at 1 *M* 50-2 *M* 20, D. 1 *M* 40 pf.; Kreuz; Bahnhof, 12 R.), a straggling little industrial town with 3400 inhabitants.

The *Dreifaltigkeitsberg* ('Trinity Hill'; 3225 ft.), with a frequented pilgrimage-church, is ascended from Spaichingen in 1 hr.; the tower of the church commands a magnificent view. Rfmts. at the sacristan's house.

From Spaichingen a branch-line runs in 50 min. to ($8^3/_4$ M.) *Wehingen* ($1^1/_4$ hr. W. is the Lemberg, see above) and (11 M.) *Reichenbach.*

We next descend on the bank of the *Faulenbach* to (82½ M.) *Wurmlingen*, with a fine church of 1784 and a Schloss (now a school). — The line crosses the *Danube*.

85 M. **Tuttlingen** (2125 ft.; Post, 40 beds at 2½-3 *M*; Bahnhof; Zum Ochsen; Rheinischer Hof, 20 beds), a regularly built and thriving town with 16,300 inhab., lies on the right bank of the Danube. Above it, to the S., rise the fine ruins of the *Honburg* (2408 ft.; 40 min. from the station), destroyed in 1645. In Bahnhof-Str., on the left, is a monument (1892) to Max Schneckenburger (1819-49), author of the 'Wacht am Rhein', who was born and is buried at *Talheim*, 7½ M. to the W. Railway to Ulm, see p. 229.

We ascend the broad valley of the Danube and enter Baden. On the left, between (87½ M.) *Möhringen* (Hotel Löwe) and Immendingen the Danube runs underground (comp. p. 116).

91 M. **Immendingen,** see p. 115.

The train crosses the Danube and beyond (94½ M.) *Hattingen* (2265 ft.) penetrates the watershed between the Danube and the Rhine by a tunnel. — 101½ M. *Engen* (1705 ft.; Bahnhof, 9 beds; Sonne, 15 beds; Löwen, 10 beds), an ancient little town of 2100 inhabitants.

Motor post twice daily in ½ hr to (4¼ M.) *Aach* (Hotel Adler), 20 min. N.E. of which is the *Aach-Quelle* (1580 ft.), where the water of the Danube reappears as a gushing brook (comp. p. 116).

The train now skirts the volcanic peaks of the *Hegau*. — To the S. of (103 M.) *Welschingen* (Hotel Bär) rises the two-peaked *Hohenstoffeln* (2769 ft.). — 105 M. *Mühlhausen* (Hotel Adler), at the foot of the basaltic *Mägdeberg* (2179 ft.). — 107 M. *Hohenkrähen* (1450 ft.) lies at the foot of a bold phonolithic rock (2110 ft.), with a castle ruin. — On the right rises the Hohentwiel (see below).

110 M. **Singen.** · Hotels. *Central-Hotel Schweizerhof*, 80 beds at 3-6, D. 2 *M* 20-3 *M* 20 pf., P. 7-10 *M*, *Victoria*, 25 beds at 2-3 *M*, D. 1 *M* 70 pf., both near the station; *Zähringer Hof*, 25 beds at 2-3, L. or D. 1½ *M*; *Germania*, 20 beds; *Lamm*, 20 beds at 2-3, D. 1½ *M*; *Ekkehard*, 25 beds from 1 *M* 80 pf. — Restaurants. *Alte Post*, opposite the station; *Singener Weinstube*, Spital-Str. 2. — Cafés. *Schrempp*, Ekkehard-Str. 3; *National*, Walther-Rathenau-Str. 21.

Singen (1405 ft.), a town of 11,500 inhab. on the Aach, with various factories (Maggi's soup cubes, etc.), junction for Etzwilen (for Winterthur and Zürich, see p. 192) and Schaffhausen and Bâle (R. 24), is the starting-point for a visit to the magnificent ruins of Hohentwiel (1¼ hr. from the station).

On leaving the station we turn to the left, and then take Scheffel-Str. (right) to the Rom. Cath. church. Here we turn again to the left down Hohgarten-Str. and Mühlen-Str. and cross the Aach and the railway. At the Restaurant Wiederhold we diverge to the right from the Gottmadingen road: 20 min. farther on lies the Hotel zum Hohentwiel (15 beds), whence we reach the top in ¼ hr. The ***Hohentwiel** (2251 ft.; nature reserve), an isolated phonolithic hill, the scene of Scheffel's 'Ekkehard', was the

seat of the Swabian dukes in the 10th cent. and has been an enclave of Wurtemberg since 1538. The Benedictine monastery on the Hohentwiel, said to have been founded in the 9th cent., was removed by King Henry II. in 1005 to Stein am Rhein. The fortress, which dates from the 12th cent., was, between 1635 and 1644, five times successfully defended by Wiederhold against Bavaria and the imperial troops. It was destroyed by the French under Vandamme in 1800. Adm. to the upper fortress 30 pf. Superb view of the Alps from the old church-tower.

From Singen to Etzwilen, 8 M., Swiss Federal Railway in ½ hr. — Beyond (2½ M.) *Arlen-Rielasingen* (German customs examination) we cross the Swiss frontier. — 4¼ M. *Ramsen* (Swiss customs). — 7 M. *Hemishofen*. We cross the Rhine. — 8 M. *Etzwilen*, junction for Constance or Schaffhausen. To Winterthur and Zürich, see Baedeker's 'Switzerland'.

From Singen to *Constance*, see pp. 233, 234.

18. From Stuttgart viâ Tübingen to Horb.

Railway. 64½ M. Express in 2 hrs. (15 ℳ 40, 9 ℳ 80, 6 ℳ 20 pf.), ordinary train in 3¾-4½ hrs. (7 ℳ 80, 5 ℳ 20 pf.). — Best views to the left.

Road, 46 M. (to Esslingen and Plochingen, see p. 215). — 2½ M. *Degerloch* (1540 ft.; p. 181). — 13½ M. *Waldenbuch* (1188 ft.). — 20½ M. *Bebenhausen* (1210 ft.; p. 198). — 24 M. **Tübingen** (1090 ft.; p. 195); left for Reutlingen (8 M.; p. 194). — 31½ *Rottenburg* (1115 ft.; p. 199). — 46 M. *Horb* (1283 ft.), see p. 189.

From Stuttgart to (2½ M.) *Cannstatt*, see p. 179. — The train ascends the bank of the *Neckar* as far as Plochingen, traversing one of the most fertile and industrial districts in Swabia.

5 M. *Untertürkheim* (740 ft.; Hotel Adler), with the works of the Daimler Motorengesellschaft (Mercedes), founded at Cannstadt in 1890 by Gottlieb Daimler (d. 1900), who constructed the first motor-cycle in 1885 and the first automobile in 1886. Branch-line to Kornwestheim, see p. 152; tram to Stuttgart, see p. 166.

Untertürkheim lies at the foot of the (¾ hr.) **Württemberg** or **Rotenberg** (1345 ft.; Hotel Krone, at the village of Rotenberg, 10 min. below the summit), where, on the site of the castle of *Wirtenberg*, the ancestral seat of the princes of Wurtemberg, King Wilhelm I. (d. 1864) erected a Greek chapel as a mausoleum for Queen Katharina (d. 1819) and himself. In the interior (open 9-12 & 2-6; 50 pf.) are marble statues of the Evangelists (the St. John by Dannecker). Fine view of the Neckar valley. Instead of the steep and shadeless ascent from Untertürkheim we may choose the pleasanter but slightly longer route from Obertürkheim (see below), either direct or viâ *Uhlbach*. — An extensive view is obtained from the tower (80 ft. high) on the *Kernen* (1685 ft.; shelter-hut), 40 min. E. of the Württemberg. Charming walk hence to Esslingen (see below), 1¼ hr. S.; to Fellbach, see p. 182.

6 M. *Stuttgart-Obertürkheim* (Hotel Post). To the Württemberg, see above.

8½ M. **Esslingen.** — Plan, see p. 197. — Hotels. *Post* (Pl. b; B 2), Eisenbahn-Str. 1, with garden, 20 beds at 2-3, D. 1½ ℳ; *Württemberger Hof* (Pl. c; B 2), 19 beds, both near the station, to the right; *Palmscher Bau* (Pl. d; C 1, 2), Innere Brücke 2. — Restaurants. *Museum* (Marquardt), Markt-Platz 7 (Pl. C 1); *Zur Sakristei*, Kirch-Str. 3, near St. Dionysius' (Pl. 6; C 1); *Zum Goldenen Ochsen*, Pliensau-Str. 29 (Pl. B C 2). — Cafés. *Geiger*, Bahnhof-Str. 1 (Pl. B 2); *Eitel*, Pliensau-Str. 18 (Pl. C 2).

Post Office (Pl. B 2). — Tramways, see p. 166 (lines 19 and 26).

Esslingen (760 ft.), an industrial town of 40,500 inhab., on the Neckar, overlooked by a ruined castle, was a free imperial city from 1360 to 1802 and is still partly surrounded by walls. Large factories have sprung up to the W. of the town and along the railway line. Kessler's factory of sparkling wine, the first in Germany, was founded here in 1826.

From the station (Bahnhof; Pl. B 2) we turn to the right. Neckar-Str., straight on, passes near the stone *Pliensau-Brücke*, built in 1286, with a tower-gateway. We follow Bahnhof-Str. to the left, passing the *Schelztor-Turm* (Pl. 9), to the (7 min.) Markt-Platz (Pl. C 1). On the S. side is the Protestant *St. Dionysius-Kirche* or *Stadt-Kirche* (Pl. 6; verger, Markt-Platz 28), a flat-roofed basilica with interesting capitals, altered in the transitional style in the 2nd half of the 13th century. The High Gothic choir dates from the 14th century. The lectern and the fine sacrament house (late-Gothic) are by L. Lechler (1486); the choir contains stained glass of the 14-15th cent. and stalls of 1518. — The *Neues Rathaus* (Pl. 8), built in the rococo style in 1746, was the residence in 1832-42 of Count Alexander of Wurtemberg, the poet. Opposite, to the S., is the *Altes Rathaus* (Pl. 7), a half-timbered structure of 1430, with a gabled façade crowned by a turret, in the Renaissance style (1586-89). It has an ingenious clock of 1589, a room with Gothic wood-carvings, and a collection of antiquities (adm. 30 pf.). — The Rom. Cath. *St. Pauls-Kirche* (Pl. 5), an early-Gothic edifice of 1233-68, originally belonged to a Dominican convent and is the oldest existing church of the mendicant orders in Germany.

The Gothic ***Frauen-Kirche** (Pl. 2; C 1) was erected in 1324-1420 and restored in 1884-87 by Egle (verger, Untere Beutau-Str. 9; 20 pf.). Admirable reliefs on the three portals, especially the Last Judgment on the tympanum of the S. portal and the St. George over the W. portal. The splendid tower, 245 ft. in height, with a lofty perforated spire, was begun by Ulrich von Ensingen (p. 218) in 1455 and completed in 1478; beautiful view from the top (287 steps). The three central windows of the choir contain fine late-Gothic stained glass. Adjoining the organ-loft are the tombstones of Hans and Matthäus Böblinger (p. 218), two of the architects of the church.

From the W. side of the church a stone path ascends along the vine-clad *Neckarhalde* in 3 min. to a bench, where we obtain a fine view of the church, the town, and the Neckar valley.

About 10 min. N. of the New Rathaus are the remains of the *Castle* (Burg; Pl. C 1; restaurant), with the 'Dicker Turm' (16th cent.). — A little S. of the Old Rathaus lies Fischbrunnen-Platz (Pl. 1; C 1, 2), farther S.E. the choir (the sole relic; restored) of the early-Gothic *Franciscan Church* (St. Georg or Hintere Kirche; Pl. 3). To the

S. of the latter is the *Wolfs-Tor* (Pl. 10), on the outside of which are the lions of the Hohenstaufen, hewn in stone. — To the S. of Fischbrunnen-Platz is the Innere Brücke, with the Gothic *Nikolaus-Kapelle* (Pl. 4), of 1430. Behind it, between the arms of the Neckar canal, are the *Maille* gardens.

About $^1/_2$ hr. W., in the Neckar-Tal, lies the former royal domain of *Weil*, with a stud-farm and racecourse. — From Esslingen to the Kernen, see p. 192.

Excursion from Esslingen to ($4^1/_2$ M.; tramway) *Denkendorf*, a little village in a pretty situation, with the large late-Romanesque church (late 12th cent.) of a former convent (interesting crypt and vestibule).

10 M. *Ober-Esslingen*, reached also from Stuttgart by trams Nos. 19 and 26 (see p. 166). — $14^1/_2$ M. **Plochingen** (815 ft.; Bahnhof, 30 beds at $1^1/_2$-3 ℳ; Waldhorn), with a fortified church, lies near the confluence of the *Fils* and Neckar. To Ulm, Augsburg, and Munich, see R. 21; to Ober-Lenningen, see R. 20b.

To the right in the valley is *Köngen*, the Roman Vicus Grinario, with an excavated castrum. — At ($18^1/_2$ M.) *Unterboihingen* the line to Ober-Lenningen (p. 205) diverges on the left. Near the station the Neckar is crossed by a bridge (rebuilt in 1912; obelisk), from which Duke Ulrich of Wurtemberg is said to have leaped in 1519 to escape the troops of the Swabian League.

$22^1/_2$ M. *Nürtingen* (935 ft.; Hotels Löwe, Bahnhof), a town of 8800 inhab., with manufacture of textiles, lies on the right bank of the Neckar. The late-Gothic parish church contains spiral staircases of 1623 and 1625 and a baroque altar-rail. Branch-line to Neuffen, see p. 207. — 25 M. *Neckartailfingen*, 35 min. W., with an early-Romanesque church (12th cent.), a work of the Hirsau School (p. 147). — The line quits the Neckar-Tal; fine view of the Alb to the left. — $30^1/_2$ M. *Metzingen* (1170 ft.; Sprandel, 30 beds at $2^1/_2$-$3^1/_2$, D. 1 ℳ 90 pf.; Zum Bahnhof, 14 R. from $1^1/_2$ ℳ), a small town with 6600 inhab., on the *Erms*. Branch-line to Urach, see p. 208; to Neuffen, see p. 207. — $33^1/_2$ M. *Sondelfingen*. To the left rises the Achalm (p. 195).

36 M. Reutlingen. — Plan, see p. 197. — Hotels. *Kronprinz* (Pl. a; B 1), at the station, 60 beds at $2^1/_2$-4 ℳ, with beer-garden, good; *Schwan* (Pl. c; B 2), Markt-Platz 11, 16 beds; *Post* (Pl. f; B 1), Unter den Linden 2; *Goldener Adler* (Pl. b; B 1), Leder-Str. 1, 15 beds from 2 ℳ 20 pf.; *Traube* (Pl. e; B 2), Markt-Platz 3, 23 beds from 1 ℳ 80 pf. — Wine at *Rau's*, Garten-Str. 37 (Pl. B C 1, 2). — *Café Rode*, Wilhelm-Str. 25 (Pl. B 1, 2). — Post Office (Pl. B 1). — Tramway to *Betzingen* ($1^1/_2$ M. to the W.; p. 195) and to *Eningen* (3 M. to the E.; p. 209).

Reutlingen (1230 ft.), a free city of the empire down to 1802, now a town of 30,300 inhab., with weaving and spinning mills, dyeing works, and tanneries, is situated on the *Echaz*, at the foot of the Achalm (p. 195). The *Garten-Tor* (Pl. B C 2) and *Tübinger Tor* (Pl. B 2) are well-preserved relics of the ancient fortifications, but the ramparts and moats have been converted into broad streets.

In 1377 Count Ulrich of Wurtemberg was defeated by the Swabian League (of which Reutlingen was a member) outside the town-gates. The battle has been sung by Uhland ('Die Schlacht bei Reutlingen').

In List-Platz, in front of the station (Bahnhof; Pl. B 1), is a statue of *Friedrich List*, the political economist, born a tanner's son at Reutlingen in 1789 (d. at Kufstein in 1846; comp. p. 150). We follow Karl-Str. to the right, then Wilhelm-Str. to the left. To the right, in the latter, is the Prot. *St. Nikolaus-Kirche* (Pl. B 1), begun in 1358, the tower of which was pulled down in 1536. Near by is the *Tanners' and Dyers' Fountain* (1921). To the left, in the market-place, is the *Heiliggeist-Kirche* or *Spital-Kirche* (Pl. B 2), rebuilt in 1555 and now a popular educational establishment. The market-place contains also the *Maximilians-Brunnen* (Pl. 3; B 2), the original of which (1570) is in the Spendhaus (see below).

Wilhelm-Str., at No. 64 in which List was born (tablet), continues on to the Prot. ***Marien-Kirche** (Pl. B C 2; verger at the Marchtaler Hof, Oberamtei-Str. 31), the most important example of High Gothic in Swabia. It was begun in the early 13th cent. as a late-Romanesque basilica, altered at the end of the same century, and restored in 1893-1903. Above the elaborate W. façade, with three fine portals, rises the beautiful tower, 240 ft. high, erected in 1494 by Peter von Breisach and Matthäus Böblinger (p. 218). In the vestibule and sacristy are frescoes of the early 14th cent., partly restored. The octagonal stone font of 1499, at the E. end of the S. aisle, is the work of an unknown master, who also executed the Holy Sepulchre by the E. wall of the choir.

The *Marienkirch-Brunnen* (Pl. 2; 1561) has a figure of Emperor Frederick II., restored in 1903. In the upper Wilhelm-Str., to the right, is the late-Gothic *Linden-Brunnen* (1544; Pl. 1, C 3). The *Spendhaus* (Pl. B 3), an old magazine, contains collections of natural history and antiquities (adm. 20 pf.; entrance in Spendhaus-Str.). The *Bruderhaus* (Pl. A, 2) is a refuge established by Pastor Werner (d. 1887).

Ascent of the Achalm, footpath in 1 hr. (comp. the map, p. 210). From Burg-Platz (Pl. C 3) we follow Burg-Str. to the E.; after 10 min., at the foot of the Achalm, the path passes below the railway; 10 min. farther on we ascend straight on up the steps to (¼ hr.) the Meierei (key of the view-tower, 40 pf.); after 7 min. we follow the winding path to the right, or the circular path straight on, to (20 min.) the summit. The **Achalm* (2315 ft.), an isolated hill, is crowned by a ruined castle, partly of the 11-12th centuries. Admirable view from the tower.

Railway to *Lichtenstein* and *Schelklingen*, see R. 20 d. — Ascent of the *Rossberg*, see p. 212; to *Urach*, see p. 209.

37½ M. *Betzingen*, a suburb of Reutlingen. — Near (40½ M.) *Kirchentellinsfurt* the line re-enters the Neckar-Tal. — 44½ M. *Tübingen*.

Tübingen.

HOTELS. *Lamm* (Pl. b; B 4), Markt 7, 45 beds at 3½-8, D. from 1½ ℳ; *Zum Goldenen Ochsen* (Pl. d; D 5), Karl-Str. 5, 40 beds; *Bahnhof* (Pl. h; D 5), Karl-Str. 10; *Kaiser* (Pl. f; C 4), Kirch-Gasse 6, 22 beds at 2 ℳ 60-3 ℳ 20 pf., D. from 1½ ℳ; *Schlagenhauff zur Krone* (Pl. e; C 4, 5), Karl-Str., corner of Uhland-Str., 22 beds at 2-3 ℳ. — HOSPICES (see p. xx). *Studentenheim Prinz Karl* (Pl. c; C 3), Hafen-Gasse 6, 10 beds; *Evangelisches Vereinshaus* (Pl. g; B 4), Neckarhalde 2, 17 R.; *Katholisches Vereinshaus*, Münz-Gasse (Pl. B C 4).

RESTAURANTS. Beer: *Kommerell*, Pfleghof-Str. 1 (Pl. C 4, 3); *Neckar-Müllerei*, Garten-Str. 2 (Pl. D 4), with garden on the Neckar; *Ratsstube*, Rathaus-Gasse 1 (Pl. B 3, 4); *Museum* (Pl. C 3). — Wine: *Forelle*, Kronen-Strasse 8 (Pl. B 4); *Seeger zum Ratskeller*, Herrenberger Strasse (Pl. A B 2), corner of Belthle-Strasse. — CAFÉS. *Bausch*, Neue Str. 4 (Pl. C 3, 4); *Walz*, Kronen-Str. 19 (Pl. B 4); *Völter*, Neue Str. 12, corner of Hafen-Gasse (Pl. C 3).

POST OFFICES (Pl. C D 5 and C 3; the latter for telegrams). — BATHS. *Uhlands-Bad* (Pl. C 5), Karl-Str. 2.

TIMES OF ADMISSION.

Antiquities, Collection of (p. 197), temporarily closed.
Archæological Collection (p. 197), free on Sun. 11-12.30, Thurs. 10-11.
Botanic Gardens (p. 197), free on week-days 8-12 & 1.30-6, Sun. 11-4.
Geographical and Ethnographical Collection (p. 198), open in summer on Sun. and Thurs. 10.30-12.30; adm. 30 pf. (including the Prehistoric Collection 50 pf.).
Natural History Collections (p. 197), free on Sun. and Thurs. 11-1.
Prehistoric Collection (p. 198), 30 pf. on Sun. and Thurs. 10.30-12.30.

Tübingen (1090 ft.), with 21,200 inhab., finely situated in the Neckar and Ammer valleys and on their slopes, was first mentioned as a town in 1231. The university (2150 students) was founded by Count, afterwards Duke, Eberhard im Bart (p. 168) in 1477. Melanchthon (p. 153) taught here in 1512-18, before he was summoned to Wittenberg. The Old Town, riddled with narrow and tortuous alleys, is dominated on the W. by the castle of Hohen-tübingen and is adjoined by more modern quarters occupied by private houses and university buildings, which have sprung up on the banks of the Neckar and, still more, the Ammer.

From the station (Bahnhof; Pl. C 5) we cross the 'Wörth', with its beautiful avenues, to the bronze statue of *Uhland* (Pl. 3, C 5; see below), by Kietz (1873). Beyond, by the Neckar, is an avenue of plane-trees, at the W. end of which is a memorial of *Ottilie Wildermuth* (Pl. 4; A 5), the authoress, who died here in 1877. — From Uhland's statue we proceed to the right to the bridge over the Neckar (1901-3), on which is a monument to *Duke Eberhard* (see above). Beyond the bridge, to the right, is *Uhland's House* (Pl. 6; C D 4), in which the poet lived from 1836 till his death in 1862 (comp. p. 197); it now belongs to a students' corps and is open to the public. In front is the pretty *Nymphen-Brunnen* (1910). The house in which Uhland was born in 1787 is in the Neckarhalde (No. 24; Pl. 5, B 4).

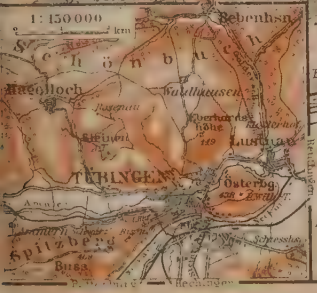
TÜBINGEN

1 : 12.000

0 50 100 200 300

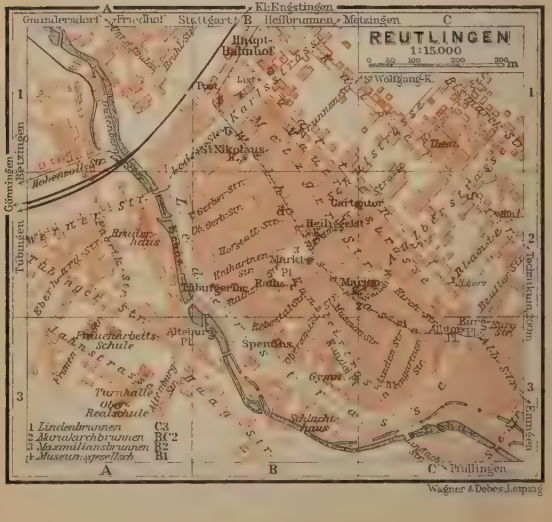
Meter

1 Hölderlin-Denkmal C 2.3
2 Silcher " D 2
3 Uhland " C 5
4 Wildermuth " A 3
5 Uhlands Geburtshaus B 4
6 " Wohnhaus C D 4
7 " Grab B C 1



Geograph. Anstalt v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

ESSLINGEN
1:25.000
0 100 200 300 400 600 m
Serach
Hohenkreuz
Neckar
Mühlhausen
Obertürkheim
Stuttgart
Kornwestheim
Obereßlingen
Wilhelms Pl
Marktpl.
Rathaus
Kirchstr.
Augustenstr.
Schelztorgraben
Mühlgraben
Kesselbrücke
Kesselstraße
Bahnhof
Stuttgarter Str.
Denkendorf
Plochingen
Schillerstr. Pl
1 Fischbrunnen-Pl C1,2
2 Frauenkirche C1
3 Hintere Kirche C2
4 Nikolauskapelle C2
5 Pfarrkirche C1
6 Stadtkirche C1
7 Rathaus (altes) C1
(neues)
8 Schelztorturm B1,2
9 Wolfstor C2
Wagner & Debes Leipzig


REUTLINGEN
1:15.000
0 50 100 200 300 m
Kl. Engstingen
Grandersdorf
Friedhof
Stuttgart
Heiligbrunnen
Metzingen
Gönningen
Betzingen
Tübingen
Hauptbahnhof
Post
St. Wolfgang-K.
Nikolaus K.
Hohenzollernstr.
Wilhelmstr.
Karlstr.
Metzgerstr.
Gartenstr.
Heiligenstr.
Bismarckstr.
Rathaus
Marktpl.
Rathaus
Kirchstr.
Pfarrkirche
Spendhaus
Gymn.
Turnhalle
Ober-Realschule
Frauenarbeits-Schule
Schlachthaus
Mühlgraben
Mühlstr.
Tübinger Str.
Ebertingerstr.
Wannenstr.
Brandhaus
Ringelbachstr.
Rhenanie
Ringelbach
Ringelbachstr.
Kirchstr.
Pfarrkirche
Bronnen
1 Lindenbrunnen C3
2 Akazienbrunnen B,C2
3 Maximiliansbrunnen B2
4 Museumsbrunnen B1
Wagner & Debes Leipzig

The streets of the Old Town are picturesque. — The late-Gothic **Stifts-Kirche** of St. George (Pl. C 4; Prot.; verger near the S. portal, 20 pf.) is a basilica of the 15th century. The choir, begun in 1470, towers high above Neckar-Gasse.

The choir contains stained glass of the late 15th cent. and monuments of Wurtemberg princes with recumbent stone figures, including *Count Ludwig I.* (d. 1450) and his wife *Mechthild* (d. 1482) and *Duke Eberhard im Bart* (p. 196) and *Duke Ulrich* (d. 1550). The choir-stalls in carved wood, below the organ, are of the school of Syrlin (early 16th cent.).

To the S.W. of the church is the *Alte Aula* (Pl. C 4), of 1777, with the institute of art-history, the chief building of the university down to 1845. The *Hölderlin-Turm* (Pl. C 4), a little lower down, on the river, was where the poet lived in a benighted state from 1807 to 1843. — In the Markt-Platz (Pl. B 4) are a fountain of 1617 and the *Rathaus*, erected in 1435, rebuilt in 1698 and 1872, and enlarged in 1908. — A little to the S., in an old Augustinian convent, is the *Stift* or *Höheres Evangelisch-Theologisches Seminar* (Pl. B 4), a Protestant seminary founded in 1536 by Duke Ulrich and attended by D. F. Strauss (p. 151), J. Kepler (p. 152), Schelling (p. 152), Hegel, Hölderlin (see above and p. 160), F. T. Vischer, and Mörike (p. 208). The *Wilhelms-Stift* or *Katholisches Konvikt* (Pl. C 3), a Rom. Cath. seminary founded in 1817, occupies the old Collegium Illustre, a Renaissance building of 1588-92. — The *Botanic Gardens* (Pl. C D 2, 3; adm., see p. 196), entered from Graben-Str., contain a monument to Hölderlin (Pl. 1; see above), by Andresen (1881).

In the new N. quarter of the town lie the **University** (Pl. D 2; 'Neue Aula'), the *Hospitals*, and various other university institutes (Pl. B-D 1, 2). Behind the university rises an obelisk with a medallion-portrait of *Friedrich Silcher*, the song-composer (1789-1860; Pl. 2, D 2; comp. p. 185). The *Archæological Institute* (Pl. D 2) contains Egyptian antiquities and a fine collection of Greek and Roman vases (adm., see p. 196). Opposite is the *University Library* (540,000 vols.). The Geological and Zoological Institute (Pl. D 1) accommodates the *Natural History Collections* of the university, with valuable fossils of the Triassic and Jurassic periods (huge saurians) and meteorites (adm., see p. 196). — In the *Cemetery* (Friedhof; Pl. B C 1) rest Ludwig Uhland (Pl. 7; p. 196), Friedrich Hölderlin (d. 1843; see above), and Friedrich Silcher (see above).

From the Rathaus (see above) we ascend to the left by the Wiener Gässle and the Burgsteige to **Schloss Hohentübingen** (1220 ft.; Pl. A B 4), on a hill commanding the town, built in the 16th cent. on the site of a 12th cent. castle. The richly decorated outer portal dates from 1606; the inner was entirely rebuilt in 1892. The cellars contain an immense cask (18,500 gallons) dating from 1546, dungeons, and a well 160 ft. deep.

The W. wing of the Schloss accommodates the *Prehistoric Collection* (1st floor, entered from the N.W. angle) and the *Geographical and Ethnographical Collection*, the S. wing the municipal *Collection of Antiquities*. Admission, see p. 196.

Fine view from the *Schänzle* (Pl. A 4), reached from the court of the Schloss by a gate and steps beyond the well; still finer view from the Lichtenberger Höhe (see below).

On the E. of the old town rises the **Österberg** (1435 ft.; beyond Pl. D 3, 4), with numerous villas and houses of the students' corps. At the top is the (20 min.) *Kaiser-Wilhelm-Turm* (20 pf.), with an extensive view.

Excursion to Bebenhausen (4 M., motor post in 20 min.). Walkers take 1¼ hr., either by the fine path through woods (red way-marks), which leaves the road on the right at a point 10 min. E. of the museum (Pl. C 3), or by the path to the W. of the Eberhards-Höhe (beyond Pl. C D 1; blue marks). — **Bebenhausen** (1210 ft.; Hirsch. Waldhorn, both unpretending), a village in the valley of the *Goldersbach*, possesses a well-preserved old Cistercian *Abbey, founded c. 1185, a Prot. school from 1560 to 1807, well restored in 1864-90, and subsequently used as a hunting-lodge. It is one of the finest mediæval structures in Swabia and, like Maulbronn, one of the most picturesque convents in Germany. We enter by the Schreib-Turm on the W. side and turn to the right (bell for the keeper to the left; open 9-4, April-Sept. 9-6; adm. 40 pf.). The inner wall (late 13th cent.) is almost intact. The church, originally a flat-roofed Romanesque basilica of 1188-1227, was frequently remodelled (last in 1566-68). The octagonal spire was added by Georg von Salem in 1407-9. In the E. wall of the rectilineal choir is a large and beautiful traceried window (1335). To the S. are the late-Gothic cloisters (1471-96), with a well-house, round which are grouped the conventual buildings. To the E. are the chapter-house (with curious capitals and ceiling-paintings of 1528), the parlatorium, or audience-room, and a recreation room, all in the late-Romanesque style. To the S. is the Gothic summer refectory (1335), with interesting ceiling-paintings, arms, armour, and goldsmith's work. To the W. are the lay brothers' refectory (1530) and the low late-Gothic winter refectory (after 1470), with a wall-painting (c. 1500) of the expedition of the Cistercian knights of Calatrava against the Moors. To the S.E. of the conventual buildings is the Herrenhaus, dating for the most part from 1532. It is occupied at present by ex-Queen Charlotte, widow of Wilhelm II., the last King of Wurtemberg, who abdicated on Nov. 29th, 1918, and died here in 1921 (comp. p. 152). Close by, to the S.W., is the abbot's house, now occupied by forestry offices.

About 1½ hr. W. of Tübingen, beyond the *Lichtenberger Höhe* (1410 ft.; Bismarck tower; fine view), lies the **Wurmlinger Kapelle**, dedicated to St. Remigius and rebuilt in 1682. It was damaged by an earthquake in 1911, but subsequently restored. Fine view of the Alb from the cemetery round the chapel.

Railway from Tübingen to *Hechingen* and *Sigmaringen*, see R. 19; to *Herrenberg* (13 M.; p. 189) in 50 minutes. — Motor post in 1¾ hr. to *Bebenhausen* (4 M.; see above), *Dettenhausen* (8¾ M.; p. 189), *Echterdingen* (18¾ M.; p. 188), *Degerloch* (23 M.; p. 181), and *Stuttgart* (26 M.; p. 164).

Railway to Horb. On leaving Tübingen we see Schloss Hohentübingen (p. 197) on the right, and beyond (48 M.) *Kilchberg* the Würmlinger Kapelle (see above), also on the right.

51½ M. **Rottenburg** (1115 ft.; Hotel Bären, in the market-place, 20 beds; Bahnhof-Hotel Figel, Prinz Karl, both at the station), an old town with 7600 inhab., on the left bank of the Neckar, is the seat of the Rom. Cath. bishop of Wurtemberg. It is connected by two bridges with the suburb of *Ehingen*, which contains the station and the Rom. Cath. *St. Moritz-Kirche*, originally a Gothic basilica of the 14th cent., altered c. 1700, with three 14th cent. tombs. From the station we reach the (5 min.) market-place by Bahnhof-Str. and the lower bridge, passing on the way the *Zehntscheuer* (tithe barn; 1645), containing antiquities found here in the old Roman station of Sumelocenna (key opposite, at No. 17, 20 pf.). In the market-place are a reproduction of the late-Gothic fountain of 1470 and the episcopal church of *St. Martin*, restored after a fire in 1644. The *Bishop's Palace*, to the E., formerly a Jesuit college, built in the latter half of the 17th cent., contains the Diocesan Museum (2nd floor; ring; gratuity), comprising paintings and carvings (15th and 16th cent.), nearly all of which are spoiled by retouching. To the W. is the *Altes Schloss*, now a prison.

The late-Gothic *Sülchen-Kirche*, 20 min. N.E. of Rottenburg, once the centre of the Sülch-Gau, is the burial-place of the bishops. — *St. Maria im Weggental*, 20 min. N.W. of Rottenburg, is a pilgrimage-church built by the Jesuits in an early-baroque style in 1682.

We cross the Neckar and follow its left bank. — 53½ M. *Bad Niedernau* (1180 ft.), with chalybeate and aerated springs. — We cross the Neckar, and, beyond (55½ M.) *Bieringen*, the *Starzel*. To the right, beyond a tunnel, rises the modern-Gothic *Schloss Weitenburg*. — 59½ M. *Eyach* (1725 ft.), with mineral water factories.

From Eyach to Hechingen, 17½ M., light railway in 1¾ hr. — We ascend the Eyach-Tal. — 2½ M. *Mühringen*, with a modern Schloss. — 3½ M. *Imnau* (Kurhaus, 90 beds), with a chalybeate spring. — 7 M. **Haigerloch** (1395 ft.; Post, 15 beds at 2-2½ *M*, D. 1 *M* 60 pf.), a little town of 1300 inhab., picturesquely situated on both sides of the *Eyach*, with a Schloss of the 16-17th cent. (church internally remodelled in the rococo style in 1748) and the pilgrimage-church of St. Anne (1753-55; elaborate interior). — 8 M. *Stetten*, with salt-works. — Beyond (16¼ M.) *Stein* we gain a pretty view, to the right, of Hechingen and the Hohenzollern. — 17½ M. *Hechingen*, see p. 200.

64½ M. *Horb*, see p. 189.

19. From Tübingen viâ Hechingen to Sigmaringen.

Railway, 54½ M. in 1½-3¾ hrs. (6 ℳ 60, 4 ℳ 40 pf.). — Views to the left.

Road, 46 M. — 5 M. *Dusslingen* (1275 ft.; see below). — 13 M. *Hechingen* (1640 ft.; see below). — 18 M. *Jungingen* (1960 ft.; p. 201). — 30½ M. *Gammertingen* (2185 ft.; p. 212). — 38 M. *Veringen-Stadt* (2100 ft.; p. 212). — 46 M. *Sigmaringen* (1885 ft.), see p. 201.

Tübingen, see p. 196. We diverge to the left from the Horb line (p. 198) and enter the *Steinlach-Tal*. — 5 M. *Dusslingen* (1275 ft.; Brauerei Steinlachburg). The Rossberg (p. 213) is ascended hence in 2½ hrs. viâ *Gomaringen* (route marked by blue triangles). — On the left rise the hills of the Swabian Alb: the Rossberg, the broad Farrenberg, and the precipitous Dreifürstenstein. — 10 M. *Mössingen* (1510 ft.; Hotel Schwan-Post), a village with 4000 inhabitants. About ½ hr. W. are the sulphur-baths of *Sebastiansweiler*.

The isolated *Farrenberg* (2695 ft.; limited view), to the S.E. of Mössingen station, may be ascended in 1½ hr. — From Mössingen to the Rossberg, see p. 213.

Short of (13 M.) *Bodelshausen* the Hohenzollern is visible on the left. We cross the Prussian frontier and descend into the Starzel-Tal.

15½ M. **Hechingen.** — Hotels. *Rad*, Kirch-Platz 2, 30 beds at 2½-3 ℳ, well spoken of; *Linde-Post*, Obertor-Platz 10, 15 min. from the station, 25 beds at 2½ ℳ, D. 1 ℳ 80 pf.; *Löwen*, nearest the station, 35 beds from 2½ ℳ. — *Café Röcker*, Markt 20.

Hechingen (1640 ft.), with 5100 inhab., formerly the residence of the Princes of Hohenzollern-Hechingen, was acquired by Prussia in 1850. It is situated on the slope of the valley of the *Starzel*. Near the station is the old Franciscan church of *St. Luzen*, built in 1586-89, with stucco decoration in the late-Renaissance style. We follow Bahnhof-Str., Herrenacker-Str., and the Steig, pass through the Unteres Tor (road to the right to the Schloss-Platz, with the old palaces), and ascend steps to the (12 min.) market-place. On the N. side is the *Rathaus*, a half-timbered edifice on a late-Gothic substructure of stone. The Rom. Cath. *Parish Church*, erected in 1779-83 by Michel d'Ixnard in a severe classical style, contains a bronze relief by Peter Vischer (beside the high altar) representing Count Eitel Friedrich II. of Zollern (d. 1512) and his wife Magdalena of Brandenburg (d. 1496). In Zoller-Str., 5 min. S., is the *Villa Eugenia*, with a park (open to visitors), the property of Prince Hohenzollern. About 20 min. farther on is the Hotel Briel-hof (p. 213).

About ¾ hr. N.W. of Hechingen rises the *Martinsberg* (1770 ft.), with a view-tower; ¼ hr. farther W. is the little *Schloss Lindich* (1742), with a park (key at the restaurant, open in summer).

Railway from Hechingen to *Eyach* (see p. 199) and viâ (4 1/4 M.) *Jungingen* (Hotel Post; to the Zellerhorn, see p. 215) to *Gammertingen* (16 3/4 M.; p. 212). — On foot to the *Hohenzollern*, see p. 213; to the *Zellerhorn*, see p. 214.

We cross the Starzel. — 19 1/2 M. *Zollern* (1800 ft.). To the Hohenzollern, see p. 213; to the Zellerhorn, see p. 215. — The Hohenzollern remains long in sight. — 24 M. *Engstlatt*, with a wall-painting of the Ulm school in the church. The *Hundsrücken* (3055 ft.; subalpine flora) may be ascended in 1 1/4 hr. — 26 M. *Balingen* (1706 ft.; Schwanen, 22 beds at 2-2 1/2, B. 1 ℳ; Roller, 35 beds at 3-3 1/2 ℳ), a Wurtemberg town of 4100 inhab. on the *Eyach*, with boot and glove factories. The Lochenstein (see below) rises 2 1/4 hrs. S.

From Balingen to Schömberg, 8 M., railway in 50 minutes. — 5 1/2 M. *Dotternhausen-Dormettingen*, at the foot of the (1 1/2 hr.) *Plettenberg* (3285 ft.; view). Pleasant walk from the Plettenberg past the viewpoint of Geisskanzel to the (3/4 hr.) *Schafberg* (3265 ft.). We next visit the (3/4 hr.) *Lochenstein* (3160 ft.; refuge-hut; splendid view), with a circular entrenchment of the Hallstatt period. Descent to Balingen in 1 1/2 hr. — 8 M. *Schömberg* (Lamm, 10 beds at 2-3 ℳ). Motor post to Rottweil, see p. 190.

We now enter the highest part of the Swabian Alb. — At (29 M.) *Frommern* (1865 ft.) begins the hilly part of the railway, with gradients of 1 : 60 and 1 : 45. — 31 M. *Laufen an der Eyach* (2000 ft.), prettily situated between the abrupt cliffs of the *Schalksburg* (2990 ft.; 1 hr. N.) and the *Gräbelesberg* (2940 ft.; 3/4 hr. S.W.), with an ancient entrenchment. The village (2020 ft.; Hotel Lamm) lies 10 min. to the left (S.E.). — Beyond (33 1/2 M.) *Lautlingen* the line reaches the watershed (2420 ft.) between the Rhine and Danube. — 37 1/2 M. *Ebingen* (2375 ft.; Bären-Post, 30 beds; Bahnhof, 45 beds), an old industrial town of 12,200 inhab., prettily situated at a fork of the valley. The tower on the *Schlossfelsen* (3125 ft.; 3/4 hr.) commands a survey of the town and the Alps. — We descend the winding *Schmeien-Tal* and cross the Prussian frontier. — 41 M. *Strassberg-Winterlingen*. High up on the left is the castle of Strassberg, with a 12th cent. tower. — The valley becomes wilder. — 48 1/2 M. *Oberschmeien* (1945 ft.), 3/4 hr. N.E. of which is the **Fürsten-Höhe* (2595 ft.), with blockhouse, inn, and view of the Alps (to Sigmaringen, see p. 202). — We pass through two tunnels and enter the valley of the *Danube*. — 51 M. *Inzigkofen* (1910 ft.; comp. p. 228). The way to the village (Hotel Kreuz), 20 min. S.E., passes a fine park on the steep and wooded S. bank of the Danube, rendered accessible by steps and containing natural grottoes. Walk to Sigmaringen, see p. 202.

54 1/2 M. **Sigmaringen.** — Hotels. *Deutsches Haus*, Leopolds-Platz 1, 28 beds at 3-4, B. 1 1/2, D. 2 ℳ, good; *Löwen*, Karl-Str. 4, 45 beds at 2-3, P. from 5 1/2 ℳ, *Adler*, Adler-Str. 1, 26 beds at 2-3, P. 5 1/2-7 ℳ, both well spoken of; *Erbprinz*, *Traube*, 25 beds, *Bär*, these three plainer. — Cafés. *Seelos*, Markt-Str.; *Kleindienst*, Karl-Str. 2.

Sigmaringen (1885 ft.), with 5500 inhab., the residence of Prince Hohenzollern, is a pleasant town on the Danube, the upper valley of which is usually explored from here (comp. p. 227). The immediate environs also afford pretty walks.

Sigmaringen was the birthplace (in 1839) of Carol I. of Rumania (1866-1914; king since 1881), second son of Prince Karl Anton (see below), and (in 1865) of King Ferdinand I. of Rumania (1914-27), second son of Prince Leopold (see below) and nephew of Carol.

From the station we follow Bahnhof-Str. to the right and Markt-Str. to the left, past the Rom. Cath. *Parish Church*, rebuilt in 1757, to the (4 min.) large *Schloss*, situated on a rock rising abruptly from the Danube and rebuilt since a fire in 1893 (portal of 1526). The W. wing formerly housed the museum, one of the most important private collections in Germany, chiefly formed by Prince Karl Anton (d. 1885), and acquired by the city of Frankfurt in 1928.

Karl-Str., diverging to the left from Markt-Str. as we come from the station, leads to Karls-Platz, with a bronze equestrian statue of *Prince Leopold* (d. 1905), and to the (10 min.) baroque *Erlöser-Kirche* (St. Saviour's; 1680), with the Hohenzollern mausoleum. — The *Mühlberg* (1969 ft.; 10 min. N. of the station) commands pretty views. — A less impeded view is obtained from the *Brenzkofer Berg* (2140 ft.; $^1/_2$ hr. N.).

The way to the *Fürsten-Höhe* (p. 201; $1^3/_4$ hr. N.W.) passes the *Zollerhof*, a garden-restaurant. — Fine walk to *Gebrochen Gutenstein* and *Inzigkofen* (2 hrs.; p. 201), returning (1 hr.) viâ *Laiz*.

From Sigmaringen to Radolfzell (for Constance), $35^1/_2$ M., railway in $2\text{-}2^1/_2$ hrs. — 3 M. *Josephslust*, with the ($^1/_2$ hr. W.) large deer-park of Prince Hohenzollern, containing a hunting-lodge. — $6^1/_4$ M. *Krauchenwies* (Hotel Goldener Adler), with the prince's summer residence. Railway to Mengen, see p. 227. — $12^1/_2$ M. **Messkirch** (Hotels Löwen, Sonne), with 2180 inhabitants. The parish church contains 16th cent. monuments (epitaph of Count Gottfried von Zimmern, by Labenwolf; 1551); the altar-piece (the Magi) is the chief work of the Master of Messkirch (c. 1540; Marx Weiss?). Between the church and the Schloss of Prince Fürstenberg (17th cent.) is a monument to Konradin Kreutzer, the composer, born here in 1780 (d. 1849). — $18^3/_4$ M. *Schwackenreute*. Branch-line in $1^1/_2$ hr. to Altshausen ($25^1/_2$ M.; p. 227). — At (20 M.) *Mühlingen* we enter the narrow wooded valley of the *Stockacher Aach*. — $24^3/_4$ M. *Stockach* (Hotel Adler-Post), prettily situated, near which the French under Jourdan were defeated by Archduke Karl in 1799. View of the Alps and Lake of Constance from the 'Seeschau'. About $^1/_2$ hr. W. of the village is the ruin of *Nellenburg*, with an extensive view. — We now traverse smiling green valleys. — 31 M. *Stahringen* (p. 243). — $35^1/_2$ M. *Radolfzell*, see p. 233.

Railway from Sigmaringen to *Gammertingen* and *Kleinengstingen*, see p. 212; viâ *Tuttlingen* (Upper Valley of the Danube) to *Constance* and *Schaffhausen* or to *Ulm*, see R. 23.

20. The Swabian Alb.

The **Swabian Alb** or *Swabian Jura*, forming the central part of Swabia, is an undulating limestone plateau, about 130 M. long and 10-25 M. broad, intersected by picturesque valleys. It is bounded on the W. by the Black Forest, on the N. by the valley of the Neckar, and on the S. by the Danube. Its S.E. slopes are gentle, but its N.W. face rises abruptly from the valley, attaining at places a height of 1300 ft. The Alb has played an important part in the history of geology and palæontology, owing to the enormous quantity of fossils found in the Jurassic strata of which it consists.

Between the Hohenstaufen, the Ipf, and Ulm stretches the E. part of the Alb, consisting mainly of the Härtsfeld and the Albuch. The Central Alb, or 'Raue Alb', lies between Göppingen and the Hohenzollern on one side, and Ulm and Sigmaringen on the other. The S.W. wing of the Alb is formed of the beautiful range between the Hohenzollern and the Lupfen and of the plateau of the Hardt and the Heuberg, bounded on the S. by the lovely valley of the Danube between Sigmaringen and Tuttlingen.

The picturesque hills on the Neckar side afford numerous views; the valleys are luxuriantly fertile and partly clothed with fine beeches; many of the towns are antiquated and interesting. Pedestrians in particular will find many attractions. The finest points are the Lichtenstein and Hohenzollern. The best season for a visit is spring or autumn.

Plan of Tour. 1st Day: Walk from Gmünd (p. 185) viâ Hohenrechberg (p. 204) and Hohenstaufen (p. 204) to Göppingen (p. 215), $4^1/_2$-5 hrs.; railway to Nürtingen (p. 194). - 2nd Day: Railway to Neuffen (p. 207); ascent of the (1 hr.) Hohenneuffen (p. 207); descent to (2 hrs.) Urach (p. 207); viâ Hohenurach to the ($1^1/_2$ hr.) Urach Waterfall (p. 209) and back (1 hr.); railway to Reutlingen (p. 194). — 3rd Day: Ascent of the Achalm (p. 195; 2 hrs. there and back); railway to Honau (p. 210) and visit Schloss Lichtenstein (p. 210) and the Nebel-Höhlen (p. 211); railway to Tübingen. 4th Day: Tübingen (p. 196; in the morning); in the afternoon, railway to Hechingen (p. 200) and visit the Hohenzollern (p. 213; 4 hrs. there and back).

A. From Gmünd to Göppingen. Hohenrechberg. Hohenstaufen.

From Gmünd (p. 185) to Göppingen, 17 M., branch-line in $1^1/_4$ hr. — The line describes a wide curve to (2 M.) *Gmünd-Süd* and then turns to the S. — $4^1/_2$ M. *Strassdorf*. Ascent of the (1 hr.) Hohenrechberg, see below. — Near (8 M.) *Maitis-Hohenstaufen* the line reaches its highest point (1460 ft.). On the left rises the Hohenstaufen (50 min.; p. 204). — 13 M. *Adelberg-Börtlingen*. The former convent of *Adelberg* (15th cent.) lies $1^1/_4$ hr. N. - $13^1/_2$ M. *Rechberghausen*, with a Schloss of 1721. — $15^1/_2$ M. *Faurndau* (p. 215). — 17 M. *Göppingen* (p. 215).

Ascent of the Hohenrechberg from Gmünd, 1 or $1^3/_4$ hr. By railway (20 min.; see above) or on foot (1 hr.) to *Strassdorf* station; thence along the road, partly through woods. After $^1/_2$ hr., near a wide curve (avoid the footpaths to the left), a steep club-path diverges to the right (steps) to ($^1/_4$ hr.) the ruin of *Rechberg* (2110 ft.), the

ancestral castle of the Counts of Rechberg. A path, with Stations of the Cross, leads E. from the ruin to (10 min.) the top of the ***Hohenrechberg** (2320 ft.), with a pilgrimage-chapel (1686-88), presbytery (rfmts.), and graveyard. The view (indicator near the church) embraces a fertile and undulating landscape, sprinkled with villages, stretching N. as far as the Welzheimer Wald and the Waldenburg and Limpurg hills. To the W. rise the Hohenstaufen and the Black Forest hills; S.W. extend the ranges of the Swabian Alb; in clear weather the Tyrolese and Swiss Alps may be descried to the S.E. Panorama on sale at the presbytery. A signal is hoisted when the view of the Alps is clear.

About 1 hr. S.E. of the Hohenrechberg is the *Stuifen* (2485 ft.; view).

From the Hohenrechberg to the Hohenstaufen, $1^1/_2$-$1^3/_4$ hr. Short of the castle-bridge we turn to the right and after 20 paces descend the footpath to the left. At (20 min.) the W. exit of the village of *Rechberg-Hinterweiler* we take the road to the right (finger-post; red way-marks) and follow the telegraph poles (footpaths) over the *Aasrücken*, or crest of the hill, to the road, which ($^3/_4$ hr.) joins the road from Maitis to Hohenstaufen (see below). We follow it for $^1/_4$ hr., then ascend the zigzag path to the right to ($^1/_4$ hr.) the summit.

Ascent of the Hohenstaufen from Lorch (p. 185), 3 hrs. A pleasant path ascends the *Beuten-Tal* viâ ($1^1/_2$ hr.) the *Wäscherschlösschen* (1430 ft.), an advanced fort of the old castle of *Büren*, the ancestral seat of the Staufen (now a barn), and the *Wäscherhof* (inn), close by. After $^1/_2$ hr. we reach *Maitis* (station beyond the village, see p. 203). We now follow the road to Hohenstaufen village (see below), which is joined after $^1/_2$ hr. by the road from the Aasrücken (see above). Thence to ($^1/_2$ hr.) the top, see above.

Ascent of the Hohenstaufen from Göppingen (p. 215). *A.* Railway to ($^3/_4$ hr.) Maitis-Hohenstaufen, see p. 203; thence to the top in 1 hr. (see above). — *B.* Motor post to Hohenstaufen, 5 M. in $^1/_2$ hr.; thence to the top, see below. — *C.* From the market-place we follow Obere Markt-Str. and Frühling-Str. (right) to Wolf-Str. (left), at (20 min.) the top of which we take the road to the right. After 3 min. we follow the forest-path to the left (blue way-marks), which runs at first to the left and then to the right of the road, rejoining it after 1 hr. In $^1/_4$ hr. more we reach the village of *Hohenstaufen* (1980 ft.; Hotels Lamm, Ochsen). In the cemetery is a small church, erected c. 1500, restored in 1859, and adorned with the arms of the countries once ruled by the Hohenstaufen. A footpath ascends thence in $^1/_4$ hr. to the top.

The ***Hohenstaufen** (2245 ft.) was crowned with the castle of the illustrious family of Staufen or Hohenstaufen from about 1070 until its destruction in the Peasants' War in 1525. This family occupied the imperial throne from 1138 to 1254. Even the ground-

Pforzheim
Stuttgart
Böblingen
Echterdingen
Plieningen
Gärtringen
Nufringen
Hildrizhausen
Weil im Schönbuch
Waldenbuch
Neuhausen
Oberjettingen
Herrenberg
Dettenhausen
Wolfschlugen
Oeschelbronn
Mötzingen
Kebingen
Kayh
Breitenholz
Grötzingen
Altingen
Gültstein
Aich
Neckarhausen
Bondorf
Reusten
Walddorf
Seebronn
Ob. Jesingen
Ergenzingen
Bühlingen
Gärtringen
Pfrondorf
Tübingen
Lustnau
Pfäffingen
Bernhausen
Remmingsheim
Wurmlingen
Kilchberg
Grafenberg
Rottenburg
Kiebingen
Derendingen
Kirchentellinsfurth
Metzingen
Sondelfingen
Wachendorf
Dettingen
Ohnenhausen
Neuhausen
Hemmendorf
Dusslingen
Kreuzlingen
Reutlingen
Bieringen
Ofterdingen
Gomaringen
Pfullingen
Haigerloch
Bodelshausen
Mössingen
Gönningen
Owingen
Belsen
Rossberg
Holzelfingen
Bechingen
Grosselfingen
Stetten
Thalheim
Genkingen
Gächingen
Bolle
Salmend
Willmandingen
Engstingen
Bisingen
Meßkirch
Grosselfingen
Balingen
Rietenau
Erpfingen
Bernloch
Frommern
Onstmettingen
Zillhausen
Meidelstetten
Burgfelden
Pfeffingen
Burladingen
Trochtelfingen
Obersteinbühl
Gauselfingen
Tauchelfingen
Bitz
Ebingen
Neufra
Gammertingen
Stetten
Pfronstetten
Hettingen
Strassberg
Winterlingen
Veringen
Inneringen
Zwiefalten
Schwenningen
Stetten
Fürstenhöhe
Jungnau
Pflanzen
Langenenslingen
Riedlingen
Andelfingen
Sigmaringen
Inzigkofen
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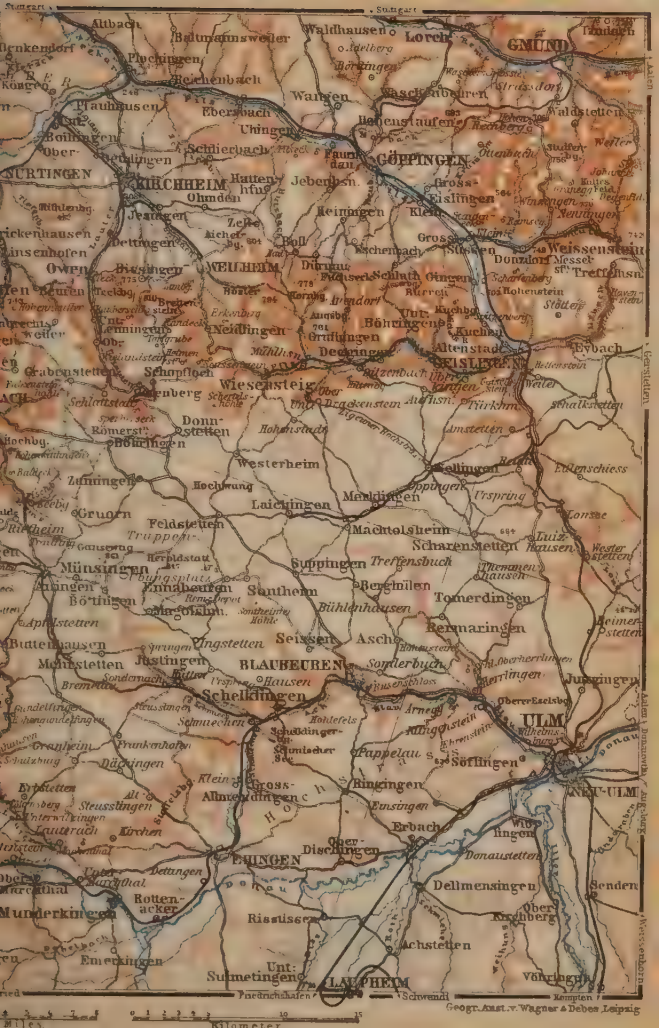

Stuttgart
Althach
Baltmannsweiler
Waldhausen
Lorch
GMÜND
Plochingen
Reichenbach
Wasseralfingen
Strassdorf
Wäldstetten
Hohenstaufen
Hohenberg
Bohmingen
Ober-
Schlierbach
Faurndau
GÖPPINGEN
Studenbach
Wetzer
Bedelingen
Hattenhof
Gross-
Eislingen
Jebenhsn.
KIRCHHEIM
Ohmden
Reimingen
Jesingen
Zell
Aichen
Gross-
Donzdorf
Nessel-
Weissenstein
Dettingen
Bissingen
NEUHEIM
Durnau
Schnaith
Ottingen
Treffelhsn.
Owen
Boll
Hausen
Hattenstein
Reidlingen
Bühringen
Kuchen
Grafenstetten
Schopfloch
Deggingen
GEISLINGEN
Erbach
Wiesensteig
Donnstetten
Türkheim
Römerstein
Böhringen
Hohenstadt
Amstetten
Westerheim
Ballmertshofen
Laichingen
Merklingen
Ursprung
Gruoch
Feldstetten
Machtolsheim
Truppen-
Schwarzenstetten
Münsingen
Suppingen
Treffensbuch
Emmaboiten
Bernloch
Tomerdingen
Bühlenhausen
Apfelstetten
Reimarsingen
Butterhausen
Ungstetten
Seissen
Asch
Justingen
BLAUBEUREN
Sonderbuch
Schelklingen
Jungingen
Ulm
Granheim
Frankenhofen
Dürrnzingen
Suppenau
Sörlingen
Klein-
Gross-
Allmendingen
Ringingen
Ensingen
Erbach
Dischingen
Donaustetten
EHINGEN
Dellmensingen
Senden
Munderkingen
Rottenacker
Rissüssen
Oberkreuzberg
Achstetten
Unt.
Sulmetingen
LAUPHEIM
Vöhringen
Friedrichshafen
Schwendi
Kempten
Geogr. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig
Meilen
Kilometer

Kilom. 1 : 150.000 Engl. M.

Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

plan of the castle is no longer distinguishable. The large shelter (rfmts.) contains a memorial to the Hohenstaufen. The view is fine, but less extensive than that from the Hohenrechberg (p. 204).

B. Lenninger Tal. Teck. Hohenneuffen.

From Plochingen (p. 194) to Ober-Lenningen, 15 M., branch-line in 1¼ hr. 4¼ M. *Unterboihingen* (p. 194). — 8 M. *Kirchheim unter Teck* (1010 ft.; Post, 22 beds at 2-2½ *M*; Krone, 7 beds), a town with 10,100 inhab., prettily situated in view of the Alb, is the birthplace of the engineer Max Eyth (1836-1906), who introduced John Fowler's steam-plough into Europe and Egypt. The former ducal palace (1538-56) now accommodates a museum (open on week-days 9-12 & 2-5, Sun. 11-12 & 2-5; 50 pf.).

Branch-line (5½ M. in ½ hr.) through the broad **Neidlinger Tal,** watered by the *Lindach,* viâ (4¼ M.) *Holzmaden,* where some famous discoveries of liassic saurians have been made (comp. p. 172), to *Weilheim an der Teck* (1265 ft.; Hotel Post; Bahn-Hotel), a little town dominated by the basaltic *Limburg* (1960 ft.). About 1¼ hr. N.E. rises the *Aichelberg* (1645 ft.), with a shelter-hut and a view. From Weilheim a road leads to (1 hr.) *Neidlingen* (1490 ft.; Hotel Lamm), a prettily situated village. About 1 hr. S. is the picturesque ruined castle of *Reussenstein* (2465 ft.), commanding a charming view of the valley. Rfmts. at the neighbouring farm. Wiesensteig (p. 216) lies 1¼ hr. E. (path marked by a red rhombus). From Reussenstein (path marked by red triangle) we round the head of the valley to the (¾ hr.) *Heimenstein* (2505 ft.), a rocky arch affording a view of the Reussenstein and the valley. Thence to the Randecker Maar (p. 206), 35 minutes.

Motor post from Kirchheim to *Göppingen,* see p. 215.

Beyond this point the valley is known as the **Lenninger Tal.** — 10½ M. *Dettingen unter Teck.* The Teck comes in sight on the left, the Hohenneuffen on the right. — We now enter the Alb. — 12½ M. *Owen* ('ow' pron. as in 'cow'; 1285 ft.; Post, 15 beds from 1½, B. 80 pf., D. from 1 *M*), a small town with 1600 inhabitants. The handsome Gothic church (rebuilt in 1385), the burial-place of the Dukes of Teck (p. 206), contains a painting of Owen when it was a fortified place in 1542. From Owen viâ the Beurener Fels to the Hohenneuffen, see p. 207.

Ascent of the Teck from Owen, 1 hr. (route marked by red triangle). We follow the telegraph posts N.E., joining after 35 min. the shady path leading to the summit.

The ***Teck** (2545 ft.) is crowned with the scanty remains of the ancestral castle of the Dukes of Teck (comp. p. 206), which afterwards belonged to the Counts of Wurtemberg and was destroyed in the Peasant's War. One of the towers has been converted into a belvedere (adm. 20 pf.); shelter; rfmts. in good weather. The magnificent view includes the wooded heights of the Alb and a great part of the Black Forest to the W. In clear weather the Scesaplana in the Alps may be descried to the S. and the Sentis to the S.W.

Visitors should walk round the castle. On the verge of the W. castle-rock is the *Sibyllen-Höhle*, a cave in which remains of diluvial animals have been discovered.

The *Dukes of Teck*, a branch of the Dukes of Zähringen (p. 70), became extinct in 1439. The title was revived in 1871 for the son of Duke Alexander of Wurtemberg, Count Franz of Hohenstein (1837-1900), who married Princess Mary of England (d. 1897). Their daughter (b. 1867) is the present Queen of England. The present head of the house is her brother Adolphus (b. 1868), Marquis of Cambridge since 1917.

From the Teck to Gutenberg (3¾ or 4 hrs.) or to Weilheim (4 hrs.), an attractive walk. In ¼ hr. we reach the *Gelber Felsen:* then (¾ hr.) the *Sattelbogen* (2010 ft.; to the right in ½ hr. to Unter-Lenningen, see below); next to the S.E. (way-mark red triangle) past the ruin of *Rauber* (2565 ft.) to (25 min.) the farm of *Diepoldsburg* (rfmts.). About 1 hr. to the right (way-mark red lozenge), viâ the *Engelhof* (good rfmts.), lies the *Wielandstein* (2287 ft.), with a ruined castle, whence we may go (way-mark red lozenge) to (1 hr.) *Krebsstein* and down to (20 min.) *Gutenberg* (see below). — A path to the left from Diepoldsburg leads to the (¾ hr.) *Breitenstein* (2660 ft.), a precipitous hill with an extensive view to the N. To the S.E. is (¼ hr.) *Ochsenwang* (Hotel Rössle), where Mörike, the poet, was vicar in 1832-33 (comp. p. 151). A little to the S.E. is the *Randecker Maar* (2405 ft.), the chief crater among the 140 embryo volcanoes of the later tertiary period between Kirchheim and Reutlingen, with a monument (¼ hr. from Ochsenwang) to Dr. V. Salzmann (d. 1890), founder of the Schwäbischer Alb-Verein. Thence to the Heimenstein, see p. 205. From the Maar we may walk to the N. along the *Zipfelbach* to (½ hr.) *Hepsisau* and (¾ hr.) *Weilheim* (p. 205), or descend S. across the peat-moors and past the caves mentioned below to (1¼ hr.) Gutenberg.

The railway goes on to (13½ M.) *Brucken.* On the right, above, is the Brucker Fels (p. 207). — 14½ M. *Unter-Lenningen.* (inn at the station). To the Sattelbogen (and the Teck), see above. — On the right is the ruin of *Sulzburg,* high above us on the left the ruin of Rauber (see above).

15 M. *Ober-Lenningen* (1475 ft.; Hotel Adler, at the station), with a paper-mill. To the left is the Wielandstein (see above; 50 min. from the station). Motor post in 2 hrs. viâ Gutenberg (3 M.; see below) to Laichingen (16 M.; p. 216).

About 1¼ hr. from the terminus at Ober-Lenningen, the Lenninger Tal (p. 205) comes to an end at the charmingly situated village of *Gutenberg* (1745 ft.; Löwen, 18 beds; Hirsch). The museum (adm. 20 pf.) contains diluvial remains from the adjacent caves. About 25 min. N. of Gutenberg, to the right, in the upper part of the valley, is the *Gutenberger Höhle,* discovered in 1889 (adm. 50 pf.; guide at Gutenberg); 5 min. W. of it is the smaller *Gussmanns-Höhle* (adm. 40 pf.). Both of the caves contain fine stalactites. Thence to the Teck or the Randecker Maar, see above. — About ¾ hr. S. of Gutenberg (way marked by red ≻) is the ruin of *Sperberseck,* below which is the *Mondmilch-Höhle,* 160 yds. long. — From Gutenberg we may walk S.E. (way-mark red ≻) up the rocky ravine of *Pfulb,* keeping high up to the right, to (1¼ hr.)

the *Römerstein* (2900 ft.), the highest point of the Central Alb, with a fine panorama from the view-tower.

From Gutenberg to Neuffen, $10^1/_2$ M. The road passes (1 hr.) *Grabenstetten* (2380 ft.; Hotel Hirsch) and the (1 hr.) *Burrenhof*, with the 'Heidengraben', a relic of a Celtic settlement (2nd-1st cent. B. C.). Pedestrians diverge to the right $^1/_4$ hr. beyond the Burrenhof and follow the Randweg direct from Urach to the Hohenneuffen (see below). The road descends in windings to ($1^1/_4$ hr.) *Neuffen* (see below).

From Gutenberg to Urach, 3 hrs. This attractive route leads S.W. viâ *Schlattstall* and a ravine; after 35 min. (finger-post) we either go to the left through the *Grosse Schrecke*, a rocky hollow, or to the right through the *Kleine Schrecke* to (1 hr.) the *Falkensteiner Höhle*, 490 yds. long, in which the Elsach rises and disappears again. Then down the pretty Elsach-Tal to (1 hr.) Urach (p. 208).

From Nürtingen (p. 194) to Neuffen, $5^1/_2$ M., railway in $^1/_2$ hr. (views to the left). — The line leads through the *Steinach-Tal* (the 'Täle'). — *Neuffen* (1340 ft.; Hirsch-Post, 12 beds; Rössle) is a small town with 1900 inhab., at the foot of the Hohenneuffen. Beside the church (14th cent.) is a Mount of Olives of 1504, and in the interior is an elaborate Renaissance pulpit-canopy of the early 17th century.

From Neuffen to *Metzingen* (p. 194) viâ *Kohlberg*, $1^1/_2$ hr.

From Neuffen a good path (way-mark blue triangle) leads in 1 hr. to the top of the ***Hohenneuffen** (2440 ft.), a conical and conspicuous height projecting into the valley. It is crowned by the imposing ruins of an ancient stronghold, demolished in 1801. Fine view from the higher of the two round towers. Rfmts. when the flag is hoisted. A walk round the fortifications is recommended.

From the Hohenneuffen a path leads E. viâ the *Wilhelmsfelsen* (2400 ft.; fine view of the Hohenneuffen) to (1 hr.) *Erkenbrechtsweiler* (Hotel Krone). Thence we may ascend ($^1/_2$ hr. N.) the *Beurener Fels* (2365 ft.), a bold projecting rock commanding an extensive view. Retracing our steps for 10 min., we turn to the left (way-mark blue triangle) to the (20 min.) *Brucker Fels* (2385 ft.), with remains of mediæval walls and a charming view of the Lenninger Tal and the hills opposite. Steep descent to *Owen* (p. 205) in 35 minutes (red triangles).

From the Hohenneuffen to Urach (p. 208), 2 or $3^1/_4$ hrs. From the ruin we go straight on (S.E.); after 12 min. (finger-post) we turn to the right and follow the path along the hill-crest (way-mark red triangle; to the left the Heidengraben, see above) to (35 min.) the road coming from the Burrenhof (see above), which we now follow to the right. About 1 min. farther on, at the fork, we keep to the left. We may now descend straight on (way-mark red triangle), leaving the village of *Hülben* on the left, to ($1^1/_4$ hr.) Urach. A pleasant alternative is to take the path to the right a few paces farther on (finger-post; way-mark blue triangle) to the (40 min.) *Karlslinde* (2340; view), and then to the ($1^1/_4$ hr.; red way-marks) *Buckleter Kapf* (2400 ft.). After 5 min. we descend to the right to the *Erms-Tal* and then by a level path to (40 min.) *Urach* (p. 208).

C. Uracher Alb.

From Metzingen to Urach, $6^1/_2$ M., branch-line in $^1/_2$ hr.

Metzingen, see p. 194. — The slopes of the ***Uracher Tal**, up which the railway runs along the *Erms*, are richly clad with beech-forest. Several tufa-quarries. — Beyond (3 M.) *Dettingen* (1305 ft.; Krone, 8 beds) the more beautiful part of the valley begins. — Some of the trains up the valley halt on Sun. and holidays (on previous request at Dettingen) at the station of (5 M.) *Wasserfall*, at the entrance of the *Brühlbach-Tal*.

We follow the road S.W. (way-mark blue triangle) and turn to the left after 5 min. to the foot of the Urach Waterfall (p. 209). A zigzag path ascends to the *Hochwiese* at the source of the falls. — We now keep to the S. and follow the path (red triangle) along the slope; at (20 min.) the fork ('Kreuz', p. 209) we may either ascend to the left to (25 min.) Hohenurach (see below) or descend straight on to (25 min.) Urach.

$6^1/_2$ M. **Urach.** — Hotels. *Krone*, Markt 17, 15 R. at $2^1/_2$-$3^1/_2$, D. $1^1/_2$-$2^1/_2$, P. 5-7 *M*, well spoken of; *Kurhaus am Berg*, 30 beds at $2^1/_2$-$3^1/_2$ *M*; *Bahnhof*, 12 beds at $1^1/_2$-3, P. 5-7 *M*, plain but good; *Zum Fass*, Wilhelm-Str. 7, 25 beds; *Adler*, Wilhelm-Str. 15, with a wine-room; *Villa Schöneck*, 20 beds at $1^1/_2$-2 *M*. — Restaurants. *Straub*, with garden, Münsinger Str. 2, near Wilhelms-Platz; *Vier Jahreszeiten*, Stuttgarter Str. 5. — Cafés. *Zur Glocke*, Beim Schloss 13; *Reich*, Burg-Str. 4.

Urach (1530 ft.), the birthplace of Duke Eberhard im Bart (1445; p. 168), is a little town of 5350 inhab., with half-timbered houses of the 15-16th cent., charmingly situated at the confluence of the *Erms* and *Elsach* and frequented as a summer resort. A little to the N.E. of the station is the *Schloss*, erected in 1443 and now occupied by officials (adm. 40 pf.). On the ground floor is the 'Dürnitz', a Gothic hall; the 'Weisser Saal', on the first floor, contains collections of natural history and antiquities. The 'Goldener Saal', on the second floor, altered in the early 17th cent., contains gilded wood-carvings, coats-of-arms, souvenirs of Dukes Eberhard im Bart and Ulrich, and a carved wooden portrait of Count Heinrich of Mömpelgard (1577). The late-Gothic *Parish Church* (Prot.), N. of the Schloss, built in 1479-99, contains the pew of Duke Eberhard, with good carving (1472), a handsome font executed in 1518 by Christoph of Urach, and a richly decorated pulpit of the 15th century (verger at Pfählerstr. 18; 20 pf.). The Protestant *Seminary*, formerly the canonry, adjoining the church, numbers Mörike (p. 197) among its alumni. The fountain in the market-place, a little to the E., reached viâ Kirch-Str., is a copy of the original of c. 1500. The *Rathaus* (1562) was altered in 1907. — The *Michelskäppele* on the *Hochberg* (2090 ft.), 40 min. S.E. (way-mark yellow triangle) commands a fine view of the town.

The best way (50 min.) to the ruined fortress of **Hohenurach** (2305 ft.) is to follow the railway-line to the left from the station, crossing the rails after $^1/_4$ hr.; after 100 paces we reach the 'Schulmeisters-Buche' at the edge of the wood, whence we ascend the zigzag

path (way-mark blue triangle) to the left (the path marked by red triangles leads in 12 min. to the Kreuz, see below). The castle was built in the 11th cent., and after numerous sieges was dismantled at the end of the 18th century. Charming view, though limited.

From Hohenurach to the Waterfall, 40 minutes. We descend the 'Alter Burgweg', keeping straight on (not to the left) when the path forks, to the (1/4 hr.) *Kreuz* (1375 ft.), where we are joined on the left by the red-marked path ascending from the 'Schulmeistersbuche' (p. 208). We follow the good path straight on (red triangles), leaving on the right a footpath to the lower end of the fall, to the (25 min.) *Hochwiese* (2030 ft.; shelter-hut). The Brühlbach rises here and forms the **Urach Waterfall**, 85 ft. high. The best point of view is near the bench called 'Olgaruhe', 8 min. below the Hochwiese.

From the Urach Waterfall to Reutlingen (to Eningen 2 1/2 hrs.). From the N. end of the Hochwiese we ascend the zigzag path (way-mark red triangle). On leaving the wood at the top we follow the hill-crest to the right to the (1/2 hr.) *Rutschenfelsen* (2465 ft.), to obtain a charming view. Thence to the (1/2 hr.) *Fohlenhof* (2420 ft.), whence we take the footpath (red rhombus) to the right via the *Hohe Warte* (2690 ft.; war monument and view-tower), in 25 min., to the government stud-farm of *St. Johann* (2505 ft.; rfmts.). Thence a road (short-cuts) leads to (1 hr.) *Eningen* (1520 ft.; Post, 12 beds), whence a tram runs in 20 min. to *Reutlingen* (p. 194).

From Urach to Münsingen, 3 3/4 hrs. (motor post, 8 M., in 50 min.). — The road runs S. along the Erms valley here known as the **Seeburger Tal.** The hills, rocky in places, are densely wooded, and the Erms flows through narrow green meadows. The 'Grüner Weg', a footpath leading on the left bank to Seeburg in 2 1/4 hrs., should not be taken except in dry weather. The road passes numerous mills and a large cotton-factory. Near the (1/2 hr.) Kunstmühle we may ascend to a cave, on the left bank, with stalactites (guide usually at the neighbouring quarry). To the left above the old basalt-works of *Georgenau* rises the ruined *Hohenwittlingen* (1/2 hr. from the road). In the finest part of the valley, between lofty cliffs at the mouth of the pleasant *Fischburg-Tal*, lies (5 M.; 2 hrs.) the hamlet of *Seeburg* (Hotel Löwe). On a rock is the small *Schloss Uhenfels*. From Seeburg the road leads S. through the *See-Tal* to (1 1/2 hr.) *Münsingen* (p. 212).

From Urach to the *Hohenneuffen* or to *Gutenberg*, see p. 207.

D. From Reutlingen to Schelklingen. Lichtenstein.

36 M. Branch-line in 2 1/2-3 hrs.; to Honau, 7 M. in 35 min.; to Lichtenstein, 8 M. in 1 hr. — Views to the right.

Reutlingen, see p. 194. — The train enters the picturesque **Honauer Tal**, watered by the *Echaz*. — 3 M. *Pfullingen* (1400 ft.; Krone, 8 beds at 1 1/2-2 *M*), a town of 8000 inhabitants. About

$^3/_4$ hr. to the right (W.) is the model-farm of Erlenhof, built by Theodor Fischer (no adm.). — $3^1/_2$ M. *Pfullingen-Süd.* A little to the right of the railway are the 'Pfullinger Hallen' (1904-8), also designed by Fischer and decorated with mural paintings (adm. 20 pf.). The Nebel-Höhlen (p. 211) lie 2 hrs. S. (way-mark blue triangle). — Beyond (5 M.) *Unterhausen-Spinnerei* Schloss Lichtenstein is visible to the right. — 6 M. *Unterhausen* (Hotel Adler), immediately S. of which is *Oberhausen* (Hirsch, 30 R.; Krone).

From Unterhausen to the Nebel-Höhlen, 1 hr. (way-mark blue triangle). We diverge to the right near the Rathaus at Oberhausen (guide for the Alte Nebel-Höhle at the Hotel Hirsch), pass the cemetery, and ascend the valley of the Reisserbach. About 10 min. beyond a bridge, which is not crossed, we keep to the left and shortly afterwards mount a steep zigzag path on the right to the (35 min.) Fest-Platz (p. 211).

$6^1/_2$ M. **Honau** (1855 ft.; Olgahöhle, near the cave, 22 beds at $1^1/_2$-2, P. 5-6 *M*; Rössle, 7 R. at 1 *M* 20 pf.-2, P. 4-$5^1/_2$ *M*, very fair), a prettily situated village at the foot of Schloss Lichtenstein (see below). At the station is the artificial *Elfen-Grotte* (adm. 30 pf.). About 12 min. S., in the village, is the *Olga-Höhle*, a small stalactite cave (electric illumination; the visit lasts 10 min.; adm. 40 pf.).

From Honau to the Lichtenstein (recommended for the descent). We walk from the station to the beginning of the village, where we keep to the right (way-mark blue triangle) till we reach the forest-path, which ascends in windings to the ($^3/_4$ hr.) Schloss.

Beyond Honau the railway ascends the *Honauer Steige* by a rack-and-pinion system (gradient 1:10; length 2300 yds.) and penetrates the three lower strata of the White Jura (denoted by letters on the rocks to the left). Fine view to the right of Schloss Lichtenstein. — 8 M. *Lichtenstein* station (2310 ft.; hotel). To the N. of the station, at the foot of the *Traifelbergfelsen* (2610 ft.; view), lies *Hohenhonau* (*Alb-Hotel Traifelberg, 40 beds at $2^1/_2$-3, P. $6^1/_2$-7 *M*).

From Lichtenstein Station to the Schloss, 40 min. (way-mark red triangle). The road descends to the right past the 'Schanze' (right; beautiful view of the Honauer Tal) and through the *Dobel Tunnel;* a footpath to the right at the upper end of the *Dobel-Schlucht* then leads past the ruined castle of *Alt-Lichtenstein* (destroyed in the 14th cent.; off the path, on the right) to the Schloss.

***Schloss Lichtenstein** (2680 ft.) was erected on the site of an earlier castle in 1841 from Heideloff's designs for Count Wilhelm of Wurtemberg. It stands on a projecting rock, 950 ft. above the Honau valley, and is one of the most picturesque points in Swabia. Adjacent is the ducal residence (1901; no adm.). The Schloss is open on week-days 8-12 and 1-6 (Oct.-March 9-12 and 1-4), on Sun. and holidays 1-5 (1-4); adm. 1 *M*. It is closed on Christmas Day, Easter Sunday, Whit-Sunday, and Whit-Monday.

Nürtingen
Pliezhsn
Oferdingen
Altenburg
Reichenbach
Rommelsbach
METZINGEN
Kappishäusern
NEUFFEN
Sickenhausen
Sondelfingen
Neuhausen
Bettlingen
Glems
Rossberg
Betzingen
Rangenberg
Reutlingen
Eningen
REUTLINGEN
Hohbuch
Georgenberg
Lindenhof
Bleichstetten
PFULLINGEN
Würtingen
Ohnastetten
Holzelfingen
Honau
Kohlstetten
Genkingen
Undingen
Klein-Engstingen
Gross-Engstingen
Schalkstetten
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig
Kilometer
150.000
Engl. Miles

The castle, skilfully adapted to its site, is approached by a drawbridge over a cleft in the rock. The interior is fitted up in the 'Gothic' style, and contains various curiosities and pictures of the Swabian school. The principal attraction is the *View from the tower. In fine weather, to the S. beyond the plateau of the Alb, the Alps are visible; N., far below, the green Honauer Tal; beyond it the Achalm and the extensive plain.

About 3 min. W. of the Schloss is a forester's house with a restaurant (view from the upper room and the platform).

On a projecting rock, a little to the S.E. of the Schloss, Count Wilhelm erected in 1842 a bust of the novelist Wilhelm Hauff (1802-27; comp. p. 177), by whose romance the old castle of Lichtenstein has been immortalized.

From the Lichtenstein to *Honau*, see p. 210; to the *Rossberg*, see p. 212.

From the Lichtenstein to the Nebel-Höhlen, by the direct route in $^3/_4$ hr. From the forester's (see above) we proceed W. (waymark red >) through woods over the plateau. After $^1/_4$ hr. we turn to the right (straight on to Genkingen, p. 212) and in 10 min. meet the Oberhausen road, where we are joined on the right by the route viâ the Giess-Stein (see below). We continue along a good path near the edge of the hill (way-mark red triangle) to the (20 min.) *Fest-Platz* near the caves, where a popular festival is held on Whit-Monday (illumination of the old cave). — A pleasanter route ($1^1/_4$ hr.; red triangle) leads viâ the Giess-Stein. From the Schloss we descend N.W. above the Honauer Tal to the (35 min.) *Giess-Stein* (2585 ft.; view of the Echaz-Tal); hence we proceed S.W. to the (20 min.) Oberhausen road; thence to the Fest-Platz, see above.

The **Alte Nebel-Höhle**, 5 min. below the Fest-Platz, is a cave 617 ft. long; maximum width 79 ft., height 75 ft. The brilliancy of the stalactites has been sullied by the smoke of the torches; the massive rock-vaulting is now the most interesting feature. The guide is usually present in fine weather; otherwise he should be engaged in advance by letter to the Hotel Hirsch at Oberhausen (p. 210). Adm. 1 *M*; the visit takes $^1/_2$ hr.; electric illumination. — The **Neue Nebel-Höhle**, 2 min. S.W. of the Fest-Platz, is 590 ft. long, and consists of four vast rocky chambers with yellowish-white stalactites. The cave is entered by a tunnel 131 ft. in length. The guide, usually present from 9 to 6, may be ordered through the Schultheissenamt at Genkingen (p. 212). Adm. 1 *M*; electric light.

From the Nebel-Höhlen to *Pfullingen Paper Mills*, see p. 210; to *Unterhausen*, see p. 210; to the *Rossberg*, see p. 212.

The Railway to Schelklingen proceeds from Lichtenstein station (p. 210) across the Alb plateau. — $9^1/_2$ M. (from Reutlingen) *Kleinengstingen* (2305 ft.; Hotel Post).

From Kleinengstingen to Sigmaringen, 26½ M., or to Sigmaringendorf, 31 M., branch-line in 2 or 2½-3 hrs. — 3 M. *Haidkapelle*, 40 min. S.E. of the *Karls-Höhle*, another stalactite cave (guide to be engaged by letter or telephone to the Schultheissenamt at *Erpfingen*; adm. 1 *M*). — 7½ M. *Trochtelfingen* (Hotel Hirsch), a quaint little town with 1100 inhab. and remains of its old fortifications. — Beyond (9½ M.) *Mägerkingen* the line reaches the valley of the *Lauchert*, which it follows. — 12½ M. *Gammertingen* (2185 ft.; Post, 20 beds; Hirsch), with 1200 inhab., junction for Hechingen (p. 200). — The valley is now picturesque and repays the pedestrian. — 15 M. *Hettingen*, with a Schloss of the 17-18th centuries. — 18 M. *Veringen-Stadt* (Hotel Hirsch), with a ruined castle. — Near (24½ M.) *Hanfertal* the Sigmaringen line leaves the Lauchert. — 26½ M. *Sigmaringen* (Landes-Bahnhof), see p. 201.

The Sigmaringendorf line diverges to the left near Hanfertal and continues along the Lauchert-Tal. The prettiest part of the valley is where it is joined by the *Bittelschiesser Täle*, 10 min. E. of (23 M.) *Hornstein*, with its ruined castle. — 27½ M. *Bingen* (Hotel Krone), with a highly situated late-Gothic church of the early 16th century. — 31 M. *Sigmaringendorf*, see p. 227.

Motor post from Kleinengstingen to *Zwiefalten* (18 M.; p. 226) in 2 hrs.

13½ M. *Offenhausen* (2180 ft.) lies near the source of the *Grosse Lauter*. About 20 min. S.E. rises the basaltic *Sternberg* (2770 ft.), with a belvedere. — 15 M. *Gomadingen* (Hotel Adler). — The line descends the Lauter valley to (17 M.) *Marbach an der Lauter* (2115 ft.; hotel), with a stud-farm. — We leave the valley of the Grosse Lauter and pass *Schloss Grafeneck* (1560) on the right. — 22 M. *Münsingen* (2320 ft.; Herrmann-Autenrieth, 10 beds, Ochse, 10 beds from 1 *M* 80 pf., Kreuz, all near the Rathaus), with 2400 inhab. and large cement-works, on the plateau of the Alb. About ¾ hr. E. is the manœuvre ground of the Reichswehr (Hardt Hotel, at the camp, 24 beds at 2-3, P. 6-7 *M*). From Münsingen to Seeburg and Urach, see p. 209. — Near (30½ M.) *Sondernach* rises the *Schmiech*, the pretty valley of which we now descend. — 31½ M. *Hütten* (Hotel Mohr), dominated by the ruin of *Justingen*. — 32½ M. *Talsteusslingen*, with the modern *Schloss Neusteusslingen* above, on the right.

36 M. *Schelklingen*, see p. 226.

E. Rossberg.

From Reutlingen (p. 194) a local railway runs in 1 hr. to (10 M.) *Gönningen* (1760 ft.; Schwanen, 10 beds from 2 *M*), at the foot of the *Stöffelberg* (2400 ft.; ruin) and 1 hr. from the top of the Rossberg (way-mark blue triangle). — Pedestrians (3¾ hrs.) follow the road from Reutlingen to the S., passing the farm of *Gaisbühl*, to the (1 hr. 40 min.) *Alteburghof* (rfmts.), behind which rises the *Kugelberg* (1950 ft.; view); thence, keeping to the left after 10 min., to Gönningen in 40 minutes.

The Rossberg is ascended from the *Nebel-Höhlen* (p. 211) or from the *Lichtenstein* (p. 210) in 1¾ or 2¼ hrs., viâ *Genkingen* (2530 ft.; Rose, 8 beds).

The ***Rossberg** (2855 ft.), on the N. verge of the Central Alb, is crowned with a view-tower 100 ft. high and a refuge (restaurant and night-quarters). Beautiful view of the Alb, Black Forest, and Alps. A monument on the W. peak commemorates Prof. Quenstedt (d. 1889), who devoted himself to the geology of the Alb. – We may descend W. to (2 hrs.) *Mössingen* (p. 199) or N.W. viâ *Gomaringen* to ($2^1/_4$ hrs.) *Dusslingen* (p. 200).

F. Hohenzollern. Zellerhorn.

From Hechingen (p. 200) to the Hohenzollern, $1^1/_2$ hr. (waymark blue triangle). From the Hotel Linde-Post we follow Heiligkreuz-Str. to the (35 min. from the station) Heiligkreuz-Kapelle (1403); here we cross the railway and after a few paces turn to the right to the ($^1/_2$ hr.) water-tower below the castle. Thence the road (short-cuts) ascends in 20 min. to the entrance of the castle.

From Zollern Station (p. 201) to the Hohenzollern, 1 hr., by an easy, but shadeless road, passing the (5 min.) *Hotel Brielhof* (12 beds from 2 ℳ) and the (40 min.) water-tower (see above).

The castle of ***Hohenzollern** or *Zollern* (2805 ft.; restaurant, see below), grandly situated on an isolated wooded eminence of the Alb, was erected by King Friedrich Wilhelm IV. in 1850-56 as a royal Schloss. The old castle, destroyed in 1423 by Countess Henrietta of Wurtemberg, widow of Eberhard IV., and by the Swabian towns, was restored for the last time in 1454 by the various branches of the Zollern family, but by the 19th cent. little of it remained except the chapel of St. Michael.

We enter through the *Adler-Tor* (Pl. 1), the inscription over which refers to the history of the Schloss (above, the Prussian eagle and an equestrian figure in relief of Elector Friedrich I.). We next enter the *Rampen-Turm*, within the narrow limits of which three curves and a winding tunnel lead to the gate-tower (Pl. 2), 75 ft. higher up. The balustrade above the tunnel is adorned with two men-at-arms in stone (fine view). The summit of the precipitous rock is enclosed, in accordance with the ancient plan of the castle, by walls 50-65 ft. in height, in the form of a heptagon, with bastions and corner-turrets. Within this enclosure stands the modern castle, with five towers, two of which rise to a height of 190 ft. above the external walls. The two lowest of the five stories of the building are vaulted and designed for purposes of defence.

To the left in the upper *Burghof* is the *Bury-Garten*, with a bronze statue, by Bläser, of Friedrich Wilhelm IV. (Pl. 4; see above). To the right is the *Wehrhaus*, containing a restaurant (also bedrooms). The *Hohenzollern Museum*, on the 2nd floor, contains prehistoric finds, mediæval sculptures, weapons, etc. (open 10-4 or 5; 25 pf.). Adjoining the Wehrhaus is the *Protestant Chapel* (Pl. 3),

in the Gothic style. To the left (S.) rises the *Michaels-Turm* (Pl. 13), with relief-portraits and armorial bearings of the different lords of the castle. The late-Gothic *St. Michaels-Kapelle* (Rom. Cath.; Pl. 14) is the chief relic of the old castle (see below).

A flight of steps (Pl. 5) by the Wehrhaus, with a statue of the Count Zollern who rebuilt the castle in 1454, leads to the interior (adm. 50 pf.; the visit takes 20 min.). The *Stammbaum-Halle* (Pl. 6), containing genealogical trees, is first entered. Then the sumptuous Gothic *Grafen-Saal* (Pl. 7), borne by ten columns of red marble, and overladen with gilding and painting. On the right, near the entrance, is the *Kaiser-Halle* (Pl. 8), with a central pillar and eight painted statues of German emperors. At the end of the Grafen-Saal, to the right, is the small *Bischofs-Halle* (Pl. 9). Adjoining the Grafen-Saal on the W. is the *Library* (Pl. 10), a low apartment with carved bookcases and frescoes illustrating

the history of the castle. From the library we proceed to the right to the *Markgrafen-Turm* (Pl. 11), which contains the sitting-room and bedroom of the ex-Kaiser Wilhelm II.; to the left are the apartments of the late empress, in the *Michaels-Turm* (see above). The *St. Michaels-Kapelle* (see above) contains (behind the altar) interesting stained glass and hatchments and three sandstone bas-reliefs of c. 1110-40.

Fine View from the terrace skirting the base of the castle (to the right and left of the upper gate-tower). It embraces the hills of Swabia; W. are Balingen and Rottweil; beyond them the Black Forest, with the Feldberg; S. and E. the wooded slopes of the Alb.

Ascent of the Zellerhorn from Hechingen (p. 200), $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. To the Heiligkreuz-Kapelle, see p. 213. Thence we first follow the Hohenzoller-Weg to the forest, then to the left (blue triangle) to the (1 hr.) prettily situated little church of *Mariazell* (1643; closed; view of the Hohenzollern), and next ascend through the woods to ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) the top of the Zellerhorn. Attractive detour halfway up

(finger-post) to the Fürstenblick, with a fine view of the Hohenzollern. — From Zollern Station (p. 201), 2¼ hrs. Road to the (5 min.) Brielhof, see p. 213. Thence a path leads to the left, past the Ziegelbacherhof, to the (20 min.) Heiligkreuz-Kapelle.

From the Hohenzollern to the Zellerhorn, 1 hr. About 1½ min. below the Adler-Tor we diverge to the left from the road; after 10 min. we keep to the left; shortly afterwards we turn to the left again and after 7 min. ascend straight ahead (way-mark blue triangle); after a further 10 min. we join the route from Hechingen (p. 214) and reach the top in 1½ hr. more.

The **Zellerhorn** (3000 ft.; refuge-hut), a spur of the Alb plateau, commands a good view. About 20 min. below the summit is the *Zollersteighof* (rfmts.).

A path (red triangle) leads E. along the *Trauf*, or crest of the wooded hill, viâ the (10 min.) *Backofenfelsen* (3090 ft.; to the N. of the *Raichberg*, with a view of the Alps) and the (10 min.) *Hangender Stein* in 2½ hrs. to *Jungingen* (p. 201).

21. From Stuttgart to Ulm, Augsburg, and Munich.

Railway from Stuttgart to *Munich*, 149 M. in 3½-6¼ hrs. (fares 18 ℳ 20, 12 ℳ 20 pf.; express 32 ℳ 20, 21 ℳ 20, 13 ℳ 70 pf.). — From Stuttgart to *Friedrichshafen* (see R. 22), 110½ M., express in 4 hrs.

Road, 115 M. — 5½ M. *Untertürkheim* (741 ft.; p. 192). — 9 M. **Esslingen** (760 ft.; p. 192). — 15½ M. *Plochingen* (714 ft.; p. 194). — 28 M. *Göppingen* (1045 ft.; see below). — 39 M. *Geislingen an der Steige* (1520 ft.; p. 216). — 47 M. *Luizhausen* (2047 ft.). — 57 M. **Ulm** (1575 ft.; p. 216). — 72 M. *Günzburg* (1575 ft.; p. 221). — 78 M. *Burgau* (1493 ft.). — 89 M. *Zusmarshausen* (1532 ft.). — 104 M. **Augsburg** (1625 ft.), and thence to (145 M.) *Munich*, see p. 348.

From Stuttgart to (14½ M.) *Plochingen*, see R. 18. — 23 M. *Uhingen*. On a height to the right rises *Schloss Filseck* (1160 ft.). — 24 M. *Faurndau*, formerly a Benedictine monastery, with a late-Romanesque columnar basilica (13th cent.), is the junction for Gmünd (see p. 203).

26 M. **Göppingen** (1045 ft.; Apostel, 36 beds at 2½-4 ℳ, well spoken of, Post, both near the station), an industrial town 22,000 inhab., was rebuilt after a fire in 1782. Its mineral water is well known. The Schloss, built in 1559-69 by Duke Christoph, is now occupied by offices. Opposite is the Protestant Stadt-Kirche, by H. Schickhardt (1618-19). — The *Fuchseck* (2410 ft.; extensive view) is 2½ hrs. S. (way-mark blue triangle).

Branch-line from Göppingen in 40 min. to (8 M.) *Bad Boll*, with sulphur baths, acquired by the Moravians in 1920; 1½ hr. S. is the *Bosler* (2620 ft.; view). — Motor post viâ (2 M.) Faurndau (see above) and (3¾ M.) Uhingen (see above) to *Kirchheim unter Teck* (p. 205), 12 M. in 1 hr.

Railway to *Gmünd*, see p. 203. — To the *Hohenstaufen*, see p. 204.

Near (28½ M.) *Eislingen* we enjoy fine views to the left of the

Hohenstaufen and the Hohenrechberg. To the right is the long ridge of the Alb. — 31 M. *Süssen* (1180 ft.; Pelikan, 10 beds), junction for (6 3/4 M.) *Weissenstein* (Hotel Schlossbrauerei; motor post to Heidenheim, p. 222). — On the left is the round tower of the ruined *Staufeneck* (1720 ft.).

To the left, on a hill, 1 1/2 hr. from Gingen station, is the castle-ruin of *Scharfenberg*. — 33 1/2 M. *Gingen an der Fils* (1235 ft.). An inscription over the N. door of the church purports to be of 984 and is, if genuine, the earliest to be found in any church in Germany.

38 M. **Geislingen** *an der Steige* (1520 ft.; Sonne, 30 beds at 2-3 *M*; Post), a town with 13,700 inhab. and the Württembergische Metallwarenfabrik, lies at the foot of the Alb. The late-Gothic Stadt-Kirche (1424-67) contains choir-stalls carved by the younger Jörg Syrlin (1512), a fine carved altar (c. 1525), and a late-Renaissance pulpit (1621). The Bauhof, a half-timbered structure of the 16th cent., contains the municipal collection of antiquities (adm. 50 pf.). Above the town, 3/4 hr. E., rises the Öden-Turm (2085 ft.; fine view). Motor post to Heidenheim, see p. 222.

From Geislingen to Wiesensteig, 13 M., branch-line in 1 1/4 hr. — 3 1/2 M. *Bad Überkingen* (1495 ft.; Bad-Hotel), with alkaline springs. — 9 1/2 M. *Bad Ditzenbach* (1635 ft.; Mineralbad, 120 beds from 1 1/2 *M*; Lamm), with a mineral spring. — 13 M. *Wiesensteig* (1940 ft.; Hotels Post, Lamm), a charmingly situated little town with 1270 inhab., overlooked by its 15th cent. church. Viâ the Reussenstein to Weilheim, see p. 205.

The line quits the Fils-Tal and ascends the *Geislinger Steige*, a wooded limestone hill, to the tableland of the Swabian Alb (gradient 1 : 43). The various strata of the white Jura are denoted on the cliffs to the left. — Just short of (41 1/2 M.) *Amstetten* (1910 ft.) we reach the watershed between the Rhine and the Danube.

Branch-line from Amstetten in 1 hr. to (12 M.) *Laichingen* (2540 ft.; Hotel Rad), a weaving village with 3000 inhab., whence motor posts run to Ober-Lonningen (see p. 206) or Blaubeuren (see p. 226).

Beyond (51 M.) *Beimerstetten* the line descends to the valley of the Danube. — 58 1/2 M. *Ulm.*

Ulm.

Hotels (all with restaurants). Near the station: **Fezer* or *Russischer Hof* (Pl. a; A 2), an old-established house, with a garden, 120 beds at 4-6 *M*, B. 1 *M* 60, D. from 2 *M* 20 pf.; **Münster* or *Bilfinger* (Pl. i; A 2), with café, 80 beds at 3-5 *M*, D. from 1 *M* 20 pf.; *Bahnhof* (Pl. f.; A 2), 70 R. at 3-6, B. 1 1/2 *M*, with garden, well spoken of. — In the town: *Zum Blanken* or *Goldener Löwe* (Pl. c; B 2), 40 beds; *Goldener Hirsch* (Pl. g; B 2), with a cabaret, 20 beds from 3 *M*; *Oberpollinger* (Pl. h.; B 2), 32 beds from 2 *M*; *Goldener Engel* (Pl. b; B 2), 30 beds. — *Christliches Hospiz* (see p. xx; Pl. c, B 1), Neuer Graben 23, 100 beds at 2 1/2-3 *M*, B. 1 *M* 20, D. from 1 *M* 40 pf.

Restaurants. Wine: *Lämmle*, Herdbrucker Str. 5 (Pl. D 3); *Ofengabel*, Reben-Gasse 12 (Pl. C 2); *Zum Bäumle*, Kohl-Gasse 6 (Pl. C 2). — Beer: *Saalbau* (Pl. B, 2); *Goldener Hecht*, Olga-Str., corner of Neutor-Strasse (Pl. B 1); *Drei Kannen*, Hafenbad 33 (Pl. C 2, 1), with a fine

ULM
1:12.300
Meter
Münster
Münster Platz
Justizgebäude
Gefängnis
Turnhalle
Gymnasium
Reichsbank
Obermünster
Theater
Grundbuchamt
Rathaus
Hospital
Synagoge
Neue Synagoge
Baths.
Museum
Conversations Gebäude
Schwörhaus
Wilhelms-Höhe
Krankenhaus
Lazarett
Protestant. K.
Bahnhof
Post
Bahnhofs Pl.
Deutsches Haus
Kaserne
Pionier-Kas.
Max. II. Kaserne
Heimstrasse
Neu-Ulm
Donau

wooden balcony (17th cent.) and a garden; *Zur Alten Bierhalle*, Lange Str. 1 (Pl. C D 3); *Zur Neuen Post*, Sedelhof-Gasse (Pl. A B 2). — Garden-restaurants: *Wilhelmshöhe* (Pl. B 4), with view, *Friedrichsau* (beyond Pl. F 1), with large grounds. — Cafés. *Hotel Münster* (p. 216); *Tröglen*, Münster-Platz 5 (Pl. C 2; 1st floor); *Gindele*, Lange Str. 28 (Pl. C D 3); *Lünert*, Bahnhof-Str. 3 (Pl. A B 2).

Tramways (comp. the Plan) from the station to the Münster, etc. — Motor Cabs at the station and the Münster; fare 60 pf. per kilometre. — Post Office (Pl. A 2).

Inquiry Office, in the old Hauptwache (Pl. C 3), Lange Str. 6, open on week-days 8.30-12.30 & 3-6.

Times of Admission.

Library, Municipal (p. 220), free on week-days 10-12 and, except Tues. and Sat., 3-6; closed in August.

Münster (p. 218). Nave 20 pf., choir 1 *M.* Guide at 9.30 and 3; 2 *M.* (including ascent of the tower). — The tower may be ascended May-Sept. 7-6 or dark; 1 *M.* — Organ recital daily from May 1st to Oct. 1st, in winter on Sun. from 11; 50 pf.

Museum, Municipal (p. 220), Sun. 11-4, week-days, except Mon., 9-12 & 2-5, 1 *M.*; during unofficial hours 2 *M.* — Varying exhibitions in the Schwörhaus (p. 220) on Sun. 11-1 & 2.30-4.30, Wed. and Sat. 2.30-4.30; 50 pf.

Natural History Collection (p. 220), Sun. 11-1, on week-days on application to the caretaker; 10 pf.

Chief Attractions (3-4 hrs.). Münster, Rathaus, Municipal Museum, Danube Bridge, Town Walls. — Excursion to Blaubeuren (p. 225; ½ day) recommended.

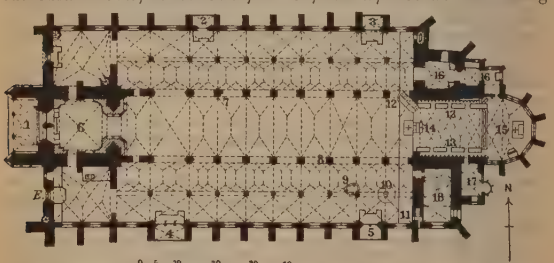
Ulm (1568 ft.), formerly a imperial free city, with 59,350 inhab., lies on the left bank of the *Danube*, which is here joined by the *Blau* and the *Iller* and is navigable for small vessels. The Danube is the boundary between Wurtemberg and Bavaria, to which *Neu-Ulm* (p. 221) on the opposite bank belongs. The chief industries are weaving and the manufacture of machinery.

Ulm, first mentioned as a town at the beginning of the 12th cent., supported the Hohenstaufen during their struggles with the Dukes of Bavaria and was rewarded with important privileges. Ulm was at its zenith during the 14th and 15th centuries. In 1530 it adopted the Reformation. Its independence lasted down to 1803. The minster, Rathaus, 'Neuer Bau', and many of the other public buildings were erected in the 14-16th cent., and numerous private mansions, mostly frame-houses, date from the 16th-17th centuries. The erection of the minster fostered the development of sculpture and painting, and in the 15-16th cent. Ulm was the centre of the Swabian school. The chief sculptors of Ulm were *Hans Multscher* (d. 1467), *Jörg Syrlin the Elder* (d. 1498), and his son *Jörg Syrlin the Younger* (d. 1521); the chief painters *Hans Schüchlin* (d. 1502), his son-in-law *Bartholomæus Zeitblom* (died c. 1521), and *Martin Schaffner* (died c. 1541). — In Oct. 1805 25,000 Austrians under Gen. Mack capitulated to Napoleon here, leaving free the way to Vienna, which was occupied on Nov. 13th. The modern fortifications were begun in 1842; down to 1866 Ulm was a fortress of the German Confederation. Albert Einstein, the mathematician, was born at Ulm in 1879.

From the station (Bahnhof; Pl. A 2) we follow Bahnhof-Str. and Hirsch-Strasse (Pl. B 2) to (8 min.) Münster-Platz. In Bahnhof-Str., on the right, is the old lodge of the Teutonic Order (1712-18), now finance offices. At the beginning of Hirsch-Str., to the right, is the *Steinerne Brücke*, affording a picturesque view of the old houses on the Blau.

The ***Münster** (Pl. C 2; Protestant), founded in 1377, built at intervals down to the beginning of the 16th cent., and restored and completed in 1844-90, is the largest Gothic church in Germany next to Cologne Cathedral, and is a proud monument of Ulm's greatness in the late middle ages. In 1531 fifty-one altars were removed by the Reformers.

The massive *Tower in the centre of the W. façade, with the magnificent triple porch, was begun by Ulrich von Ensingen (1392-99), the fourth of the cathedral architects, erected as far as the top of the square portion (230 ft.) by the end of the 15th cent., and completed in 1880-90 by August Beyer by the addition of the octagon and pyramid from a design left by Matthäus Böblinger (1478-94; comp. p. 219), the ninth of the original architects. Being 528 ft. in height, it is the loftiest church-tower in the world (Cologne Cathedral 515 ft.; Eiffel Tower, in iron, 984 ft.; Woolworth Building



1. Main Portal; 2-5. Side Portals; 6. Vestibule (beneath the tower); 7. Pulpit; 8. Foundation Memorial Stone; 9. Font; 10. Holy Water Basin; 11. 'Karg Niche'; 12. Sacrament House; 13. Choir Stalls; 14. Sedilia; 15. High Altar; 16. Neithart Chapel; 17. Besserer Chapel; 18. Sacristy. — *E.* = Entrance.

in New York 750 ft.; Washington Obelisk 555 ft.). The sculptures in the porch should be inspected (partly copies, the originals of which are in the Neithart Chapel, p. 219). The nineteen large figures represent Mary, the Holy Women, and the Apostles; in the tympanum of the main portal (Pl. 1) are reliefs of the Creation and the Fall. The cathedral is built of brick for the most part, but the tower is of stone. Each side of the building has two side-portals, likewise adorned with tympanum-reliefs: on the S.W. portal (Pl. 4), the Life of Mary; S.E. (Pl. 5) the Last Judgment; N.W. (Pl. 2) the Nativity and Adoration of the Magi; N.E. (Pl. 3) the Passion. — On the roof above is the emblem of the city, a sparrow with a straw in its beak (original, see p. 219).

The interior (adm., see p. 217) originally consisted of a nave with two aisles, all of equal breadth, but in 1502-7 the latter were divided

by slender round pillars and covered with star-vaulting, so as to form four aisles. There are no transepts. The building is 404 ft. long; the nave is 140 ft., the aisles 65 and 69 ft. in height; total area 54,839 sq.ft. (Cologne Cathedral 66,300 sq.ft.). — From the entrance (Pl. *E.*), on the right of the main portal, we pass through the verger's office (where tickets are purchased; entrance to the tower on the right, see below) into the S. aisle, in the right corner of which is the original of the sparrow (p. 218). On the walls, here and in other parts of the church, are coats-of-arms and memorials of Swabian families. — We turn immediately to the left into the VESTIBULE (Pl. 6) beneath the tower, whence the best idea of the whole interior is obtained. The large organ, built in 1856, has 6616 pipes (recitals, see p. 217). — NAVE. On the left is the late-Gothic pulpit (Pl. 7; 1405), the lofty canopy richly carved by *Jörg Syrlin the Younger* (1510); on the seventh pillar to the right is an old relief (Pl. 8) commemorating the foundation of the cathedral. The statues on the pillars are modern, but the fine consoles are old. The stained glass in the aisles is modern also. — At the E. end of the SOUTH AISLE is the octagonal font (Pl. 9), with busts of prophets, mottoes, and armorial bearings (1470). Behind, by the easternmost pillar, is the octagonal holy-water basin (Pl. 10), attributed to *Jörg Syrlin the Younger* (early 16th cent.). The 'Karg Niche' (Pl. 11), the remains of a mural altar, is, according to the inscription, a work of *Hans Multscher's* (1433), presented by the Karg family. — Above the choir arch is a large fresco of the Last Judgment (1471). The crucifix suspended from the arch is a reproduction, the original having been removed to Wiblingen (p. 221). On the left is a *Sacrament House (Pl. 12), 85 ft. high, beautifully carved in stone (c. 1470). The choir-screen dates from 1737.

The CHOIR, which is lower than the nave, was completed in 1449. The *Stalls (Pl. 13), by *Jörg Syrlin the Elder* (1469-74), are in composition the finest in Germany. The sedilia (Pl. 14) were executed in 1468 by Syrlin as a specimen of his work, before he received the commission for the stalls. On the N. side, next the sacrament house, is a supposed figure of Syrlin himself; the busts in front embody classical antiquity (Seneca, Ptolemy, Terence, Cicero, Pythagoras, etc.); behind, in the upper row, are half-figures of Apostles and Christian male saints (SS. Lawrence, George, Damian, etc.), in the lower row 20 half-figures of Prophets and heroes of the Old Testament (David, Joshua, etc.); on the S. side, below, are sibyls, with a supposed bust of Syrlin's wife at the W. end; behind, in the upper row, are St. Luke, Christian female saints, and St. Cosmas, in the lower row women of the Old Testament. The ornamental detail, such as the misericords, should not be overlooked. — The high altar (Pl. 15), called the Hutz Altar after its donor, comprises painted and gilded carvings (in the centre) of the Holy Kinship, by *Daniel Mauch* (?), and paintings by *Martin Schaffner* (1521; comp. p. 217). Adjacent are tombs of bronze (Heinrich Neithart, d. 1500) and marble. The excellent stained glass is partly by *Hans Wild* (1480; behind the altar and to the left).

The NEITHART CHAPEL (Pl. 16) contains the originals of the statues in the tower-porch (p. 218) and panel-paintings, mostly by *Zeitblom* and *Schaffner*; in the 3rd section is a copy of Böblinger's design for the tower (original in the archives). — On the S. of the choir is the BESSERER CHAPEL (Pl. 17), with a portrait of Eitel Besserer, by *Martin Schaffner* (1516), and fine stained glass (c. 1420). — In the SACRISTY (Pl. 18) are a portable altar of the late 15th cent., with paintings copied from engravings of Martin Schongauer's 'Passion'.

The *ASCENT OF THE TOWER (see p. 217) is recommended. From the square portion (230 ft.; 382 steps) a sufficiently good view of the city and its environs is obtained; higher up are the platform of the octagon (335 ft.; 168 steps more) and the circular gallery (470 ft.; 204 steps more). In clear weather (usually in spring and autumn only) the Alps are visible; a signal is hoisted to announce the fact.

To the S.W. of Münster-Platz is the *Neuer Bau* (Pl. C 3), erected in 1580-91 as a store-house and rebuilt after a fire in 1924; in the court is a fountain with a figure of St. Hildegarde (16th cent.; original in the municipal museum). — In the Weinhof (Pl. C 3) are a late-Gothic fountain with a statue of St. Christopher, and the *Schwörhaus*, which contains the *Municipal Library* and archives (adm., see p. 217), and, on the 1st floor, exhibition-rooms of the municipal museum (adm., see p. 217). The *Natural History Collection* (Naturalien-Sammlung; Pl. C 3; adm., see p. 217) is accommodated in a late-Gothic house, restored in 1923.

The handsome **Rathaus** (Pl. C 3), in the Markt-Platz, consists of a Gothic portion (14th cent.) on the S. side and a N. annexe in the Renaissance style (1532-40). The whole building was restored and enlarged in 1900 et seq. The *Fischkasten*, a fine fountain at the S.E. corner, is by the elder Syrlin (1482).

To the E. of the Rathaus, on the other side of Tauben-Platz, a small square with a pretty Renaissance fountain of 1585, is the ***Municipal Museum** (*Stadt-Museum;* Pl. D 3), which occupies an old patrician house, rebuilt in 1924, and contains valuable art-collections and numerous souvenirs of Ulm. Adm., see p. 217.

Ground Floor. From the entrance in Tauben-Platz we pass into the *Cabinet of Engravings*, and thence into the *Lapidarium* (Renaissance monuments) and two rooms containing *Prehistoric, Roman, and Alemannic Antiquities*.

First Floor. *Gothic* and *Renaissance* periods. We proceed straight ahead through an ante-room, then turn to the right through a small room into a large Gothic hall: Figures of knights from the 'Fischkasten' (see above) by the elder Syrlin; figures from a 'Mount of Olives' by Michel Erhart. We descend some steps to a room with a timbered ceiling from Ravensburg: right, Madonna by Hans Multscher; prie-dieu by the elder Syrlin (1458); left, altar-shrine from Buxheim, with the Nativity, by Daniel Mauch. Prunk-Saal: Stone figures from the Rathaus façade, Multscher's earliest work; wings of the Attenhof altar, by the master of the Talheim altar; in the glass-cases, small plastic works of the 14-15th centuries. From the Prunk-Saal we pass straight on through several citizens' and peasants' rooms into two rooms containing Renaissance furniture and goldsmiths' work.

Second Floor. The first series of rooms, entered on the left of the staircase, contain 'Biedermeier' furniture (1815-50), ceramics, and paintings by Ulm artists of the 19th and 20th centuries. The next four rooms, with elaborate plaster and timber ceilings, are fitted up with furniture from two Ulm houses of the Renaissance and contain also textiles and works in copper, brass, pewter, and iron. — The adjoining '*Weickmannianum*' comprises objects brought back from Africa by C. Weickmann in the 17th century. Retracing our steps, we enter a room lighted from above, with small plastic works and paintings. On the right of the staircase is the collection of *Modern Paintings*. — The collection of *Local History*, on the Attic Floor, includes town views and plans; model of a 'Wiener Zille', or ship that used to descend the Danube to Vienna and Hungary and was sold there after discharging its cargo; 'tablatures' (early system of notation) of the Meistersinger of Ulm; guild-tablets.

Lange Str. runs E. from Münster-Platz to the Prot. *Dreifaltigkeits-Kirche* (Pl. D 3; Trinity Church), once belonging to the

Dominicans, with a slender tower and a Gothic choir (1305). The nave was rebuilt in the baroque style in 1617-21. The *Gouvernement* (Pl. D 3), a former possession of Reichenau (p. 233), now occupied by the commandant of the fortress, contains some good frescoes (c. 1370; shown on request). The *Metzger-Turm* (Pl. CD 3; Butcher's Tower), to the W. of the *Danube Bridge* (Donau-Brücke; Pl. D 3; 1570), is 90 ft. high and fully $4^1/_2$ ft. out of the perpendicular, and together with the adjoining part of the town-wall, is the only relic of the old fortifications. Pretty views of the Old Town and the minster may by gained from here.

The *Arsenal* (Zeughaus; Pl. E F 1), on the N.E. outskirts of the Old Town, is an imposing group of buildings erected in 1552, enclosing a fine courtyard. The new bridge (Pl. F 2; 1912) commands another good view of the town. — The Protestant *Garrison Church* (beyond Pl. D 1) is an impressive edifice by T. Fischer (1910).

The tower on the *Michelsberg* (1877 ft.), 20 min. N. of Ulm, affords a good survey of the town and a distant prospect of the Alps.

Wiblingen (Hotel Adler), a former seat of a Benedictine monastery, lies $1^1/_4$ hr. S. of Ulm (motorbus in $^1/_2$ hr.). Its towerless church, erected in the late-baroque style by J. G. Specht in 1772-81 and internally decorated by Januarius Zick, is one of the most important built in Upper Swabia during the 18th century (for adm. apply to the 'Pfarramt'; 50 pf., including adm. to the rococo library).

From Ulm to Memmingen (for Kempten), $32^1/_2$ M., railway in $1^1/_4$-2 hrs. — $1^1/_4$ M. *Neu-Ulm* (p. 217). — $7^1/_2$ M. *Senden*. To the right, on the opposite bank of the Iller, lies *Ober-Kirchberg*, with a Schloss of Prince Fugger (1767). — 15 M. *Illertissen* (1685 ft.; Hotels Hirsch, Bahnhof, both well spoken of) is overlooked by a picturesque Renaissance Schloss (c. 1550). — $32^1/_2$ M. *Memmingen*, see p. 470.

Railway from Ulm to *Aalen* and *Friedrichshafen*, see below; to *Constance* or *Schaffhausen*, see R. 23; to *Ratisbon*, see R. 42 b.

On leaving Ulm the railway to Augsburg crosses the Danube. — $59^1/_2$ M. *Neu-Ulm*, see p. 217. — 74 M. *Günzburg* (1470 ft.; Hotels Glocke, Bären), with 6000 inhab., at the confluence of the Günz with the Danube, has a Gothic parish church, a large Schloss, and the Frauen-Kirche, built by D. Zimmermann in the rococo style in 1735-40. Branch-line to Mindelheim (p. 469; 35 M. in $3^1/_2$ hrs.). — 77 M. *Neu-Offingen* (p. 377). — At (108 M.) *Neusäss* we enter the broad valley of the Lech. — 110 M. *Augsburg-Oberhausen* (p. 349).

111 M. **Augsburg**, see p. 352. Thence to *Munich*, see p. 349.

22. From Aalen to Ulm and Friedrichshafen.

Railway, $109^1/_4$ M., in $4^1/_2$-$5^1/_4$ hrs. (fares 13 ℳ 40, 8 ℳ 90 pf.; express fares 25 ℳ 20, 16 ℳ 40, 10 ℳ 40 pf.).

Road, 105 M. — $8^3/_4$ M. *Königsbronn* (1645 ft.; p. 222). — $18^1/_2$ M. *Herbrechtingen* (1565 ft.; p. 222). — $27^1/_4$ M. *Nerenstetten* (1675 ft.). — 39 M. **Ulm** (1575 ft.; p. 216). — 54 M. *Laupheim* (1650 ft.; p. 222). — 65 M.

Biberach (1750 ft.; p. 223). — 72¾ M. *Unteressendorf* (1835 ft.). — 99½ M. *Unter-Meckenbeuren* (1390 ft.; p. 225). — 105 M. *Friedrichshafen* (1320 ft.), see p. 240.

Aalen, see p. 186. — 2½ M. *Unterkochen* (other station, see p. 187). — 5 M. *Oberkochen* (Hirsch, 9 beds); 1 hr. W. is the *Volkmarsberg* (2440 ft.; view-tower). — 8½ M. *Königsbronn* (1645 ft.; Hotel Rössle), with ironworks (founded in 1307), where the *Brenz*, a tributary of the Danube, rises in the picturesque *Brenztopf* (1625 ft.). — Then through the smiling Brenz-Tal. — 13½ M. **Heidenheim** *an der Brenz* (1620 ft.; Zum Ochsen, 26 beds at 3-5 *M*; Bahnhof; Löwe), an ancient Roman settlement with a castrum, is now an industrial town with 19,340 inhab., commanded by the picturesque half-ruined *Schloss Hellenstein* (1985 ft.; view-tower and collection of antiquities). Motor post in 1 hr. 35 min. to Weissenstein (16¾ M.; p. 216) viâ (4½ M.) *Steinheim am Albuch* (1770 ft.; Krone, 10 beds), situated in a later tertiary depression of volcanic origin; to Geislingen (p. 216), 22¼ M. in 2¼ hrs. — Beyond (15½ M.) *Mergelstetten* (1590 ft.) the railway temporarily quits the Brenz, which makes a wide curve to the S. round the *Buigen*. — 18 M. *Herbrechtingen* (1565 ft.; Hotel Hirsch). — 21 M. *Giengen an der Brenz* (1530 ft.; Lamm, 15 beds at 1½-3 *M*; Hahnen, 4 beds), with 3400 inhabitants. The Gothic parish church, with its Romanesque W. portal, was rebuilt after 1634 in the baroque style. — 23 M. *Hermaringen* (1500 ft.; Hotel Schwan).

The **Charlotten-Höhle**, 1 hr. W., may be visited either by road viâ *Burgberg*, with the Schloss of Count Linden, and the ruin of *Kaltenburg;* or by footpath viâ the ruined *Güssenburg* and *Hürben* (Hotel Rössle), where the guide is obtained. The cave (560 yds. long) lies in the *Hürbe-Tal*, a dried-up valley characteristic of the Swabian Alb, 10 min. S. of the village of Hürben. It consists of several chambers and has radish-like stalactites hanging from the roof (adm. from Easter to Nov. 1st, 1-5 pers., 5 *M*; electric light; the visit lasts 1-1½ hr.).

The train follows the Brenz-Tal to (26 M.) *Sontheim-Brenz*. Branch-line to Gundelfingen (5½ M.; p. 377). *Brenz*, 10 min. N.E. of the station, has a fine late-Romanesque church. — 35½ M. *Langenau* (1515 ft.). The parish church, originally late-Gothic but rebuilt in 1669 in the baroque style, contains a font by Böblinger (p. 218; c. 1475). — 38½ M. *Unter-Elchingen*, the scene of the Battle of Elchingen (Oct. 14th, 1805; a few days before the fall of Ulm, p. 217), from which Ney acquired his ducal title.

45 M. **Ulm**, see p. 216.

The Friedrichshafen line ascends the left bank of the *Danube*. — 52 M. *Erbach*, with a Schloss of the 16th century. Motor post in 1 hr. to Ehingen (9¼ M.; p. 226). — We cross the Danube and enter *Upper Swabia* (Oberschwaben), the region to the W. of the Lech, extending S. from the Alb to the Lake of Constance. The line now runs perfectly straight as far as Biberach. — 56½ M. *Risstissen-Achstetten*, with a Schloss and park. — 59 M. *Laupheim* (1650 ft.).

Branch-line to (10 M.) *Schwendi* viâ (3 M.) *Bronnen*, 35 min. S.W. of *Oberholzheim*, birthplace of the poet Christoph Martin Wieland (1733-1813; comp. below). — 66 1/2 M. *Warthausen*, with a Schloss, is the junction for Ochsenhausen (see below).

68 M. **Biberach** (1750 ft.; Goldenes Rad, 22 beds from 2 ℳ 80 pf.; Krone, 33 beds from 1 ℳ 80 pf.; Bahnhof, 18 beds), with 10,100 inhab., once a free town of the empire, has retained its mediæval appearance, the towers and gates of the old fortifications being especially well preserved on the hillside to the W. of the town. From the station we follow Bahnhof-Str. and Ulmer Str. to (6 min.) the *Parish Church* (Rom. Cath. and Prot. services), a late-Gothic basilica of the 14-15th cent., with a W. tower 226 ft. high. The interior, altered in the rococo style in 1746-48, contains a large ceiling-painting by Johannes Zick. In the market-place, to the W. of the church, are the *Neues Rathaus* (1503) and *Altes Rathaus* (1432). The *Hospital of the Holy Ghost*, a group of 16th cent. buildings, near by, contains the *Municipal Collections* (open 10-12 & 2-4; 50 pf.). On the ground-floor are collections of art, antiquities, and natural history; on the first and second floors are the *Braith and Mali Museum*, with paintings bequeathed by the animal-painters Anton Braith (1836-1905) and Christian Mali (1832-1906), consisting of about 1000 works by these and other artists. In front of the hospital chapel is a monument to the two painters (1910). — About 5 min. S., at Sauden-Gasse 6, is the villa of C. M. Wieland, who lived here in 1760-69 (comp. above). It is open to the public (50 pf.) and contains a few souvenirs of the poet.

Branch-line from Biberach in 1 1/2 hr. viâ (12/4 M.) *Warthausen* (see above) to (13 1/2 M.) *Ochsenhausen* (Hotels Post, Bahn), with a Benedictine abbey founded in 1093 (now a Rom. Cath. orphanage and agricultural school). The church, originally Gothic, was elaborately decorated in the baroque style in 1725-29.

The country becomes more attractive, and woods appear on both sides. — 80 3/4 M. *Schussenried* (Hotels Bahnhof, Ochse, Löwe), a village with a Premonstratensian monastery, founded in 1183, now a lunatic asylum. The church, altered in the baroque style in 1647, contains painted vaultings by Johannes Zick (1745) and richly carved choir-stalls (1717). Of the monastery-buildings (1752-70) the library, now an oratory, is noteworthy. Important remains of lake-dwellings have been discovered in the vicinity.

About 1 hr. N.E. lies *Steinhausen*, with an oval pilgrimage-church built in 1727-33 by Dominicus Zimmermann.

From Schussenried to Riedlingen, 18 M., branch-line in 1 3/4 hr. — 6 1/4 M. *Buchau* (Engel-Post, 12 beds; Klosterwirtshaus), with peat baths. The Schloss of Prince Taxis (part of the ancient nunnery, rebuilt in the 18th cent.) contains finds from lake dwellings of the stone age (from the Feder-See, see below; adm. 1 ℳ). The former collegiate church was erected in 1774 by Michel d'Ixnard of Strasbourg. The *Feder-See*, 20 min. N., is now a nature reserve (375 acres). Well-preserved remains of lacustrine villages of the stone age have been found in the marshes now surrounding the lake, but which once formed part of it. — 16 1/4 M. *Unlingen-Ort* (Hotel Adler), 20 min. S.E. of the station on the line from Ulm to Immen-

dingen (see p. 227). About 1 hr. E. is the *Bussen* (2515 ft.), an isolated hill crowned with a castle-ruin and a pilgrimage-church (1516) containing a figure of Christ by J. Kopf of Unlingen (1827-1903). View of the whole of Upper Swabia, with the Alps in the background. — 18 M. *Riedlingen*, see p. 227.

From Schussenried to Friedrichshafen we follow the valley of the *Schussen*. — 84 M. *Aulendorf* (1800 ft.; Löwen, 30 beds; Bahnhof), junction for Herbertingen or Memmingen (p. 227), has a Schloss of Count Königsegg. Fine view of the distant Alps from the *Hohes Kreuz* (2192 ft.), $^1/_2$ hr. N.W.

94$^1/_2$ M. *Niederbiegen*, whence an electric railway runs viâ (3 M.) Weingarten (see below) to Ravensburg (7 M.; see below). — Farther on, the abbey of Weingarten is visible on the left.

97$^1/_2$ M. **Ravensburg** (1420 ft.; Bahnhof-Hotel Hildenbrand, 100 beds from 3, B. 1$^1/_2$ ℳ, good; Kaiserhof; Waldhorn, 12 beds from 2$^1/_2$ ℳ; Wilder Mann, 14 beds), an ancient town of 17,160 inhab., with numerous lofty towers belonging to the mediæval fortifications, arose in the 12th cent. under the protection of the ancestral castle of the Guelphs (see below), where Henry the Lion was born in 1129. From 1276 to 1802 it was a free city of the empire. — From the station we follow Eisenbahn-Str. straight to (7 min.) the 'Platz', the main street. Farther on, to the left, is the Rom. Cath. *Obere Kirche* or *Liebfrauen-Kirche*, a Gothic church of the 14th cent.; in front rises the tower of the *Frauen-Tor*. The *Waghaus*, a weigh-house of the late 15th cent., the square *Blaser-Turm*, and the late-Gothic *Rathaus* (16th cent.) are all situated to the S. of the church. Markt-Str. ascends S.E. from the Rathaus past the (3 min.) *Ober-Tor* to the (13 min.) *Veitsburg* (1719 ft.). On this eminence a small château (restaurant) was erected in 1750 on the site of the ancestral castle of the Guelphs (see above), which was burnt down in 1647. Extensive view from the tower.

From Ravensburg an electric railway runs in 10 min. to (4 M.) **Weingarten** (1588 ft.; Stern, 6 beds from 2 ℳ; Sonne), a busy town of 7300 inhab., with a Benedictine abbey founded by the Guelphs in the early 10th cent., suppressed in 1802, and partly reoccupied by Benedictines in 1922. The *Abbey Church, one of the chief works of the Vorarlberg school, was re-erected in the baroque style in 1715-24 from designs by Franz Beer, with the co-operation of Frisoni. The finely proportioned interior possesses rich stucco ornamentation by Franz Schmuzer, ceiling frescoes by Cosmas Damian Asam, choir-stalls by J. A. Feichtmayr and J. Koch, and a rococo pulpit. In the left transept are the mausoleum (1852) and monument of the Guelphs, the latter, by Klenze, erected by King George V. of Hanover in 1859. — On the Friday after Ascension Day a procession ('Blutritt'), attended by large numbers of the faithful from Upper Swabia, is held in honour of the Sacred Blood of Our Lord, the monastery's chief relic.

The **Waldburg** (2533 ft.), 2 hrs. E. of Ravensburg (motor post in 1 hr.), with an unaltered interior of the 16th cent., is a typical castle of the late middle ages. Capital view from the roof.

Motor post from Ravensburg to *Markdorf* (p. 244), 12$^1/_2$ M. in 1 hr.

The Friedrichshafen line continues to follow the Schussen. — 99$^1/_2$ M. *Weissenau*, with a Premonstratensian abbey founded in

1145, now a lunatic asylum. The church, rebuilt in 1717-24 by Franz Beer, contains stuccoes by Franz Schmuzer, late-Renaissance stalls (1635), and a Madonna of the late 15th century. — 104 M. *Meckenbeuren* (1390 ft.; Hotel zum Bahnhof).

Electric railway to (3 M.) *Tettnang* (Bären, 6 R.; Rad, 20 beds; Krone), a small town of 2800 inhab., with a busy trade in hops. At the W. end is the large Schloss of the extinct Counts of Montfort, with fine staircases. The older Schloss is now the Rathaus. Views of the Lake of Constance and the Alps from the *Brünnensweiler Höhe* (3/4 hr. N.E.).

109 1/4 M. *Friedrichshafen* (p. 240). The train runs backwards from the Stadt-Bahnhof to the Hafen-Bahnhof.

23. From Ulm to Constance or Schaffhausen.

Railway from Ulm to *Constance*, 127 1/2 M. in 6 1/2-8 1/4 hrs. (15 ℳ 60, 10 ℳ 40 pf.), to *Schaffhausen*, 121 M. in 6 1/2-8 1/2 hrs. (14 ℳ 80, 9 ℳ 80 pf.).

Road, 98 or 104 M. — 7 M. *Herrlingen* (1640 ft.; see below). — 12 1/2 M. *Blaubeuren* (1695 ft.; see below). — 22 M. *Ehingen* (1680 ft.; p. 226). — 30 1/2 M. *Ober-Marchtal* (1768 ft.; p. 226). — 38 1/2 M. *Riedlingen* (1735 ft.; p. 227). — 46 M. *Herbertingen* (1795 ft.; p. 227). — 56 M. *Krauchenwies* (1912 ft.; p. 202). — 63 M. *Messkirch* (1982 ft.; p. 202). — 74 1/2 M. *Stockach* (1558 ft.; p. 202). — 80 1/2 M. *Radolfzell* (1306 ft.; p. 233); hence S.E. to (98 M.) *Constance* or W. viâ (96 M.) *Singen* to (104 M.) *Schaffhausen*, see p. 229.

Ulm, see p. 216. — At (1 1/4 M.) *Söflingen* we enter the smiling valley of the *Blau*, cross the stream, and ascend the right bank. — 5 M. *Herrlingen* (Hotel Rössle), at the mouth of the Lauter-Tal. Pleasant excursion viâ *Schloss Ober-Herrlingen* to (1 1/2 hr.) *Lautern* (Hotel Lamm); 3/4 hr. farther N.W. lies *Bermaringen*, with a church containing 14th cent. mural paintings. — Rocks protrude in fantastic forms from the wooded sides of the valley. — Near (9 1/2 M.) *Gerhausen* we leave the Blau valley. On the right is the Rusenschloss (p. 226).

10 M. **Blaubeuren** (1695 ft.; Ochsen, 42 beds at 1 1/2-2 ℳ, D. 1 ℳ 20 pf.; Krone), with 3600 inhab., lies at the confluence of the *Ach* and Blau, in a wooded, rock-girt basin. From the station Karl-Str. leads in 1/4 hr., past the Protestant parish church (14th-15th cent.), to the market-place, where stands the Rathaus (1593). Kloster-Str. runs hence to the former Benedictine Monastery, founded in 1095 and converted into a Protestant school in 1534. It is now a Protestant theological seminary, and numbers D. F. Strauss (p. 151) and F. T. Vischer (p. 151) among its alumni. Passing through a gate-house with a half-timbered superstructure of the 18th century (on the left we obtain the key for the church, 20 pf.), we enter the spacious walled courtyard, shaded by old trees. The former **Abbey Church** (Prot.) was re-erected in 1491-99 by Peter von Coblenz.

The fine CHOIR, with reticulated vaulting and limestone statues of the Apostles, was restored in 1875. On the S. side is the two-storied 'Abbot's Oriel'. The double-winged *Altar-piece (c. 1493) is in its composition and blending of sculpture and painting one of the best of its kind in Swabia. In the centre are five lifesize carved and painted figures (the Madonna, with SS. John the Evangelist and Scholastica on her left and SS. John the Baptist and Benedict on her right); the predella is a relief of Christ and the twelve Apostles. On the inside of the inner wings are painted reliefs of the Nativity (l.) and the Adoration of the Magi (r.). The paintings on the wings (Life of John the Baptist, Passion of Our Lord) are from the studio of Bartholomæus Zeitblom. The sedilia, on the right of the altar, are by the younger Syrlin (1496), who also carved the fine stalls (1493). — Rom. Cath. pilgrimage on July 2nd (the Visitation).

At the foot of the wooded Blauberg, behind the monastery, is the ***Blautopf,** the source of the Blau, a wonderful blue pool 130 yds. in circumference and 65 ft. deep. The stream of water (220 gallons per second) supplies two pumping-stations for the villages on the Alb and two mills.

The *Rusenschloss,* 1 hr. S.E., is an imposing castle-ruin, destroyed in the Thirty Years' War. — Motor post from Blaubeuren in 1 hr. to *Laichingen* (10 M.; p. 216).

We now enter the valley of the *Ach,* to the S.W. — 14½ M. *Schelklingen* (1755 ft.; Hotels Post, Rose), with the ruined castle of *Hohen-Schelklingen.* About ½ hr. N.W. is the former Benedictine nunnery of *Urspring* (1920 ft.). Branch-line to Reutlingen, see R. 20d.

At (15 M.) *Schmiechen* we enter the valley of the *Schmiech* (p. 212), a stream descending on the right from the Münsinger Alb. — 21 M. *Ehingen* (1680 ft.; Traube, 22 beds from 2½ *M*), with 4900 inhab., near the confluence of the Schmiech and the *Danube.* The church of St. Blasius, originally Gothic but remodelled in 1738, contains a high relief (Pietà) of c. 1520, spoiled by painting (in a chapel on the S. side). Motor post to Erbach, see p. 222.

We follow the broad valley of the winding Danube. — 28 M. *Munderkingen* (1655 ft.; Hotel Traube-Post), a small town of 2000 inhab., on a rock encircled by the river. — 30 M. *Unter-Marchtal* (Hotels Adler, Hirsch). — We cross the *Grosse Lauter* near its mouth. To the left (40 min. from Rechtenstein station, see below) is the imposing old Premonstratensian monastery of *Ober-Marchtal,* the property of Prince Thurn and Taxis, mostly rebuilt in the late 17th century. The church contains a fine plaster-ceiling by Johann Schmuzer and oaken screens (sacristy; 1672). Note also the phantastic stalls in the chapter-house, carved by the Tyrolese A. Etschmann (1705). — 33 M. *Rechtenstein* (1695 ft.; Hotel Bär), with a ruined castle, is one of the prettiest points on this line. — We cross the Danube twice, and again beyond (36 M.) *Zwiefaltendorf* (1720 ft.), with a stalactite cave (at the Hotel Rössle; adm. 20 pf.).

Motor post from Zwiefaltendorf in 20 min. to (3 M.) **Zwiefalten** (1765 ft.; Hotel Post; Kreuz, 15 beds; Hirsch, 14 beds; Pension Klostergarten, 20 beds), a village in the wooded valley of the Ach. The Benedictine monastery, founded in 1089, has been a lunatic asylum since 1807. The

fine Rom. Cath. church, re-erected in 1738-65 by J. M. Fischer in a mature baroque style, is embellished in a fulsome rococo manner by J. M. Feichtmayr (stuccoes) and J. Spiegler (ceiling-paintings). — About 50 min. N. of Zwiefalten is the *Wimsener Höhle*, a cave 76 yds. long (entered by boat). — The *Heuneburg* (2324 ft.), 1¾ hr. S.W. of Zwiefalten (way marked by red triangle), is a vast prehistoric stronghold with double circular earthworks. Thence S.E. to Riedlingen (see below) in 2½ hrs. — Motor post from Zwiefalten to Kleinengstingen, see p. 212.

38½ M. *Unlingen*. The village (p. 223) lies 20 min. S.E. — 40½ M. *Riedlingen* (1735 ft.; Fuchs, 15 beds at 1-2 ℳ; Kronprinz, at the station), an ancient town of 2500 inhab., ¼ hr. W. of the station. To the Heuneburg, see above. Branch-line to Schussenried, see p. 223. — 47 M. *Herbertingen* (1795 ft.; Hotel Adler).

In the locality of *Hundersingen*, a village ½ hr. N.W. of the station, there are several traces of prehistoric habitations (comp. the Stuttgart Collection of Antiquities, p. 173).

From Herbertingen to Memmingen, 62 M., railway in 3½ hrs. — 5½ M. *Saulgau* (Hotel Kleber zur Post, 60 beds at 1 ℳ 20-1 ℳ 50 pf.), a town of 5200 inhab., with a 14th cent. Gothic basilica. — 12 M. *Altshausen* (Hotel Post). Branch-line to Schwackenreute, see p. 202. — 17½ M. *Aulendorf*, junction for Ulm or Friedrichshafen (p. 224). — 23 M. *Waldsee* (Hotel Post; Württemberger Hof, 25 beds from 2 ℳ, B. 1 ℳ 20 pf.; pop. 3700), prettily situated between two lakes, with a Schloss and Rathaus (1426). The late-Gothic church, remodelled in 1705, contains the noteworthy brass of Jörg von Waldburg (d. 1467). — 28 M. *Rossberg*. Branch-line to (7 M.) *Wurzach* (2140 ft.; Rössle, 15 beds at 1½-2 ℳ), with a baroque Schloss of the Prince of Waldburg (1723-28). — 31½ M. *Wolfegg* (Hotel Post), with the Schloss of Prince Waldburg-Wolfegg-Waldsee, rebuilt in 1578-86. — 36 M. *Kisslegg* (Post, 30 beds at 2-3 ℳ), with two old castles and a pretty rococo church of 1734-38. Branch-line to (12 M.) Hergatz (p. 472), viâ *Wangen im Allgäu* (Alte Post, 22 beds, good), an old free town of 5300 inhab., picturesquely situated on the Argen, in a dairy-farming district (government training and research institute). Motor post to Isny, see p. 471. — 43 M. *Leutkirch* (2145 ft.; Post, 23 beds, Mohren, both well spoken of; pop. 4300), formerly an imperial free town, lies on the W. slope of the *Wilhelms-Höhe* (2310 ft.; views). Branch-line to Isny (10 M.; p. 469) in ¾ hr. — 44½ M. *Unterzeil*. On a hill to the left is *Schloss Zeil*, belonging to Prince Waldburg-Zeil-Trauchburg, rebuilt in 1598. — 57¼ M. *Tannheim* (Hotel Hirsch) has a baroque church designed by Franz Beer (1702). Motor post in ½ hr. to (3¾ M.) *Rot an der Rot* (Hotels Löwe, Hirsch), with a Premonstratensian church, rebuilt in 1777-86 and decorated by Januarius Zick. — 59 M. *Buxheim*, once a Carthusian monastery, now a Schloss of Count Waldbott-Bassenheim. — 62 M. *Memmingen*, see p. 470.

51 M. *Mengen* (Hotels Baier, Goldenes Kreuz), on the *Ablach*, junction for Krauchenwies (5½ M.; p. 202). — Our line passes (53½ M.) *Scheer*, with a Schloss of Prince Taxis, crosses to the left bank of the Danube, and enters Hohenzollern territory. — 55½ M. *Sigmaringendorf*, at the mouth of the *Lauchert*. Branch-line to Kleinengstingen, see p. 212. — We recross the Danube.

58 M. **Sigmaringen**, see p. 201.

The line crosses the Danube and follows the picturesque winding ***Upper Valley of the Danube**, which will repay pedestrians as far as Beuron (6 hrs., including a visit to Werenwag and Wildenstein). The limestone cliffs are crowned with castles and ruins or

sometimes clad with beech-woods. Wild ravines alternate with broad green meadows. — 61 M. *Inzigkofen*, see p. 201. — We cross the *Schmeie* and the Danube and pass the ruin of *Dietfurt*, on a rock to the left. — 63½ M. *Gutenstein* (Sonne, 16 beds), a picturesque Baden village with a little Schloss belonging to Count Douglas. Opposite, on the right, is the ruin of *Burgfelden*. — Above the Danube tower the rocks of *Rabenfels* and *Heidenfelsen*. — 64½ M. *Tiergarten* (1970 ft.; Hotel zum Hammer). About 1 hr. N. lies *Stetten am kalten Markt*, the church of which (rebuilt in 1624) has a 13th cent. tower and baroque ornamentation in the interior.

We next pass the ruin of *Falkenstein* (right), the *Schaufelsen*, and the village of *Neidingen*. — 69 M. *Hausen im Tal* (1970 ft.; Steinhaus, 20 beds from 1½ *M*; Adler, 20 beds), with a ruin on a lofty rock to the right (¾ hr. from the station). — Farther on, to the right, appears the old castle of *Werenwag* (2535 ft.), the property of Prince Fürstenberg (no adm.), with a fine view and a remarkable echo (½ hr. from Hausen; inn at the top). At the foot of the castle-rock lies the hamlet of *Langenbrunn*. — We enter a narrow and romantic part of the valley. Above, on the left, is the castle of *Wildenstein* (2660 ft.; 1¼ hr. from Beuron), with well-preserved defensive works, partly hewn in the rock (16th and 17th cent.; rfmts.). We cross the Danube.

72½ M. **Beuron** (2050 ft.; Pelikan, 77 beds at 3-4, D. 2, P. 6½-7½ *M*, good; Klosterhof, 68 beds, Gregoriushaus, Sonne, Stern, all situated between the station and the monastery; Waldeck), a charmingly situated village, visited as a summer resort. The old Augustinian convent (6 min. from the station), founded in the 11th cent., suppressed in 1802, was made over to the Benedictines in 1887 (male visitors admitted on previous application). The handsome church, rebuilt in 1724, contains ceiling-paintings by J. I. Wegscheider (1738), altar-pieces by Beuron artists (see below), and the Gnaden-Kapelle, added in 1900. The bronze cross at the entrance was presented by the Kaiser in 1910.

The Sigmaringen road leads E. to (½ hr.) the dairy-farm of *St. Maurus im Felde*. Above is the *St. Maurus-Kapelle*, built in 1868-70 and embellished with 'early-Christian' paintings by the lay-brothers Lenz (d. 1928), Wüger, and Steiner, the founders of the Beuron school. — About ½ hr. S.E. of Beuron (to the left at the cross beyond the railway embankment) is the *Peters-Höhle*, a spacious grotto entered by wooden steps. — Wildenstein (see above) lies 1¼ hr. N.E.

The line now follows the left bank of the Danube, threads a tunnel, and crosses the *Bära*. — 75 M. *Fridingen*, 20 min. N. of the town (Hotel Sonne), which has 1080 inhab. and a Schloss (now a poor-house). The hydro-electric works near the station were constructed in 1921-23. We cross the Danube twice. On the wooded heights to the left is the ruined pilgrimage-church of *Mariahilf*. — 78½ M. *Mühlheim*. The town (2180 ft.; Krone, 15 beds at 1½-2 *M*;

Hirsch), picturesquely situated on a hill to the left, has a Schloss of Baron Enzberg. — 80 M. *Nendingen*, with the ancient chapel of St. Blasius. We next pass the government ironworks of *Ludwigstal*.

84 M. *Tuttlingen*, and thence to (90 M.) *Immendingen* and (109 M.) *Singen*, see p. 191. At Singen the railway forks, the E. branch running on to (115 M.) *Radolfzell* and (127½ M.) *Constance*, the W. branch to (121 M.) *Schaffhausen*; see pp. 232-234.

24. From Bâle to Schaffhausen and Constance. Falls of the Rhine.

RAILWAY, 89½ M. in 3½-5¼ hrs. (fares 10 ℳ 80, 7 ℳ 20 pf.; no expresses). Views on the right. — The luggage of travellers from Germany to a German destination is not liable to examination by customs officials at Bâle.

ROAD, 95 M. — 10 M. *Rheinfelden-Baden* (920 ft.; see below). — 20½ M. *Säckingen* (960 ft.; see below). — 27 M. *Klein-Laufenburg* (1025 ft.; p. 230). — 35 M. *Waldshut* (1115 ft.; p. 230). — 41½ M. *Oberlauchringen* (1190 ft.; p. 231). — 59½ M. *Neuhausen* (Reichs-Bahnhof; 1443 ft.; p. 231). 61½ M. **Schaffhausen** (1295 ft.; p. 232). — 74½ M. *Singen* (1405 ft.; p. 191). — 81 M. *Radolfzell* (1305 ft.; p. 233). — 95 M. *Constance* (1335 ft.), see p. 234.

STEAMER on the Rhine to Rheinfelden in 2¼ hrs.

Bâle (Baden Station), see p. 70. — The line, from which that to Schopfheim (p. 141) diverges to the left outside the town, traverses the fertile valley of the Rhine, here flowing in a channel of considerable depth. — 4½ M. *Wyhlen* (890 ft.; Hotel Ochsen), with the former Premonstratensian monastery of *Himmelpfort*, founded in 1303, and the Augst-Wyhlen power-station.

9 M. *Rheinfelden-Baden* (920 ft.; Bahnhof, with garden, 11 beds at 2½-3 ℳ; Löwen, 23 beds), with electricity works and aluminium factories. — On the opposite bank lies the Swiss town of **Rheinfelden** (945 ft.; *Salinen-Hotel im Park, 230 beds from 5, B. 2, L. 6 fr.; *Dietschy & Krone, 100 beds, Schütze, 100 beds, R. at both from 4½ fr.; Eden, 60 beds, Drei Könige, with garden, 60 beds, R. at both from 4 fr.), with partly preserved walls and towers, is visited as a saline bath (pop. 3770).

About 12 min. N.E. of (11¼ M.) *Beuggen* (930 ft.), near the village of Riedmatt, is the *Tschamber-Höhle*, 650 yds. long. To the right is a former commandery of the Teutonic Order. — 16½ M. *Brennet* (p. 142).

20 M. **Säckingen.** — HOTELS. *Schützen*, 30 beds from 2, B. 1, D. 2 ℳ, very fair; *Goldener Knopf*, with a view-terrace on the Rhine, 16 beds; *Rössle*, 15 beds from 2 ℳ.

Säckingen (958 ft.), junction for Schopfheim and Lörrach (p. 142), is an important silk-manufacturing town with 5000 inhabitants. The old *Abbey Church*, with its two towers, rebuilt in the 18th cent., contains various relics of St. Fridolin, the apostle of this district (6th cent.), who came here from Ireland (his coffin, of glass and silver, dates from 1764; apply to the sacristan, 50 pf.). Over the

portal of the church are statues of the saint and of Count Urso of Glarus, whom he had restored to life. To the left, on the exterior of the choir, is the tombstone of Werner Kirchofer (d. 1690) and his wife Maria Ursula of Schönauw (d. 1691), which formerly stood behind the château garden and suggested the composition of Scheffel's 'Trompeter von Säckingen'. The abbey, subsequently a nunnery, was secularized in 1801. In the market-place, in front of the church, is a bust of Scheffel (see below). *Schloss Schönau* on the Rhine is private property. To the right of the entrance to the covered bridge (fine view of the Schloss) is the house in which Scheffel lived in 1850-52 (comp. p. 74).

Motor post from Säckingen to (12½ M. in 1¾ hr.) *Herrischried* (see below), running on to *Todtmoos* (p. 142) on Sun. (20 M. from Säckingen in 2¼ hrs.).

23 M. *Murg* (975 ft.; Hirsch, well spoken of), at the mouth of the Murg.

A road (motor post to Herrischried, 11¾ M., twice daily in 1¾ hr.) ascends the fine rocky valley of the *Murg* and traverses the *Hotzenwald* to (6¼ M.) *Hottingen* (2230 ft.; Sonne, 5 R., well spoken of). — The route forks at the *Hetzlenmühle* (2670 ft.), 2½ M. farther on. The main road continues along the Murg to Todtmoos (p. 142; another 8 M.); the branch road diverges to the left viâ (1¼ M.) *Herrischried* (2870 ft.; Ochsen, well spoken of; motor post to Säckingen or Todtmoos, see above) and rejoins the main road, 1 hr. farther on, beyond the *Lochhäuser* (3240 ft.).

Opposite (25½ M.) *Klein-Laufenburg* (1025 ft.; Post, unpretending but very fair; Stern) is the Swiss town of **Laufenburg** (1053 ft.; Hotel Rheinsolbad, P. 7½-9½ fr.; Pfauen, 25 beds), picturesquely placed on the left bank, with its lofty church and ruined castle, below which the Rhine dashes over its narrow and rocky bed. These rapids are now utilized for the production of electricity (36,000 h.p.).

The eighth and last Viscount Montague was drowned in the falls here in 1793. His ancestral mansion of Cowdray Castle in Sussex was burned down almost on the same day, and thus was fulfilled the ancient curse that his family should end by fire and water. He and his tutor, who perished with him, are buried in the churchyard at Laufenburg.

28 M. *Albert-Hauenstein* (1095 ft.), with the ruined castle of Hauenstein (1165 ft.). — 29¼ M. *Albbruck* (1060 ft.; Zum Albtal, 35 beds, very fair), with a pulp-mill, at the mouth of the Alb-Tal (p. 145). Motor post to St. Blasien, see p. 145.

34 M. **Waldshut.** — Hotels. *Bahnhof*, 30 beds from 3, D. 2 *M*; *Warteck*, near the station, 20 beds at 2½-3 *M*; *Rebstock*, Haupt-Str. 83, with terrace on the Rhine, 16 beds; *Rheinischer Hof*, 9 beds at 1 *M*. — *Löwenbrauerei* at the railway station.

Waldshut (1115 ft.), a quaint old town with 5200 inhab. and many industries, lies at a considerable height above the right bank of the river. Railway to Winterthur and Zürich, see Baedeker's 'Switzerland'. Höhenweg II, see p. 96.

From Waldshut to Immendingen, 46 M., railway in 2¼-3 hrs. (views to the right). — 3¾ M. *Tiengen* (p. 231). — 6¼ M. *Oberlauchringen*, see p. 231. — Diverging to the left from the Rhine valley, the line ascends

that of the *Wutach*. — 16$^3/_4$ M. *Stühlingen* (1490 ft.; Post, 24 beds from 2 *M*, very fair), a small town of 1300 inhab., commanded by the castle of *Hohenlupfen* (1970 ft.; extensive view from the tower). A tramway runs E., viâ (1$^1/_4$ M.) *Schleitheim* (the Roman Juliomagus) and Neuhausen (see below), to (11$^3/_4$ M.) Schaffhausen (p. 232; 1-1$^1/_2$ hr.). — The valley contracts. The line passes under the ruin of *Blumegg* (2010 ft.) by the *Weiler Tunnel* (1300 yds.), and then enters the spiral *Stockhalden Tunnel* (1860 yds.), by which it ascends in corkscrew fashion. — From the station of (26$^3/_4$ M.) *Fützen* (1930 ft.) we enjoy an interesting survey of the line just traversed. Several viaducts are crossed, high above the Wutach valley. — 31 M. *Epfenhofen* (2150 ft.). — After crossing some more viaducts and threading the *Buchberg Tunnel* (875 yds.), the line reaches its culminating point at (34$^1/_4$ M.) *Zollhaus-Blumberg* (2300 ft.; Hotel Post). — 46 M. *Immendingen*, see p. 115.

Motor post from Waldshut to *St. Blasien*, see p. 145.

Quitting Waldshut, the train passes through a tunnel and skirts the hills to the left. The *Schlücht* is crossed.

37$^1/_2$ M. *Tiengen* (1140 ft.; Ochs, 25 beds at 2$^1/_2$-3 *M*, well spoken of; Krone, 20 beds), an industrial town with 2800 inhabitants. Motor post to Bonndorf, see p. 127; to Seebrugg, see p. 134. — 39$^3/_4$ M. *Oberlauchringen* (1190 ft.; see p. 230). — We cross the Wutach. The ruined castle of *Küssaberg* (2065 ft.) stands on a wooded hill to the right (1$^3/_4$ hr. from Oberlauchringen). — Beyond (46$^1/_2$ M.) *Erzingen* (1315 ft.; customs examination) the train enters Swiss territory.

56$^1/_2$ M. **Neuhausen.** — Map, see p. 232. — Railway Stations. *Badischer Bahnhof* or *Reichsbahnhof*, at which we arrive; *Schweizer Bahnhof*, on the Swiss railway from Schaffhausen to Eglisau, Winterthur, or Zürich. - Tramway to Schaffhausen, see p. 232.

Hotels. **Bellevue-Schweizerhof*, at the Baden station, 40 beds from 4, D. 4$^1/_2$ fr., with garden and view of the falls and the Alps; *Oberberg*, near the tram terminus, bed from 3, B. 1$^1/_2$, D. 2$^1/_2$ fr.; *Terminus*, at the Swiss station. — About 1$^1/_2$-2 hrs. suffice for a visit to the falls.

Neuhausen (1453 ft.), a busy industrial village of 6500 inhab., is the station for the ****Falls of the Rhine,** the finest cascade in Central Europe, which descends over a ledge of hard Jura limestone, from which project four high rocks. The breadth of the river above the falls is about 175 yds. The height of the unbroken fall is 62 ft. near the left bank and 49 ft. by the right. The river is largest in June and July, owing to the melting of the snow.

From the Baden Station we follow the road to the left, and after a few paces descend by a path to the terminus of the tramway from Schaffhausen, where we join the route from the Swiss Station. We now descend the road, and after a few paces turn to the right (steps) across the Eglisau and Zürich railway, and follow the road for about 100 paces. The path to the left (guide-post) here leads to the Rheinfall-Brücke; straight on and to the right are the direct routes to the Schlösschen Wörth (comp. p. 232). We take the shady path to the left, first ascending, then descending, to the (8 min.) **Rheinfall-Brücke* (1189 ft.), which carries the Winterthur railway over the Rhine a little above the falls. The footway over the

bridge affords a view of the rocky bed of the river and of the rapids above the falls. On the left bank a path ascends to the left in 3 min. to *Schloss Laufen* (1358 ft.; 16th cent.; adm. to the restored interior, 1 fr.). The terrace commands a good survey of the falls. Paths descend through the grounds to the best points of view: the Pavilion, the *Känzeli, and the *Fischez, an iron platform projecting over the foaming abyss. — From the lower exit of the garden we descend to the landing-place of the ferry (60 c., there and back 1 fr.) to the *Schlösschen Wörth* (restaurant), which commands the finest general view of the falls from below. A boat to the central rock in the falls, which may be ascended without danger, costs 4 fr. for 1 or 2 persons. — From the Schlösschen Wörth we may follow the path ascending on the right bank, from which, short of an aluminium factory, another path leads up (left) to the road. Or, still better, we may follow the river beyond the factory and ascend to the left by the convenient flight of steps, which affords a splendid view of the falls, finally returning by road to (10 min.) the village of Neuhausen.

58¼ M. **Schaffhausen.** — Inset Plan, see opposite. — Hotels. *Bahnhof* (Pl. c; B 1), 40 beds from 5, B. 1¾, L. 4½, S. 4 fr., *Müller* (Pl. a; A 1), 40 beds from 5, B. 1¾ fr., both good, *Riesen* (Pl. c; A 1), 30 beds from 3 fr., these three near the station; *Schwanen* (Pl. f; B 2), 40 beds from 5 fr.; *Tanne* (Pl. g; A 2), 20 beds from 3½ fr.; *Löwen* (Pl. h; B 1); *Schiff* (Pl. i; B 2), at the quay; *Kronenhalle* (Pl. b, B 2; Prot. hospice), Kirchhof-Platz, 40 beds from 2½ fr.

Restaurants. *Fischerzunft*, at the steamer-pier; *Tiergarten*, Münster-Platz (Pl. B 2); *Ritter*, see p. 233; *Alkoholfreies Volkshaus* (temperance), Vordere Bahnhof-Str. 58 (Pl. A B 1). — *Café Widmann*, Vordere Bahnhof-Strasse, corner of Schwert-Strasse (Pl. A 1).

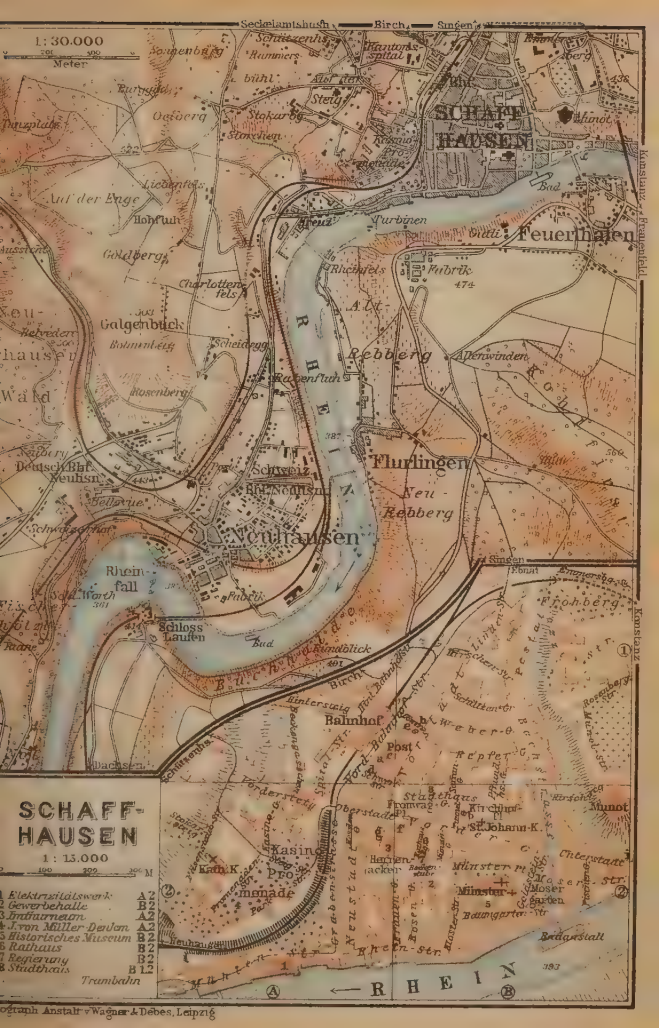
Baths in the Rhine (Pl. B 2), open daily 6-1 & 5-8, for ladies on week-days 2-5; 20 c. — Post Office (Pl. A B 1). — Inquiry Office, Vordere Bahnhof-Strasse (Pl. A 1), corner of Schwert-Strasse.

Tramways from Bahnhofs-Platz every 10-15 min.: (1) N.E. to *Ebnat* (9 min.) and S.W. to *Neuhausen* (Falls of the Rhine, p. 231; 13 min.; 30 c.; continuation to Stühlingen, see p. 231); (2) N.W. to the *Schützenhaus* (7 min.); (3) N. to *Birch* (13 min.).

Times of Admission. *Historical Museum*, daily 3-5 (2-4 in winter), Sun. also 10-12; free on Sun., Thurs., and Sat., on other days 50 c. — *Munot*, 8-12 & 1.30-6, free. — *Natural History Museum*, adm. as for the Historical Museum.

Schaffhausen (1296 ft.), on the right bank of the Rhine, was once an entrepôt for vessels descending the river from the Lake of Constance, their progress being checked by the falls. It was a free imperial town down to 1501 and is now the capital of the canton, with a population of 20,800. The numerous oriel-windows of the old patrician houses and pretty fountains give a mediæval air to the inner town. The turbine-works in the Rhine, below the town, generate electric power for the spinning-mills, machine works, and other factories.

The *Münster* (Pl. B 2), a Romanesque columnar basilica of 1098-1103, once belonged to the Benedictine abbey of All Saints and is now the Prot. parish church. Near the partly Romanesque,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Meter
Seckelamtshaus
Birch
Singen
SCHAFF-
HAUSEN
Feuerthalen
Flurlingen
Neuhausen
Rheinfall
Schloss
Laufen
Bahnhof
Post
Munot
Kasino
Promenade
Minster
Rhein
SCHAFF-
HAUSEN
1 : 15.000
1 Elektrizitätswerk
2 Gewerbehalle
3 Industrieneum
4 Tron Müller-Denkm.
5 Historisches Museum
6 Rathaus
7 Regierung
8 Stadthaus
Trambahn
Graph. Anstalt v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

KONSTANZ
1 : 15.000
0 100 200 300 m
1 : 150.000
0 1 2 3 km
Engl. M.
BODENSEE
RHEIN
Petershausen
Trichter
Mainau
Egg
Almannsdf.
Staad
Litzelstetten
Dingelsdorf
Wallhausen
Seehein
Kreuzlingen
Kurzrieden
Rothgishofen
Bachta
Emmishofen
Münster
Münsterpl.
Stephans
Stadt
Garten
Rathaus
Markstätte
Bahnhof
Hafen
Schnetztor
Bodanspl.
Dreifalt K.
Evang. K.
Luther Platz
Ob. Markt
Post
Amtsger.
Landgericht
Regierung
Ob. Realschule
Schotten Platz
Rheinbrücke
Rheinthorturm
Pulverturm
Kaufhaus
Bootshafen
Leuchtturm
Badeanstalten
Konstanzer Hof
Kaiserren
Dampfschiff Stat.
Zollamt
Zollstr.
Zollhaus
Grenzübergang
Grenzstein 100m
Romanshorn
Tägerwilen
Kreuzlingen 1 km
Radolfzell
Reichenau
Gaienhofen
Markgrafen Str.
Fürstenberg Str.
Schützenstr.
Reichenauerstr.
Petershausen Str.
Wessenberg Str.
Schiffstr.
Hafenstr.
Seestr.
Bahnhofplatz
Bodanstr.
Zollstr.
Grenzstr.
Zeppelin Straße
Pegelhaus
Schule
Kirche
Bad. Hof
Bad. Bahnhof
Landungsbr.
Schl.
Kapelle
Turm
Ruine
Friedhof
Gasthaus
Gasthof
Brauerei
Brücke
Tor
Thor
Mühle
Bleiche
Schlössli
Irrenanst.
Wasserturm
Kl. Rigi
Gr. Rigi
Ziegelhütte
Kaserne
Mus.
Synag.
Fischmarkt
Gr. Garten
Kl. Garten
Obere Laube
Untere Laube
Rosgarten
Brotlaube
Hussenstr.
Gottlieb Str.
Brauerstr.
Bruderhofstr.
Hofhalde
Hofhalden
Schulhausstr.
Schulstr.
Bergstr.
Hohenhausstr.
Hohenhausgasse
Hussenstr.
Hussenplatz
Hussenhaus
Hussenstein
Konzilstr.
Konzilgasse
Münsterstr.
Münstergasse
Münsterhof
Münsterbauhof
Münsterbauhofstr.
Münsterbauhofgasse
Münsterbauhofgässle
Münsterbauhofgässlein
Münsterbauhofgässleinstr.
Münsterbauhofgässleinstr.
Münsterbauhofgässleinstr.

partly Gothic cloisters is a disused bell (the 'Osannaglocke'), cast in 1486, the inscription on which ("Vivos voco, mortuos plango, fulgura frango") suggested Schiller's 'Lied von der Glocke'. The *Historical Museum* (Pl. 5; B 2), housed in buildings grouped round the cloisters, contains prehistoric collections, ecclesiastical works, etc. (adm., see p. 232). The *Haus zum Ritter*, at Vorder-Gasse 65, is a fine gabled building of 1485; the paintings on the façade are by Tobias Stimmer (1570). — The *Altes Rathaus* (Pl. 6; B 2) has a panelled room in the Renaissance style, with a carved door of 1612. To the S. is the *Neues Rathaus*, formerly the Gewerbehalle (Pl. 2; B 2), a Renaissance structure of the 17th cent., rebuilt in 1914 by Moser of Karlsruhe. The *Imthurneum* (Pl. 3; A 2), in the Herrenacker, erected and presented to the town by J. C. Imthurn (d. 1881), contains a theatre, concert-rooms, and a small picture-gallery. Opposite is the *Natural History Museum* (adm., see p. 232).

The town is commanded by the *Munot* (Pl. B 2) or *Unnot*, built in 1564-85, with walls 16 ft. thick and vaulted casemates (adm., see p. 232). A winding roadway ascends to the platform. — The *Kasino Promenade* (Pl. A 2) affords a view of the Rhine and the Alps. — Höhenweg III to Pforzheim, see p. 96.

Steamer to *Constance*, an interesting trip, to be preferred to the railway by leisured travellers, in summer several times daily in 4½-5 hrs. (fare 5 fr. 50, 3 fr. 60 c.); restaurant on board in midsummer. For a description of the journey, see Baedeker's 'Switzerland'.

Beyond (63½ M.) *Thayngen* (Swiss customs examination) the train re-enters Baden. — 67 M. *Gottmadingen* (1417 ft.; German customs examination). On the left is the Hohentwiel (p. 191).

70½ M. **Singen**, see p. 191.

77 M. **Radolfzell** (1306 ft.; Sonne-Post, 60 beds at 2 ℳ 30 pf.-3 ℳ, D. 1 ℳ 70-3 ℳ 20 pf., P. 6-8 ℳ; Bahnhof-Hotel Schiff, 25 R. at 3, D. from 1 ℳ 70 pf., Victoria, 20 beds, both well spoken of; Krone, 22 beds) is an old town of 7000 inhab., with walls and gates, situated on the *Zeller See*, the N.W. arm of the Unter-See (see below). The minster (1436) contains the tomb of St. Radolf (d. 874) and, on the left side-altar, a fine reliquary dating from the 15th century. In the Stadt-Garten is a monument to Scheffel (p. 75), who owned a house in Scheffel-Str. and on the spit of land called *Mettnau* (nature reserve; to the S. of the town); the latter building now contains souvenirs of the poet.

Railway from Radolfzell viâ Singen and Tuttlingen to *Ulm*, see R. 23; to *Lindau* and *Bregenz*, see R. 25 b; to *Sigmaringen*, see p. 202.

The railway to Constance skirts the **Unter-See**, the lake-like expansion of the Rhine bed.

85½ M. *Reichenau* (1310 ft.), with a large nursing institute, is connected by a causeway with the (½ hr.; motor post in ¼ hr.) island of **Reichenau** (3 M. long, 1 M. wide), formerly the seat

of a celebrated Benedictine abbey, founded in 724 and dissolved in 1799. During the 9-11th cent. it was the artistic and literary centre of S.W. Germany. The landing-stage of the steamer from Constance or Schaffhausen is on the S. bank; near by is the Strand-Hotel Löchnerhaus (745 ft.; 60 R.; closed in winter).

Approaching from the causeway, we pass the ruined abbatial castle of *Schopfeln* and reach *Oberzell*, a hamlet with a Romanesque basilica of the 10-12th cent., containing wall-paintings of the 10-11th cent., probably the oldest in Germany (restored in 1924). — In the middle of the island, 1¼ hr. from the mainland, is the chief village, *Mittelzell* or *Münster* (Mohren, 45 beds at 1½-2 *M*, well spoken of; Bär), with 1100 inhabitants. The parish church, formerly the abbey-church, was consecrated in 806 and dates in its present basilican form from the 10-11th centuries. The late-Gothic E. choir (1447-1550) contains an altar-piece of 1598, sculptures, and tombstones; in the S. aisle is the 11th cent. stone coffin of St. Mark the Evangelist, whose remains are said to have been brought here from Venice in 830. Fine reliquaries in the sacristy. Charles the Fat (great-grandson of Charlemagne), who was dethroned in 887, was interred in this church (memorial tablet over the sacristy). Fine view from the *Hochwacht* on the *Friedrichs-Höhe* (1440 ft.; ¼ hr. E.); at its foot lies *Schloss Königsegg* (16th cent.).

The church of *Unterzell*, at the N.W. end of the island, is a basilica of the 11-12th cent., with wall-paintings in the apse dating from the time of the church's erection.

The train passes (88¼ M.) *Petershausen* and crosses the Rhine by an iron bridge.

89½ M. **Constance.** — Plan, see p. 233. — The Railway Station (Pl. C 5; restaurant) is near the harbour, where the steamers berth.

Air Service (comp. pp. xvii-xix). Motor-car to the aerodrome at Petershausen from the office of the Kur- und Verkehrsverein (see below).

Hotels. **Insel* (Pl. a; C 3, 4), of the very first class, in the old Dominican convent (p. 235), superbly situated on the lake, 200 beds from 5, B. 2¼, L. or D. 5-6, P. from 14½ *M*. — *See-Hotel* (Pl. b; D 3), also on the lake, with terrace and restaurant, 70 beds at 3-5 *M*; *Halm-Augenstein* (Pl. c; C 5), opposite the station, 120 beds from 4, B. 1 *M* 60 pf., L. or D. from 2½ *M*, well spoken of; *Hecht* (Hôtel du Brochet; Pl. e, C 4), N. of the station, with wine-room, 60 beds at 3½-5, B. 1½, D. 2-3½ *M*. — *Krone* (Pl. f; C 5), 70 beds at 3½-6, B. 1½, D. 2-3½ *M*, well spoken of; *Barbarossa* (Pl. i, B 4; p. 236), Oberer Markt, 100 beds from 2½, B. 1½, L. or D. 2 *M*, with popular wine-room; *Deutsches Haus* (Pl. g; C 5), Markt-Stätte 15, with restaurant, 60 beds from 3½, B. 1½, D. from 2 *M*; *Schlüssel* (Pl. l; C, 5), Sigmund-Str. 14, 24 beds; *Bayerischer Hof* (Pl. m; B 5), Rosgarten-Str. 30, 30 beds at 2½-3 *M*; *Katholisches Vereinshaus St. Johann* (Pl. o, C 3; Rom. Cath. hospice, see p. xx), Brücken-Gasse 1, 50 beds at 2 *M* 30-3 *M* 20 pf.

Restaurants. *Konziliums-Gebäude* (Kaufhaus; Pl. C 4, 5; p. 235), with a terrace facing the lake; *Engstler*, opposite the Konziliums-Gebäude, with a large garden; *Victoria*, near the station. — *Weinstube Stephans-Keller*, near the Stephans-Kirche (Pl. B C 4).

Cafés. *Dauner*, Husen-Str. 3 (Pl. B 5); *Wiener Café*, Bodan-Str. 23 (Pl. B C 5); *Göhner*, Wessenberg-Str. 21 (1st floor; Pl. B C 4); *Graf*, Marktstätte 5 (Pl. C 5), with confectionery.

Baths in the lake (Pl. D 5, 6; 20 pf.; ferry from the Bootshafen 10 pf.).

Post Office (Pl. C 5). — Inquiry Office (Kur- und Verkehrsverein), Bahnhofs-Platz, opposite the post office.

Times of Admission.

Münster (p. 235), open all day, except Sat. afternoon, for 20 pf.; choir and treasury shown by the sacristan (gratuity); ascent of the tower 30 pf.

Rosgarten Museum (p. 236). free on Sun. 11-3 and Wed. 2-5; 50 pf. on week-days 9-12 & 2-5.

Wessenberg House (see below), free on Sun. 10.30-12.30, Wed. & Sat. 2-4; 50 pf. on other days 9-12.

Constance (1335 ft.), German *Konstanz*, a town of Baden with 31,300 inhab., has ironworks and textile factories. It is situated at the point where the *Rhine* emerges from the Lake of Constance.

Constance, which ascribes its origin to Constantius Chlorus (3rd cent.), became an episcopal see in the 6th cent. and was a free town until 1548, when it was made subject to Austria. Since 1805 it has belonged to Baden. After the Reformation the bishops resided at Meersburg (p. 238), and in 1827 the bishopric was merged in the archbishopric of Freiburg. The great Council of Constance, held in 1414-18 at the instance of the Emperor Sigismund, suppressed the schism of the antipopes John XXIII., Gregory XII., and Benedict XIII., and condemned the teaching of John Huss (see p. 236).

The *Konziliums-Gebäude* or *Kaufhaus* (Pl. C 4, 5) is a picturesque building of 1388, restored in 1911. In the so-called council-chamber Martin V. was elected pope by the conclave of cardinals on Nov. 11th, 1417. Frescoes by Pecht and Schwörer (1875) illustrate the history of the town (adm. 30 pf.; restaurant, see p. 234).

In the harbour is a column erected in 1920 to Count Zeppelin (Pl. D 5; see below). To the N. is the pretty *Stadt-Garten* (Pl. C D 4). Opposite is the old *Dominican Convent*, now the Insel-Hotel (Pl. a; C 3, 4), founded in 1236 and suppressed in 1785. Count Zeppelin was born here in 1838 (see p. 177).

The **Münster** (Pl. C 4; Rom. Cath.), begun in the 11th cent., was originally a Romanesque basilica, but was completely altered in 1435 and 1680. The tower (250 ft. high) was erected in 1850-57 (view; adm., see p. 234). On the doors of the principal portal are twenty oaken *Reliefs representing the life of Christ (1470).

Interior (adm., see p. 234). The stone organ-loft, richly ornamented in the Gothic and Renaissance styles, was perhaps designed by P. Flötner in 1518. In the nave, sixteen paces from the entrance, is a large stone slab with a white spot, on which Huss is said to have stood when the Council sentenced him to death on July 6th, 1415 (comp. above and p. 236). In the choir is the brass of Robert Hallam or Hallum, Bishop of Salisbury (d. 1417), who took part in the Council of Constance in 1414. The stalls are late-Gothic (15th cent.). Adjoining the choir on the right is the Margareten-Kapelle, with wall-paintings of 1445. The left transept contains an elegant spiral staircase (1438?). — The Treasury (adm., see p. 234) contains an illuminated missal (1496), etc. — From the N. choir-chapel we enter the Crypt, of 995, adjoining which is the Chapel of the Holy Sepulchre (13th cent.). This chapel contains a silver statuette presented by Queen Victoria, of St. Conrad (bishop; 935-977), who was a member of the Guelph family. — On the exterior of the N. side of the church are two walks of the late-Gothic Cloisters. Adjacent are the late-Gothic Mauritius-Kapelle and the Chapter House (1480).

The *Wessenberg House* (Pl. 6; C 4), now the property of the town, contains the public library and the collections of J. H. von Wessenberg (d. 1860), the last vicar-general of the diocese (adm., see above). The late-Gothic *Stephans-Kirche* (Pl. B C 4), begun

in 1428, with a slender tower, contains choir-stalls, a sacrament house, and reliefs, all by H. Morinck (1594).

In the Oberer Markt (Pl. B 4, 5) are two old houses, recently restored: the *Haus zum Hohen Hafen* (Pl. 1), with frescoes by Häberlin (1906), and the Hotel Barbarossa (Pl. i; p. 234), in which the emperor concluded peace with the Lombard towns in 1183. — The *Rathaus* (Pl. B 5), rebuilt in the Renaissance style in 1592, was decorated on the exterior in 1864 with frescoes illustrating the history of Constance. It contains the municipal archives, comprising 2800 documents. Fine inner court. In the lobby of the second floor are frescoes by Häberlin (1898).

The *Rosgarten* (Pl. 4; C 5), once the guild-house of the butchers, contains a good collection of local antiquities (finds from lake-dwellings, sculptures by H. Morinck, etc.) and natural history (adm., see p. 235).

The house in which Huss was arrested, Husen-Str. 64, near the *Schnetz-Tor* (Pl. B 5), bears a tablet (1878). Adjacent is a relief, dated 1415, with satirical verses. Behind it, in the 'Obere Laube' (Pl. B 5), a tablet marks the spot where Jerome of Prague was imprisoned in 1415-16. — In the *Brüel*, to the left of Gottlieber Strasse (Pl. A 4), is the spot where Huss and Jerome were burned in 1415 and 1416, indicated by a huge rock with inscriptions ('Husenstein').

At **Kreuzlingen** (Helvetia, 20 beds from 3½ fr.; Bellevue Sanatorium, for neurasthenic patients), ¼ hr. from the S. gate, on Swiss territory (comp. the inset map, p. 233), is an old abbey, now a normal school. The church contains a 'Mount of Olives', with c. 2000 figures, carved in wood in the 18th cent. by a Tyrolese sculptor.

To the Island of Mainau. — By Steamer viâ Meersburg in 1 hr. (comp. p. 238). — The Road (3¾ M.; 1½ hr.) diverges to the right from Wilhelm-Strasse (Pl. D 2) beyond the Rhine bridge, and in ½ hr. passes the *Loretto Chapel* (1633) on the right (comp. the inset map, p. 233). In ¼ hr. more we reach *Allmannsdorf;* 5 min. above the village is the *Allmannshöhe* (1506 ft.; view-tower), 10 min. E. the steamer-pier of *Staad* (p. 238). Beyond the hamlet of *Egg* the road skirts the lake to the iron bridge, which crosses to the island. — By the Footpaths (first red, then green way-marks) we may reach the island in 1¼ hr. We follow Wilhelm-Strasse (Pl. D 2) for 10 min., then turn to the right, proceed through woods, and finally join the road.

The lovely island of ***Mainau,** 110⅓ acres in area, lies to the N. of Constance, in the *Überlinger See* (p. 238). Originally belonging to the abbey of Reichenau (p. 233), it was a commandery of the Teutonic Order from 1272 to 1809. In 1853 it became the property of Grand Duke Friedrich I. of Baden, who refurnished the Schloss (built in 1739-46; no adm.) and laid out the island as a park (visitors admitted with guide only; subtropical flora), in which his favourite spots are marked with inscriptions.

Bad Schachen
Lindenschanze
Sternschanze
Hospitalgarten
Paradies
Rhein
Hafen
Mittelbad
Pulverschanze
Luitpold-Kaserne
Post
Rathaus
Theater
Gerberschanze
Lastamt
Bahnhof
Karlsbastion
Römerschanze
Frauenbad
HAFEN
LINDAU
1 : 15.000
Meter
BADEN
ÜBERLINGEN
Maurach
Wingelsdorf
Seefelden
Grasbeuren
Bermatingen
Unter-
Schiggendorf
MARKDORF
Baienfurt
Baienhausen
Berkheim
Liebheim
Riedheim
Ittendorf
Stetten
MEERSBURG
Wollmatingen
Almannsdorf
Staad
KONSTANZ
Kreuzlingen
Bottighofen
Münsterlingen
Scherzingen
Ermatingen
Triboltingen
Ruderboom
Moosburg
Kesswil
Uttwil
Dozwil
Romanshorn
Salmsach
Hungerbühl
Steinebrunn
Frasnacht
Arbon
Steinach
Horn
Rorschach
Goldach
Tübach
Berg
Rheinspitz
Rohrspitz
Altenrhein
Rheindamm
Neue Rheinmündung
Im Rohr
Fussach
Hard
Bregenzer Bucht
BREGENZ
VORARLBERG
Gebhardsberg
Kennelbach
Hörbranz
Wasserburg
Enzisweiler
Lindenhof
Reutin
Rickenbach
Nonnenhorn
Wasserburg
Bodolz
Hege
Langenargen
Schl. Montfort
Nonnenbach
Retterschen
Seemoos
Eriskirch
Mariabrunn
Hechwacht
Oberdorf
Schwaderloh
Hemigkofen
Fischbach
Kau
Tettnang
Wildpoltsweiler
Langnau
Hiltensweiler
Siglatsweiler
Reutenen
Schnarrenberg
Schwarzenbach
Krumbach
Tannau
Bermatsweiler
Wolfurt
Lochau
Hasenweiler
Hohenweiler
Wolfurt
Bregenz
Lochau

Other attractive Walks from Constance are to the *Waldhaus Jakob* (steamer, see p. 238), 1/2 hr. E. of the Rhine bridge, near the *Konstanzer Horn* or *Eichhorn;* to the *Raitheberg* (1483 ft.; 1/2 hr. N.; Bismarck tower); to the *Taborberg* (1548 ft.; 1/2 hr. farther N.W.; view-tower); and to the (1 1/4 hr.) *Kleiner Rigi*, in Switzerland, above Kreuzlingen (p. 236).

Swiss railway from Constance to *Schaffhausen*, *Romanshorn*, *Rorschach*, etc., see Baedeker's 'Switzerland'; to *Stuttgart*, sec R. 17; to *Ulm*, see R. 23; steamers and railway to places on the *Lake of Constance*, see below.

25. The Lake of Constance.

The Swiss bank, the principal steamer-centre on which is *Rorschach*, is described in Baedeker's 'Switzerland'.

Steamer-piers are indicated by S, railway stations by R.

The *Lake of Constance* (1296 ft.), German *Boden-See* (comp. p. 243), the *Lacus Brigantinus* of the Romans, is 39 3/4 M. long, 8 3/4 M. wide, 208 sq. M. in area (including the Unter-See), and at the deepest place, between Friedrichshafen and Uttwil, 827 ft. in depth. Its principal feeder is the *Rhine*, the deposits of which have formed a broad delta at its influx between Bregenz and Rorschach. This vast sheet of water, with its well-peopled banks, presents a scene of great beauty. On the S. side are wooded hills, above which rise the distant Appenzell Alps, with the snow-clad Sentis and, in clear weather, the snow-peaks of the Vorarlberg Alps to the S.E. The E. and W. banks are almost entirely flat, while on the N. wooded hills may be descried in the distance. The climate is extremely mild. Vines flourish up to 1500 ft. above sea-level, and orchards and lush meadows are found even higher. The best fish are 'Blaufelchen', 'Seeforelle', and 'Sandfelchen', all varieties of salmon; the best wine grown on the banks is 'Meersburger'. The lake is at its prettiest from the end of April to the middle of May, when the trees are blossoming.

A. Steamers.

Steamer (restaurant on board) from Constance to *Meersburg* in 1/2 hr. (90 pf., 60 pf.), to *Friedrichshafen* in 1 1/4-1 1/2 hr. (2 *M* 40, 1 *M* 60 pf.), to *Lindau* in 2 1/4-4 hrs. (3 *M* 90, 2 *M* 60 pf.), to *Bregenz* in 3-4 hrs. (4 *M* 40, 2 *M* 90 pf.); viâ Meersburg and Unteruhldingen to *Überlingen* in 1 3/4 hr. (1 *M* 70, 1 *M* 10 pf.), on Sun. to *Ludwigshafen* in 2 3/4 hrs. (2 *M* 50, 1 *M* 70 pf.). — From Friedrichshafen to *Lindau* in 1-1 1/2 hr. (2 *M* 10, 1 *M* 40 pf.), to *Romanshorn* in 3/4-1 hr. (1 fr. 45 c., 1 fr.), to *Rorschach* in 50 min. (2 fr. 35, 1 fr. 60 c). — From Lindau to *Bregenz* in 20-25 min. (60, 40 pf.), to *Romanshorn* in 1 1/2 hr. (2 fr. 80, 1 fr. 85 c.), to *Rorschach* in 50 min. (2 fr. 5, 1 fr. 40 c.). — From Romanshorn to *Rorschach* (Sun. only) in 1 hr. (1 fr. 70, 1 fr. 15 c.).

Tickets for the steamer-lines are available in part for the railway also (and vice versâ). They are obtained near the landing-stage, and are available for 4 days. The journey may be broken once.

The lake is neutral. Luggage of passengers proceeding from Switzerland to Germany or Austria or vice versâ is examined at the port of disembarkation. — Passports are examined on the arrival and departure of the steamer, and sometimes on board also.

From Constance to Überlingen and Ludwigshafen, $16^3/_4$ or $24^3/_4$ M. — *Constance*, see p. 234. — The steamers usually touch at the ($1^1/_4$ M.) *Waldhaus Jakob* (p. 237) and then steer across the lake.

5 M. **Meersburg.** — Hotels. *Schiff*, near the See-Tor, 30 beds; *Seehof*, at the steamer-pier, 25 beds from 2, B. 1. D. 2, P. from 6 ℳ; *Wilder Mann*, 34 beds, with a shady garden; *Hecht*, at the pier; *Löwen*, 20 beds from 2, P. 5-6 ℳ, *Bären* (built in 1605), 10 beds from 2 ℳ, both in the upper town. — Cafés. *Strand-Café*, at the pier; *Hummel*, Unterstadt-Strasse. — Good Meersburger wine (p. 237) at the wine-room *Zum Becher* of the Winzerverein in the upper town (Höll-Gasse).

Inquiry Offices at the pier and the Rathaus.

Times of Admission. — *Altes Schloss* (see below). Parties are shown round at 9, 10, 10.30, 11, 11.45, 2, 3.30, 4, 4.30, 6, and 6.30, on Sun. afternoon without intermission; adm. 50 pf. (visitors ring at the door). — *Fürstenhäusle* (see below), daily 9-7, adm. 50 pf. (tickets at the Altes Schloss).

Meersburg (1465 ft.), a Baden town of 2000 inhab., with towers, gates, and old houses, lies picturesquely on a steep vine-clad slope. The lower town (Unterstadt) contains the *Grethaus*, a granary of 1505, and a late-Gothic chapel, with a carved altar representing the Annunciation (c. 1490).

The *Altes Schloss* (16th cent.), with a mediæval keep, is situated on a rock in the upper town (Oberstadt). The poetess Annette von Droste-Hülshoff spent the last eight years of her life here (1841-48; adm., see above). The picturesque old mill in the adjacent ravine (artificially made in 1334) dates from 1650. The *Neues Schloss*, built after 1750 as the residence of the Bishops of Constance (p. 235), is now a deaf-and-dumb asylum; the staircase-hall and garden-terrace (capital view) are open free. Near by is a bust of Annette von Droste-Hülshoff (see above). — A little to the N. of the Neues Schloss are the *Rathaus*, erected in 1551, and the *Ober-Tor*. The *Fürstenhäusle*, outside the latter, 3 min. E., contains souvenirs of Annette von Droste-Hülshoff (adm., see above). In the *Cemetery*, 8 min. from the Ober-Tor, are the tombs of the poetess and of F. A. Mesmer (1733-1815), the discoverer of mesmerism.

Motor Posts run from Meersburg viâ *Unteruhldingen* ($2^1/_2$ M.; see below), *Mimmenhausen* (8 M.; p. 244), *Salem* ($9^1/_4$ M.; p. 244), and *Leustetten* (11 M.; p. 244) to *Heiligenberg* (15 M. in $1^1/_4$ hr.; p. 244), and viâ *Markdorf* ($7^1/_2$ M.; p. 244) to *Deggenhausen* (15 M., in $1^3/_4$ hr.).

The steamer recrosses the lake to ($7^1/_2$ M.) *Staad* (Schiff, 25 beds from $2^1/_2$ ℳ) and then enters the **Überlinger See**, the N.W. arm of the Lake of Constance. — $9^1/_4$ M. *Mainau* (p. 236). — $11^1/_4$ M. *Unteruhldingen* (R, p. 243; Seehof, 50 beds; Krone, 25 beds), on the N. bank. On the left of the pier are two reconstructed lake-dwellings of the late stone age (open all day from May to Oct.; 50 pf.). Motor post to Meersburg or Heiligenberg, see above.

15 M. *Dingelsdorf* (Hotel Lamm), on the S. bank. — We return to the N. bank.

16$^{3}/_{4}$ M. **Überlingen.** — Railway Stations (comp. p. 243). *West-Bahnhof*, the main station, 10 min. W. of the town; *Ost-Bahnhof*, 5 min. E. — Hotels. *Bad-Hotel* (owned by the municipality), good, 80 beds from 3, D. 2$^{1}/_{2}$-3$^{1}/_{2}$, P. from 7$^{1}/_{2}$ *M*, with a garden and a bathing establishment on the lake; *Krone*, 30 beds at 2-3, D. 1 *M* 80 pf.-3, P. 6-7$^{1}/_{2}$ *M*; *Ochsen*, Helden-Str., 60 beds at 2$^{1}/_{2}$-3$^{1}/_{2}$, P. 6$^{1}/_{2}$-7$^{1}/_{2}$ *M*, both well spoken of; *Hecht*, 15 beds from 2$^{1}/_{2}$, P. 6-6$^{1}/_{2}$ *M*, with wine-room; *Sonne*, 15 beds; *Adler*, 24 beds; *Engel*, 20 beds; *Seegarten*, with restaurant, 10 beds.

Restaurants. Wine: *Schäpfle*, Obere See-Str. 18 (also bedrooms); *Anker* (also bedrooms), at the landing-stage. Beer: *Christophs-Keller*, Christoph-Strasse. — Cafés. *Teriet*, Münster-Strasse; *Walcker*, Hofstatt.

Lake Baths near the West-Bahnhof and the Ost-Bahnhof. — Inquiry Office, Hofstatt 54.

Times of Admission. *Municipal Collections*, Sun. 10-12 & 2-4, week-days 9-12 & 2-6; 50 pf. — *Münster*, open all day for 30 pf.; N. tower 1 *M*, S. tower 50 pf.

Überlingen (1340 ft.), an ancient town of Baden with 5200 inhab., frequented for its lake-baths and mineral spring, was once a free town of the empire. Considerable remains of the old fortifications have been preserved, as well as numerous old buildings, especially of the late 15th century. The *Rathaus*, in the square called the Hofstatt, was erected after 1480; the council-chamber, by Jakob Ruess (1494), contains *Wood-carvings, including 39 statuettes (about 1 ft. high) representing the various estates of the German empire. — The adjacent *Münster-Kirche* (adm., see above), a 14th cent. pillared basilica, with double aisles added in 1429, contains a high altar carved by Jörg Zürn (1613-34). The S. tower is unfinished. — The old *Stadt-Kanzlei*, in Münster-Platz, has a fine portal of the late 16th century.

From Münster-Platz we mount Lucien-Gasse (pretty retrospect of the minster) and visit the Municipal Collections (Städtische Sammlungen), in the *Reichlin-Meldeggscher Patrizierhof*, an old patrician house of the late 15th cent. (adm., see above); view of the town from the garden.

The municipal gardens, entered from Bad-Str., opposite the Bad-Hotel, are also worth a visit.

About $^{1}/_{2}$ hr. W. is the old *Silvester-Kirchlein* (mural paintings of the late 10th cent.?), near *Goldbach*. Farther W. are the ($^{1}/_{2}$ hr.) *Heidenlöcher*, mentioned in Scheffel's novel 'Ekkehard' (key at the inn near the Silvester-Kirchlein).

Railway to *Constance* or *Lindau* and *Bregenz*, see pp. 243, 244.

The steamer continues on to (23$^{1}/_{2}$ M.) *Bodman* (p. 243) and (24$^{3}/_{4}$ M.) *Ludwigshafen* (R; p. 243), at the N.W. end of the lake.

The Steamer from Constance to Friedrichshafen and Lindau (comp. p. 237) calls first at (5 M.) *Meersburg* (p. 238); on the left lie the island of Mainau (p. 236) and in the distance Überlingen (see above). — Farther, on the N. bank, appear the village of (7 $^{1}/_{2}$ M.) *Hagnau* (Adler, 30 R. at 2-2$^{1}/_{2}$ *M*), the castles of *Kirchberg* and

Hersberg, and the village of (10½ M.) *Immenstaad* (Hotels Adler, Schiff, Seehof), a summer resort. — Then *Manzell* (R, p. 244), where Count Zeppelin built his first airship hangar in 1899. The first 'Zeppelin' (Z I), 420 ft. long, was launched here on July 2nd, 1900. Manzell is now occupied by the works of the Dornier-Metallbauten-Gesellschaft (Dornier-Wal aeroplanes).

16¾ M. **Friedrichshafen.** — Railway Stations. *Hafen-Bahnhof*, for travellers arriving by steamer; *Stadt-Bahnhof*, see p. 244. — Hotels. **Kurgarten*, by the lake, 300 yds. from the town-station, ⅔ M. from the harbour-station, with view-terrace, 120 beds at 4-10, D. from 3½, P. 9-15 *M*; **Lamm*, Friedrich-Str. 43, near the town-station, 50 beds at 2½-4, B. 1½, P. 6-8 *M*, *Buchhorner Hof*, 50 beds at 3-4½, P. 7-8½ *M*, both with gardens on the lake; *See-Hotel Müller*, at the harbour, 60 beds at 2½-5, P. 7-9 *M*, with the Café Odeon (concerts); *Sonne*, 50 beds at 2½-3½, P. 7-8½ *M*; *Ochsen*, with a beer-room; *Goldener Stern*, Karl-Str. 11, 17 beds. — Restaurants at the harbour-station, with terrace, and at the town-station. — Cafés. *Rommelspacher*, with confectionery, Ufer-Str. 1, near the harbour; *Schöllhorn*, Friedrich-Str. 65.

Lake Baths to the N.W. of the Schloss, 25 min. from the town-station. — Inquiry Office in Bahnhofs-Platz.

The *Municipal Museum* is open in summer on week-days 9-12 & 2-5, Sun. 10.30-12 & 2-4; 50 pf.

Friedrichshafen (1320 ft.), a busy town with 11,700 inhab., was founded by King Friedrich I. of Wurtemberg (d. 1816), who united *Buchhorn*, the little 'imperial city', with the monastery of *Hofen*, established the harbour, and gave the place its modern name. — A little W. of the harbour, in Kirch-Platz, is the *Rathaus* (1907), adorned on the S. side with a fresco by Brandes (Homage to Friedrich I.). In front is the *Zeppelin Fountain* (1909). Farther W., in Karl-Str., is the *Municipal Museum* (adm., see above), comprising finds from lake-dwellings, Roman antiquities, Zeppelin souvenirs, etc. — The main street of the town is Friedrich-Str., adjoined on the S. by the *Stadt-Garten*, stretching to the lake-side and affording a view of the lake and the Alps (indicator). At the W. end of the town is the *Schloss* (no adm.), the old monastery of Hofen (see above), rebuilt in 1824-30 and now the residence of Duke Albrecht of Wurtemberg. Its chapel (1700) contains stucco work by Johann Schmuzer and his sons Franz and Joseph, one of the chief productions of the Wessobrunn school (p. 465; open on Sun. only for service; at other times apply to the porter). — About 10 min. N. of the town-station, to the W. of the *Riedle Park*, are the works of the *Luftschiffbau-Gesellschaft Zeppelin*, erected by public subscription in 1908 (no adm.). The ground-floor of the manager's offices contains the Zeppelin Museum, with exhibits illustrating the development of the airships. L. Z. 126 (the 'Los Angeles' of the American Air Service) left here for America on Oct. 12th, 1924, and accomplished the flight of 5000 M. in 81 hrs.

Branch-line (starting from the Stadt-Bahnhof) in 35 min. to (7 M.) *Oberteuringen.*

Railway from Friedrichshafen to *Ulm* and *Aalen*, see R. 22; to *Constance* or *Lindau* and *Bregenz*, see R. 25 b. Steamer to *Romanshorn* and *Rorschach*, see p. 237.

The STEAMER TO LINDAU (comp. p. 237) passes *Eriskirch* (R; p. 244) and Schloss Montfort (p. 244) and reaches (21 $^3/_4$ M. from Constance) *Langenargen* (R; p. 244). Soon *Kressbronn* (Schiff, 40 beds from 2$^1/_2$ *M*) appears on the left; 1$^1/_4$ M. to the S.E. lies *Nonnenhorn* (R; p. 244). We next pass (28 M.) *Wasserburg* (R; Krone, 80 beds). The small town, with a Schloss and church, is prettily situated on a peninsula. — Then follow (30$^1/_2$ M.) *Bad Schachen* (p. 242), finely situated, and *Enzisweiler* (R; p. 242).

32$^1/_4$ M. **Lindau.** — INSET PLAN, see p. 237. — *Railway Restaurant*, with view-terrace. — HOTELS (often overcrowded in summer). **Bayerischer Hof* (Pl. a), 150 beds at 3$^1/_2$-7, D. 2$^1/_2$-4, P. 8$^1/_2$-13 *M*; *Seeyarten* (Pl. i), 50 beds at 2$^1/_2$-4$^1/_2$, D. 3$^1/_2$, P. 8-10 *M*, a good family-hotel; *Reutemann* (Pl. b), 85 beds at 2$^1/_2$-4$^1/_2$, D. 2-3, P. 7$^1/_2$-9 *M*; *Helvetia* (Pl. c), 90 beds at 2$^1/_2$ 3$^1/_2$ *M*, plain but good; *Lindauer Hof* (Pl. c), 65 beds at 2$^1/_2$-4 *M*, well spoken of; **Peterhof* (Pl. g), 50 beds from 2$^1/_2$ *M*; *Goldenes Lamm* (Pl. d), 110 beds, good. — *Evangelisches Hospiz* (Pl. h; p. xx), 80 beds at 2-3$^1/_2$, D. 1 *M* 70-1 *M* 90 pf., good.

CAFÉ-RESTAURANTS. *Seegarten*, see above; *Schützengarten*, on the ramparts by the Land-Tor, with view. — WINE at *Frey's*, Maximilian-Str. D 56; *Gotische Weinstube*, Karolinen-Str. B 52a; *Ratskeller*, corner of Ludwig-Str. and Mautgässele. — CAFÉS & CONFECTIONERS. *Excelsior*, Cramer-Gasse 14; *Roter Löwe*, Cramer-Gasse 17.

LAKE BATHS (for both sexes) near the Römerschanze; also at *Aeschach*, at the N. end of the railway embankment.

TRAVEL AGENCIES. *Amtliches Bayerisches Reisebureau* (see p. 399), *Städtisches Verkehrsbureau*, both at the station.

The *Municipal Museum* is open in summer 9-12 & 2-5, Sun. 10-12, 30 pf.; in winter apply to the attendant.

Lindau (1320 ft.), a free imperial town from 1275 to 1803, now a Bavarian town with 14,400 inhab. (including suburbs), lies on an island in the Lake of Constance, and is connected with the mainland by the railway embankment (p. 244; footpath) and the *Seebrücke*, built of reinforced concrete in 1927 (240 yds. long). On the quay, in front of the new station, is a bronze statue of *King Maximilian II.* (d. 1864), by Halbig (1856). Near by is the *Alter Leuchtturm*, an old lighthouse (12th cent.) with a view-platform (adm. 30 pf., in winter 1 *M*). At the end of the E. mole is a lion (20 ft. high) of Kelheim stone, also by Halbig, and on the opposite (W.) mole a lighthouse (110 ft. high). The E. mole is adjoined by the *Römerschanze*, which commands a view of the Alps from the Scesaplana to the Sentis (indicator).

The old-fashioned streets in the inner town are of great charm. In Reichs-Platz is the *Reichs-Brunnen*, by Thiersch and Ruemann (1884). The handsome **Altes Rathaus**, recently painted both back and front, was erected in 1422-36, remodelled in the German Renaissance style in 1578, and restored in 1885-87. On the upper floors is the interesting *Municipal Museum* (entrance at the back; adm.,

see p. 241). The former *Peters-Kirche*, to the N.W., contains faded frescoes of the early 16th century. View from the *Diebs-Turm*, close by (key at the Rathaus). — In the N.E. part of the town is a relic of a tower of a mediæval wall, known as the *Römermauer*. A walk (1/2 hr.) across the Seebrücke and back by the railway embankment affords a good survey of the town.

Excursions. Beautiful view from the (3/4 hr.) *Hoyerberg* (1495 ft.), reached either by the path along the railway, or by motor post (1/4 hr.) from the station to the hamlet of *Hoyren* (Sonne, 30 beds), at the foot of the vineclad hill. Belvedere at the top. Return viâ *Enzisweiler* (Traube, 52 beds at 2-3 1/2 *M*) and *Schachen* (Zum Schlössle inn). — Pleasant walk on the W. bank of the lake (crossing the railway embankment, and to the left) to the (3/4 hr.) charmingly situated **Bad Schachen** (steamer in summer; *Kurhaus, 250 beds), with chalybeate and sulphurous springs and lake baths.

Railway from Lindau to *Constance* or *Bregenz*, see R. 25b; viâ *Kempten* to *Munich*, see R. 48. — Steamer to *Rorschach*, *Romanshorn*, and *Constance*, see p. 237.

From Lindau the steamer proceeds in 20-25 min. viâ *Lochau* (R; p. 242; Hotel Bäumle) to (36 M. from Constance) Bregenz.

Bregenz. — Austrian customs and passport examination. — Hotels **Weisses Kreuz*, 100 beds at 8-10 (with bath 15-20), B. 3, L. or D. 4 1/2-7, P. 20-25 *S*; *Europe*, 60 beds at 4-8, D. 3 *S* 60 *g*-5 *S*, *Post*, with garden, 80 beds at 3-8, D. 2 1/2-6, P. 12-17 *S*, both good; *Bahnhof*, 20 beds; *Bregenzer Hof*, 40 beds; *Krone*, 45 beds; *Heidelberger Fass*, 36 beds at 1 *S* 80-2 *S* 40 *g*, D. 2 *S*; *Brändle*, 20 beds, well spoken of.

Restaurants. *Railway Restaurant; Sporthaus*, on the lake promenade; *Gruner*, Kornmarkt-Str. 16. — Wine. *Ferdinand Kinz*, Kirch-Str. 9; *Altdeutsche Weinstube*, at the Hotel Bahnhof (see above). — Cafés. *Waldner*, opposite the station; *Weiss*, Anton-Schneider-Str. 5.

Post Office at the harbour. — Inquiry Office at Römer-Str. 8.

Bregenz (1300 ft.), an Austrian town of 14,000 inhab., capital of Vorarlberg, is charmingly situated at the E. end of the lake. Fine views from the gardens on the lake-side, beyond the railway. Interesting museum (open 9-12 & 2-6, Sun. 10-12, in winter 10-12 & 1-3; 1 *S*). The upper town occupies the site of the Roman castrum of *Brigantium*, which commanded the road from the Alpine passes of the Grisons to S. Germany.

Passing the parish church we may proceed S. and ascend in 3/4 hr. the **Gebhardsberg* (1970 ft.), with the ruins of the castle of Hohenbregenz, a small church, and an inn. Fine view of the lake, the valley of the Rhine, and the Alps of Appenzell and Glarus.

The ***Pfänder** (3490 ft.), to the E. of Bregenz, commands a more extensive view (acrial railway in 8 min.; up 2 1/2, down 2, there and back 4 *S*). From the Gebhardsberg it is ascended in 1 3/4 hr. From Bregenz the footpath (2 hrs.) passes the hill of *Isel* (restaurant) and the farm of *Weissenreute*, to the left; it then ascends to the right (white way-marks) through woods to the farm of *Halbstation* (no rfmts.), and viâ the hamlet of *Hintermoos* to the *Hotel Pfänderdohle* (3150 ft.; 12 beds, plain but good). About

10 min. farther up, near the upper station of the aerial railway, is the *Hotel Pfänder* (40 beds at 3-5, D. $3^1/_2$-5 *M*), 5 min. below the summit. Magnificent view, especially by morning light.

Railway from Bregenz to *Lindau* and *Constance*, see below; to *Innsbruck, Bezau*, etc., see Baedeker's 'Tyrol'. — Steamers on the *Lake of Constance*, see p. 237.

Motor post to *Hergatz* (p. 472), $12^1/_2$ M., in $1^1/_4$ hr., for 3 *M*.

B. Railway from Constance viâ Radolfzell and Lindau to Bregenz.

Railway from Constance to *Lindau*, $64^3/_4$ M., German Reichsbahn in 4-$4^1/_2$ hrs. (7 *M* 80, 5 *M* 20 pf.); from Lindau to *Bregenz*, $6^1/_4$ M., Austrian Federal Railway in $^1/_4$-$^1/_2$ hr. — Passport and customs examination at Lindau. — The quickest route is to take the steamer to Unteruhldingen (p. 238). — The railway from Constance viâ Rorschach to Bregenz (along the S. bank of the lake) is described in Baedeker's 'Switzerland'.

Road, 67 M. (ferry conveying motor-cars from Constance to Meersburg every hour in 20 min.). — $13^1/_2$ M. *Radolfzell* (1305 ft.; p. 233). — 19 M. *Ludwigshafen* (1329 ft.; see below). — 25 M. **Überlingen** (1340 ft.; p. 239). — 35 M. **Meersburg** (1465 ft.; p. 238). — $46^1/_2$ M. **Friedrichshafen** (1320 ft.; p. 240). — 55 M. *Hemigkofen* (p. 244). — $61^1/_2$ M. **Lindau** (1320 ft.; p. 241). — 67 M. *Bregenz* (1300 ft.), see p. 242.

From Constance to ($12^1/_2$ M.) *Radolfzell*, see pp. 234, 233. — $16^3/_4$ M. *Stahringen* (p. 202). — Beyond ($20^1/_2$ M.) *Espasingen* the line approaches the *Überlinger See* (p. 238) and skirts the bank of the lake to ($22^1/_2$ M.) **Ludwigshafen** (S; Adler, with café, 30 beds at $1^1/_2$-2 *M*; Goldener Löwe, 70 beds), a village of 900 inhab., laid out in 1826 by Grand Duke Ludwig of Baden. Steamer to Constance, see p. 237. Opposite, on the S. bank (motor-boat in 10 min.), lies *Bodman* (S, p. 239; Linde, 30 beds at $1^1/_2$-$2^1/_2$, P. 5-6 *M*; Adler, 12 beds), with a Schloss. Above the village are the *Frauenberg* (1936 ft.; $^3/_4$ hr.), with a pilgrimage-church, and the ruins of *Alt-Bodman* (1713 ft.; $^3/_4$ hr.). The Boden-See derives its name from the Carlovingian palace that once stood here, the foundations of which may be inspected. — 25 M. *Sipplingen*, a finely situated market-town, with the ruin of *Hohenfels* (35 min. N. of the station) and (10 min. farther on) the view-point of *Haldenhof* (2077 ft.; rfmts.). — 26 M. *Süssenmühle*, $^1/_2$ hr. N.E. of which is the village of *Hödingen*.

28 M. **Überlingen** (S), see p. 239. — The line passes through a tunnel 1 M. long to ($29^1/_4$ M.) *Überlingen-Ostbahnhof* and skirts the bank of the lake to ($30^1/_2$ M.) *Nussdorf*. — $31^3/_4$ M. *Birnau-Maurach*. About 5 min. to the left of the railway is the Cistercian abbey of *Neubirnau*, with a pilgrimage-church erected by Peter Thumb in 1747-49 and lavishly decorated with stucco and painting by G. B. Götz. — We then leave the lake. — $33^1/_2$ M. *Oberuhldingen-Mühlhofen*. Branch-line and motor post to ($1^1/_2$ M.) *Unteruhldingen* (S, p. 238).

36½ M. *Mimmenhausen-Neufrach.* Motor post to Meersburg or to Heiligenberg (see below), see p. 238.

From Mimmenhausen-Neufrach to Frickingen, 5 M., branch-line in 20 minutes. — 2 M. **Salem** (1445 ft.; Hotel Schwan). About ½ hr. W. is the old Cistercian abbey of that name, now partly occupied by Prince Max of Baden, with large halls (the 'Kaiser-Saal' in the baroque style), a collection of paintings, etc. (no adm.). The Gothic *Church, erected in 1299-1414, was lavishly adorned by Georg Dürr in 1774-84 with classical alabaster sculptures (27 altars). — 3¾ M. *Leustetten-Heiligenberg.* About 3¾ M. to the N.E. of the station (motor post in 20 min.; short-cuts for walkers, 1 hr.) is the village of **Heiligenberg** (Post, 70 beds from 2 ℳ, D. from 1 ℳ 50 pf., Winter, 70 beds at 2-3 ℳ, both good; Bayrischer Hof, with restaurant, 15 beds), a health resort picturesquely situated on a rocky terrace 1086 ft. above the Lake of Constance (2382 ft. above sea-level). The Schloss of Prince Fürstenberg (2nd half of 16th cent.; open daily 10-11.30 & 2.30-6, adm. 30 pf.) contains a magnificent Ritter-Saal, 115 ft. long and 33 ft. broad, with a carved coffered *Ceiling (c. 1550), probably the finest Renaissance work of the kind in Germany. The chapel (begun in 1586; restored in 1878-82) and the well-house in the courtyard are also noteworthy. The fine park is always open. *View of the Lake of Constance and the chain of the Vorarlberg and Swiss Alps, from the Hochvogel to the Jungfrau, best from the 'Sieben Linden', ¼ hr. E. of the village. A similar view is enjoyed from the flower-garden, on the left of the road to the castle; also from the *Freundschafts-Höhlen*, grottoes ¼ hr. N.W. of the Hotel Post. Motor post from Heiligenberg to Meersburg, see p. 238. — 5 M. *Frickingen*, a village with 800 inhabitants.

42¼ M. *Markdorf* (1430 ft.; Hotels Krone, Ochsen), with 2200 inhab. and old wall-towers; 1 hr. N. is the *Göhrenberg* (2356 ft.; view-tower). Motor post to Meersburg, see p. 238; to Ravensburg, see p. 224. — 46 M. *Fischbach* (Traube, 10 R.), near which are remains of lake-dwellings. — At (46½ M.) *Manzell* (p. 240) the railway reapproaches the lake.

49 M. **Friedrichshafen** (Stadt-Bahnhof), see p. 240.

The line skirts the lake, affording fine glimpses of the Appenzell mountains. — Beyond (53 M.) *Eriskirch* we cross the *Schussen.* — 55½ M. *Langenargen* (S; Kur-Hotel, 35 R.; Strand-Hotel zum Schiff, 45 beds; Löwen; Helvetia, 12 R.), with the institute for lake research, founded in 1920. On a tongue of land to the right stands *Schloss Montfort*, in the Moorish style (1858). — 57¾ M. *Hemigkofen-Nonnenbach.* — 59 M. *Nonnenhorn* (S; Engel, 20 R.), a prettily situated Bavarian village. — 60¼ M. *Wasserburg*, station for the village to the right (p. 241). — 62 M. *Enzisweiler* (p. 242). We cross the railway embankment (600 yds. long).

64¾ M. **Lindau,** see p. 241.

The railway to Bregenz (comp. p. 243) recrosses the embankment and closely skirts the lake (fine views of Bregenz and the mountains in the background). — 1¾ M. *Lindau-Reutin.* — 4½ M. *Lochau* (p. 242). — 5½ M. *Bregenz-Hafen;* 6¼ M. *Bregenz*, see p. 242.

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26. From Frankfurt to Würzburg.

Railway, 84½ M. in 2¼-5 hrs. (express fares 18 ℳ 80, 12 ℳ 20, 7 ℳ 80 pf.; ordinary fares 10 ℳ 20, 6 ℳ 80 pf.). This route forms part of the main line from Cologne to Ratisbon or Munich.

Road, 71½ M. — 3¾ M. *Offenbach* (338 ft.; see below). — 5½ M. *Bieber.* — 14 M. *Seligenstadt* (385 ft.; p. 46). — 25½ M. **Aschaffenburg** (430 ft.; p. 247). — 35 M. *Hessental* (910 ft.; p. 254). — 40½ M. *Rohrbrunn* (1520 ft.; p. 254). — 51½ M. *Marktheidenfeld* (485 ft.; p. 251). — 61½ M. *Rossbrunn* (787 ft.; p. 62). — 71½ M. *Würzburg* (597 ft.), see p. 255.

Frankfurt, see p. 4. — Soon after leaving the Haupt-Bahnhof the train crosses the Main. — 2½ M. *Frankfurt-Süd*, station for Sachsenhausen (p. 19). — 6¼ M. **Offenbach** (338 ft.; Hotels Degenhardt, Stadt Cassel), with 78,800 inhab. and important manufacture of leather and metal goods. The old Schloss of Prince Isenburg, on the Main, was built in 1564-78. The adjoining Technical Institute, built in 1910-12, contains an interesting collection of leather articles.

1 : 15.000
0 100 200 300 400 500 m
ASCHAFFENBURG
Darmstadt
Hanau
Johannesberg
Gemünden
Hauptbahnhof
Ludwigstrasse
Bad
Schloss
Pompejanum
Kurgarten
Kanzleigebäude
Justiz Geb.
Agatha K.
Bad
Schloss
Mainau
Exerzierplatz
Pfarrk.
Theat.
Stiftsk.
Schönbusch-Sand K.
Hofgarten
Würzburger Str.
Bahnhof
Stadtplan 300m
Kreuzwertheim
Schloss
Pfarrk.
Burg
Main
WERTHEIM
1 : 12.500
Stadtplan 400m
Geogr. Anstalt von
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

A little to the W. is the Schloss-Kirche, of 1703. Railway to Reinheim, see p. 46. — 10 M. *Mühlheim.* To the left, on the Main, is Rumpenheim (p. 45). — 13 M. *Klein-Steinheim.* We recross the Main. — 14½ M. **Hanau**-*Ost* (tram to the town, p. 45).

To the right lies *Gross-Steinheim,* on the left bank of the Main, dominated by a castle with a powerful keep. — 17½ M. *Gross-Krotzenburg,* to the right on the Main, with remains of a fort on the Limes (p. 375). The ridge to the left is the Hahnenkamm (see below). — 18½ M. *Kahl* (365 ft.; Hotel Krone), a manufacturing village, near the confluence of the Kahl and the Main.

From Kahl to Schöllkrippen, 14¼ M., railway in 1¼ hr. — The line ascends the Kahl. — 3 M. *Alzenau* (410 ft.; Hotel Löwe; pop. 2500), with a castle (c. 1400) now occupied by law-courts. About 1 hr. S.E. is the Ludwigs-Turm on the *Hahnenkamm* (1435 ft.), a W. spur of the Spessart (p. 253), with a fine view. — We now enter the *Kahlgrund,* a pretty wooded valley. — 14¼ M. *Schöllkrippen* (Hotel Post), a prettily situated village. Pleasant walk (3 hrs.; white way-marks) viâ the forester's house *Zum Engländer* and the *Steigkoppe* (1640 ft.; view) to Heigenbrücken (p. 251).

At (21¾ M.) *Dettingen* the British, Hanoverian, Austrian, and Hessian troops, commanded by King George II. of England, defeated the French on June 27th, 1743.

28½ M. **Aschaffenburg.** — Hotels. *Kaiserhof* (Pl. c; B 1), Erthal-Str. 16; *Luitpold* (Pl. b; B 1), near the station, 36 R. at 3-5 *M*; *Georgi* (Pl. d; B 1), near the station; *Wittelsbacher Hof* (Pl. f; C 1), with restaurant, Frohsinn-Strasse. — Restaurants. Beer: *Frohsinn* (Pl. 5; B 1), Weissenburger Str. 28; *Bavaria,* Weissenburger Str. 8 (Pl. B 1), near Frohsinn-Strasse. Wine: *Stiftskeller,* Dalberg-Str. 13, near the Stifts-Kirche (Pl. B C 3); *Dörmühl,* Sand-Gasse 41 (Pl. C 2, 3). — Cafés. *Wiener Café,* Weissenburger Str. 6 (Pl. B 1); *Central,* Herstall-Strasse (Pl. C 2), corner of Stein-Gasse; *Hofgarten,* in the Schön-Tal (p. 249); *Matt,* Sand-Gasse 18 (Pl. C 2, 3); *Keller,* Friedrich-Str. 3 (Pl. B C 1, 2).

Post Office (Pl. B 1) at the station.

Times of Admission.

Library (p. 248), Wed. and Sat. 11-12.

Municipal Museum (p. 249), free on Sun. 10-12.

Picture Gallery (p. 248), Sun. 11-12 (May-Sept.); at other times apply to the caretaker at the Schloss.

Pompeianum (p. 248). Visitors shown round every ½ hr. on Sun. 10-12.30, on week-days 9-11.30 and 2-5.30 (3.30 in winter); 1 *M*.

Schloss (p. 248). Visitors shown round every ½ hr. on Sun. 10-12.30, on week-days 10-11.30 and 2-4.30 (3.30 in winter); 1 *M*.

Aschaffenburg (430 ft.), with 33,000 inhab., pleasantly situated on the lofty right bank of the Main at the W. verge of the Spessart (p. 253) and at the confluence of the *Aschaff,* belonged to the Archbishops of Mainz from about 982, but in 1814 was annexed by Bavaria. It has numerous half-timbered houses and factories of coloured paper, clothing, and metalware. Since 1921 Aschaffenburg has been the provisional terminus of the Rhine-Main-Danube Canal (comp. p. 249).

The N. side of the inner town is skirted by promenades, containing the *Ludwigs-Brunnen* (Pl. 3, B 2; 1897) and a Franco-Prussian *War Monument* (Pl. 1, C 2; 1907).

Above the Main, on a substructure 60 ft. in height, rises the ***Schloss** (Pl. B 2), a building 280 ft. square, with four corner-towers 195 ft. in height. It was built in 1605-14 by Georg Ridinger of Strasbourg in the Renaissance style and was for two centuries a favourite residence of the archbishop-electors of Mainz. On the N.W. side of the fine courtyard (entrance on the S.E.) is a 14th cent. watch-tower. The interior (adm., see p. 247), altered at the end of the 18th cent., now accommodates the library and picture-gallery.

The Library (adm., see p. 247) contains 30,000 printed vols., 354 MSS., and 20,000 engravings. Among the MSS. are the Mainz Book of the Gospels (13th cent.), with famous miniatures; the missal (1524) and prayer-book (1531) of Albrecht of Brandenburg, the former with miniatures by *Nikolaus Glockendon* (p. 313), the latter illuminated by *Glockendon* and *Hans Sebald Beham;* and the MS. of Schiller's 'William Tell', with his autograph dedication to the chancellor Karl von Dalberg (1804). The most valuable of the 165 incunabula are Gutenberg's 42-line Bible and the Mainz Catholicon of 1460.

The *Picture Gallery (under rearrangement in 1928; adm., see p. 247), founded in the 18th cent., contains good early-German paintings (*Lucas Cranach* and his school), excellent Netherlandish pictures of the 17th century (*Aert de Gelder, W. Kalff*), including several rare masters (*Du Bois, Carel van Falens, Pynas, W. de Heusch*), and works by *Kobell* and *Schütz*.

Adjoining Room I is the Large Banqueting Hall, with pictures by *Schütz* (Views of Mainz) and *J. Courtois* (Battle and Siege). — The Small Banqueting Hall contains pictures by *Paolo de Matteis*, etc. — In the Chapel are an alabaster altar and pulpit in the late-Renaissance style.

To the N.W., on the bank of the Main, beyond the *Schloss-Garten* (key at most of the hotels), stands the *Pompeianum* (Pl. A 1; adm., see p. 247), erected by King Ludwig I. in 1842-51 in imitation of the 'House of Castor and Pollux' at Pompeii. — In Schloss-Gasse, to the S. of the Schloss, is the *Parish Church* (Pfarr-Kirche zu Unserer Lieben Frau; Pl. B 3), rebuilt in 1768-75, with ceiling-paintings. Dalberg-Str. leads to the left from the S. end of Schloss-Gasse to Stifts-Platz, where stands the *Pilgrims' Fountain* (1882).

On the E. side of Stifts-Platz a double flight of steps ascends to the picturesque N. front of the ***Stifts-Kirche**, or *Collegiate Church of SS. Peter & Alexander* (Pl. B C 3), with its open porches ('Paradies'; continued round to the W. front) and the projecting Maria-Schnee-Kapelle ('Our Lady of the Snows'; 1516). The church, first mentioned in 974, is a pillared basilica, the nave and aisles dating from the 12th, the early-Gothic choir and porches from the middle of the 13th century. Of the two W. towers contemplated only the S. one, with a late-Gothic octagonal superstructure, was erected.

The interior (sacristan at Stifts-Gasse 1, on the N. side) was restored in 1870-81. In the Nave, on the right, are a handsome late-Renaissance pulpit (c. 1600) and several Renaissance tombs. — At the W. end of the North Aisle, above the steps leading to the Maria-Schnee-Kapelle, is a large painted Crucifix (early 13th cent.); the chapel itself contains a Christ in Hades and a Resurrection by *Lucas Cranach the Elder* (c. 1520) and an altar-piece (Pietà) by *M. Grünewald* (c. 1518-20). In the 2nd chapel is a bronze canopy by *Hans Vischer* (1536), on which stands the carved and

gilded coffin of St. Margaret, a companion of St. Ursula. — At the W. end of the South Aisle is the alabaster monument of Friedrich von Erthal, Elector of Mainz (1774-1802). — In the Choir, by the right wall, is the fine bronze Renaissance monument of Cardinal Albrecht of Brandenburg (d. 1545, buried in Mainz Cathedral), cast in 1525 by *Peter Vischer*. On the left wall is a bronze relief of the Madonna by *Hans Vischer* (1530). — On the N. side of the church are the beautiful late-Romanesque Cloisters.

The old abbey-buildings, adjoining the church on the left, contain the *Municipal Museum* (adm., see p. 247), which comprises Roman and Frankish antiquities, and mediæval and modern objects of art.

The *Sand-Kirche* (Pl. C 3), with ceiling-paintings by Johannes Zick, was rebuilt in 1757; the lower stories and carriage-way of the church-tower are relics of a gate-tower belonging to the mediæval town-fortifications.

Crossing the bridge to the left bank of the Main, we proceed along Darmstädter Strasse (Pl. A 3) to the (1/2 hr.) harbour, opened in 1921, of the **Rhine-Main-Danube Canal**, which is to connect the North Sea with the Black Sea by way of the Rhine, Main, and Danube. When completed, it will be the largest inland waterway in Europe (comp. p. 247; over 2000 M. long, navigable for ships of 1,500 tons burden). Coal is brought up-stream and transported overland from Aschaffenburg, while timber, petroleum, etc., from the East is carried in the opposite direction.

The *Schön-Tal* (Pl. C D 2) is a park laid out c. 1780 in the English style by Friedrich von Erthal. On an island is the ruined church of the Holy Sepulchre, erected by Cardinal Albrecht of Brandenburg in 1544. Pleasant walk through the Schön-Tal and the (1/4 hr.) *Fasanerie* to the *Schmerlenbacher Wald*. Also through the Schön-Tal and the *Ludwigs-Allee* to the (3/4 hr.) *Büchelberg* (880 ft.; view-tower; refuge). — On the left bank of the Main, 3/4 hr. W., is the *Schönbusch*, another 'English' park laid out by Friedrich von Erthal (1776; see above), with a villa and restaurant. Station, see p. 47.

From Aschaffenburg to Mainz, 48 1/2 M., railway in 2 1/4-3 1/2 hrs. — Near (3 3/4 M.) *Stockstadt*, on the site of a Limes fort (p. 375), we cross the Main. — 8 1/2 M. *Babenhausen*, junction for Hanau and Eberbach (p. 46). — 27 1/2 M. *Darmstadt*, and thence to (48 1/2 M.) *Mainz*, see p. 30.

Railway from Aschaffenburg to *Höchst im Odenwald*, see p. 47; to the *Spessart*, see p. 254.

From Aschaffenburg to Wertheim, 43 M., railway in 3 hrs. — 2 M. *Aschaffenburg-Süd* (p. 47). Then along the right bank of the Main, through a fertile region rich in vines. — 5 1/2 M. *Sulzbach*, station for *Bad Sodental* (470 ft.), 3 3/4 M. to the E., with springs containing iodine and bromine. — 11 M. *Obernburg-Elsenfeld* (410 ft.), at the mouth of the *Elsawa-Tal*. Railway to Heimbuchental, see p. 253. The little walled town of *Obernburg* (Hotel Hirsch) lies on the left bank of the Main, on the site of a Roman fort on the Limes (p. 375). — Short of (15 M.) *Wörth am Main* the train crosses the Main. — 16 1/4 M. *Klingenberg* (400 ft.; Hotel Fränkischer Hof), a small town lying in a picturesque gorge on the right bank. Viâ Streit to Eschau (p. 253), 1 3/4 hr.; viâ Röllbach to (6 M.) Mönchberg (p. 253), motor post in 3/4 hr. — 18 1/2 M. *Laudenbach* (Krone, 5 beds), with a Schloss. — 21 M. *Kleinheubach* (Hotels Löwensteiner Hof, Hirsch), with a Schloss of Prince Löwenstein-Wertheim-Rosenberg, erected in 1723-32. On the opposite bank

lies *Grossheubach*, 20 min. E. of which is the high-lying Franciscan convent of *Engelsberg*, with a pilgrimage-church.

23 M. **Miltenberg** (425 ft.; Zum Riesen, 24 beds at 3-4 *M*, Rose, 36 beds at $2^1/_2$-3 *M*, both very fair; Mainperle, on the right bank, near Miltenberg-Nord station, 33 beds, well spoken of), an old-fashioned little town of 4400 inhab., extends for some way between the river and the hills on the left bank of the Main. It has several old timbered houses, some of the 16th cent., including the Hotel zum Riesen (see above; 1590). Roman antiquities in the bridge-tower. Above the town is the *Miltenburg* (no adm.), an old castle built in the 13-16th cent., destroyed in 1552, and partly rebuilt in recent times.

In the woods, $^3/_4$ hr. W. of Miltenberg, on the Mainbullau road, are the *Haine-Säulen* or *Heunen-Säulen*, nine sandstone columns, remains of a Roman quarry, which seems to have been suddenly abandoned. We may continue hence by a yellow-marked path to Michelstadt ($3^1/_2$ hrs.; motor post from Miltenberg, see p. 47).

From Miltenberg to Seckach, 27 M., railway in 2 hrs. — $5^1/_2$ M. **Amorbach** (545 ft.; Badischer Hof, well spoken of; Post), a small town with 2500 inhab., the residence of the Prince of Leiningen. The Protestant *Abbey Church, originally Romanesque, was rebuilt in 1742-47 by Maximilian von Welsch. Surmounting the W. front, which is approached by a double flight of steps, are two Romanesque towers. The interior is tastefully fitted up in the rococo style, with stucco-work by J. M. Feichtmayr and J. G. Übelherr and ceiling-paintings by M. Günther. The old Benedictine abbey, adjoining the church on the S., rebuilt in the 17-18th cent., now serves as the prince's estate-office. The library (1790) and the cloisters are especially noteworthy. Opposite the Rom. Cath. parish church (1752-54) is the prince's Schloss, dating from 1724-27, afterwards enlarged. *Kailbach* (13 M.; p. 48) may be reached from Amorbach by the red-marked route passing the ($1^1/_2$ hr.) fine Romanesque ruin of *Wildenburg* or *Wildenfels* (c. 1200) and ($1^3/_4$ hr.) *Ernstthal* (motor post from Amorbach in 40 min.), 6 M. by road from Kailbach. From Amorbach to Erbach, see p. 48. — 15 M. *Walldürn* (Ochsen, 20 beds), with 4000 inhab. and a pilgrimage-church. Branch-line to ($6^1/_4$ M.) *Hardheim* (Badischer Hof, 18 beds), with 2100 inhab. and two castles, the upper of which (16th cent.) is well preserved, while of the lower (15th cent.) only the keep survives. — 27 M. *Seckach*, see p. 64.

Beyond Miltenberg the railway to Wertheim crosses the Main to (24 M.) *Miltenberg-Nord* and follows the right bank of the river. — 25 M. *Bürgstadt*, on the left bank, with a Romanesque chapel (12-13th cent.) and a town hall of 1592. — $28^1/_2$ M. *Freudenberg* (Goldenes Fass, 20 beds). — 31 M. *Reistenhausen-Fechenbach*. We pass the ruined castle of *Kollenberg*. — $35^1/_2$ M. *Stadtprozelten* (Adler, 13 beds), with the picturesque castle-ruin of *Prozelten* or *Henneburg*. — Beyond (40 M.) *Hasloch* we cross the Main.

43 M. **Wertheim.** — Plan, see p. 247. — Hotels. *Schwan* (Pl. a; B 2), on the Main, 51 beds at 2-$3^1/_2$, B. 1, D. $1^1/_2$-$2^1/_2$ *M*. good; *Löwensteiner Hof* (Pl. b; B 2), 35 beds at 2-3 *M*, *Badischer Hof* (Pl. c; B 2), both well spoken of; *Goldener Adler* (Pl. e; C 2), opposite the parish church; *Goldener Ochse* (Pl. f; C 2), in the market-place.

Wertheim (475 ft.), a small Baden town of 3800 inhab., is pleasantly situated at the confluence of the *Tauber* and the *Main*,

at the foot of a wooded, ruin-crowned hill. Turning to the left from the station (Pl. A B 1), down Bahnhof-Str., we cross the Tauber and follow Brücken-Gasse to the (8 min.) market-place, at the S. end of which is the *Engels-Brunnen* (Pl. 1, C 2; 1574). Straight on lies the Protestant *Parish Church*, rebuilt in 1383-1419, with a pretty tower. In the choir (if closed, apply at the Goldener Adler, opposite) are monuments of the Counts of Wertheim (15-17th cent.). Opposite the choir is the two-storied *Kilians-Kapelle* (Pl. 2, C 2; 1472), containing a collection of antiquities (open daily 11-12 & 3-4; 50 pf.). Thence we may ascend in 6 min. to the ruined **Castle* (260 ft. above the Main), dating from c. 1100 and destroyed in 1634. This was the ancestral seat of the Counts of Wertheim, whose race became extinct in 1556. It consists of the lower castle, with the conspicuous girdle-wall of the Löwensteiner Bau (early 17th cent.; Pl. 8, C 3; rfmts.), the upper castle (36 ft. higher up), with the keep (12 cent.; Pl. 5), and the outer castle (Pl. 9), which is another 52 ft. higher up. Fine view from the terrace opposite the Löwensteiner Bau and the keep.

From Wertheim a railway runs S. to *Lauda* (see p. 64) and N. to *Lohr* (see below). — To the *Spessart*, see p. 255.

Beyond Aschaffenburg the Würzburg line ascends viâ (33 M.) *Hösbach* and (35½ M.) *Laufach* and penetrates the *Schwarzkopf* by a tunnel. — 40 M. *Heigenbrücken* (910 ft.; Löwengrube, 100 beds at 2½-3 *M*; Hochspessart). The village (Lindenau, 35 beds at 2-3 *M*; Frische Quelle) lies a little to the E. To Schöllkrippen, see p. 247; viâ Lichtenau to Rohrbrunn, see p. 254. — The line enters the higher regions of the Spessart (p. 253) and winds through the wooded and grassy *Lohrbach-Tal*.

52 M. *Lohr*-Bahnhof, 20 min. N. of the town (see below).

From Lohr to Wertheim, 23 M., railway in 1½ hr. — The train descends the pleasant valley of the Main. — 1¼ M. *Lohr-Stadtbahnhof*. **Lohr** (560 ft.; Hotels Post, Hirsch, Krone) is a small town (pop. 5900). In the market place is the Rathaus (1601). The Schloss, built for the Electors of Mainz in the late 16th cent., are now government offices. The parish church, originally Romanesque, but altered in the late-Gothic style, contains tombs of the Counts of Rieneck in the choir. To the Spessart, see p. 251. *Steinbach*, ¾ hr. N.E. of Lohr, has a church and Schloss, both designed by J. B. Neumann. — 5½ M. *Neustadt am Main* (575 ft.), with the Romanesque brick church of an old Benedictine monastery, arbitrarily restored in 1857. — 9½ M. *Rothenfels* (710 ft.; Hotel Anker), with a former castle of Prince Löwenstein-Wertheim-Rosenberg. To Lichtenau, see p. 254. — 12½ M. *Marktheidenfeld* (Hotel Post), on the left bank of the Main. Road to Würzburg (motor post), see p. 267. — Nearing (17 M.) *Lengfurt-Trennfeld* we see on the right *Schloss Triefenstein* (585 ft.), once a college of Augustinian canons, now the property of Prince Löwenstein-Wertheim-Freudenberg. The interior decoration of the church, which was rebuilt in 1687-94 by Valentin Pezani, is in excellent preservation (stuccoes, altars, and pulpit probably by Materno Bossi; ceiling-paintings by Januarius Zick, 1786). On the left bank are *Homburg*, with an old castle on a rock, and the *Burkardus-Grotte*, in which St. Burchard (p. 257) died in 754. — Beyond a tunnel is (22 M.) *Kreuzwertheim* (Hotels Adler, Stern). We cross the Main. — 23 M. *Wertheim* (p. 250).

The Würzburg line now ascends the right bank of the Main. — 58½ M. *Langenprozelten.* — 61 M. **Gemünden** (Koppen, 18 R.; Bahnhofs-Hotel Deutscher Kaiser), a little town of 2350 inhab., lying picturesquely at the foot of wooded hills, at the confluence of the *Fränkische Saale, Sinn,* and *Main,* has a late-Gothic parish church of 1488. The town is commanded by the ruins of the *Scherenburg* (key at the hotels; fine view).

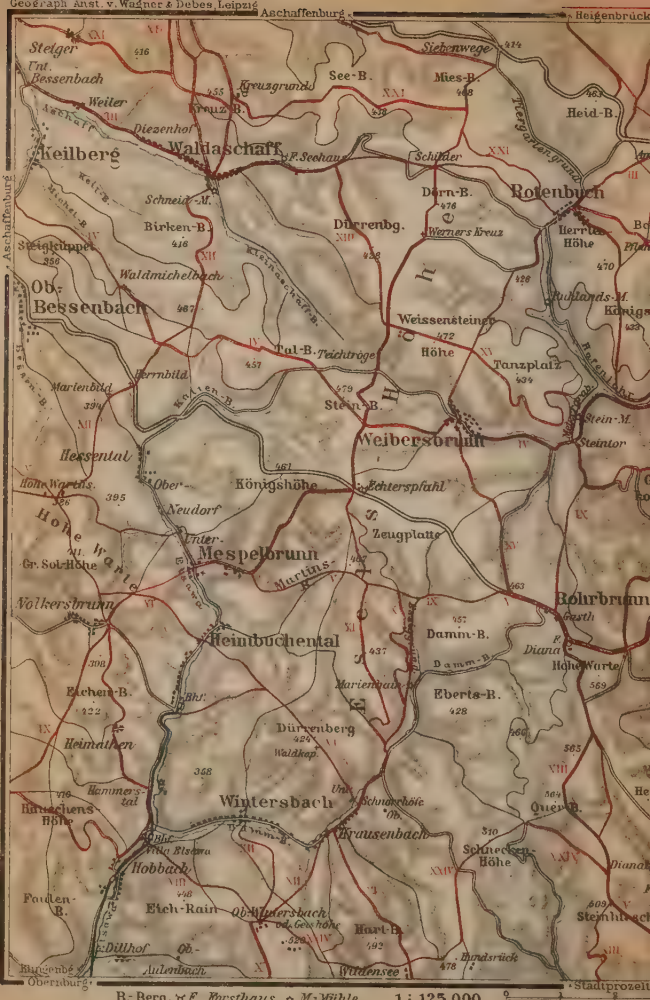
From Gemünden to Flieden, 35 M., branch-line in 1¼ hr. — The line ascends the valley of the *Sinn.* — 8 M. *Burgsinn.* — 14½ M. *Jossa.* Branch-line to Brückenau, see p. 288. — We next ascend the valley of the *Schmale Sinn,* then descend that of the *Kinzig.* — 24 M. *Vollmerz,* ¼ hr. S. of which lies *Ramholz,* with the ruined *Steckelburg,* the birthplace of Ulrich von Hutten (1488-1523). — 28½ M. *Elm.* — 35 M. *Flieden,* where we join the line from Hanau to Fulda (see Baedeker's 'Northern Germany').

From Gemünden to Bad Kissingen, 29¼ M., railway in 1½-2 hrs. (express from Frankfurt in 3½ hrs.) through the valley of the *Fränkische Saale,* with its vines. — 3½ M. *Schönau,* with a Franciscan convent, formerly a Cistercian nunnery, the church of which contains three wooden figures from the studio of Tilman Riemenschneider (early 16th cent.). — 12½ M. *Morlesau.* Beyond the Saale is the ruin of *Sodenberg.* — 17½ M. **Hammelburg** (595 ft.; Hotel Post), an ancient town with 2950 inhab., on the right bank of the Saale. On the opposite bank, on a wooded hill, rises *Schloss Saaleck* (925 ft.). The church at *Fuchsstadt,* ¾ hr. S.E. of Hammelburg, with stuccoes by Materno Bossi, was built in 1766 by J. M. Fischer. — 19¾ M. *Westheim.* — 22¼ M. *Elfershausen-Trimberg.* — 29¼ M. *Bad Kissingen,* see p. 285.

From Gemünden to Schweinfurt, 31½ M., railway in 1¾ hr. — From (2 M.) *Wernfeld* (see below) the line ascends the *Wern-Tal.* — 4½ M. *Gössenheim,* ¾ hr. S.W. of the *Homburg,* one of the finest ruins in Franconia. — 12 M. *Thüngen.* — 17½ M. *Arnstein* (Hotels Goldenes Lamm, Post), with 1700 inhabitants. The 15th cent. church of Maria Sondheim contains interesting tombs of the Hutten family. — The line leaves the Wern-Tal, and at (25 M.) *Waigolshausen* joins the railway from Würzburg to (31½ M.) *Schweinfurt* (p. 284).

63 M. *Wernfeld* (see above). — 69 M. *Karlstadt* (535 ft.; Hotel Weisses Lamm), a small town with 3200 inhab., is surrounded by walls. Andreas Bodenstein, known as 'Karlstadt', the instigator of the Puritan iconoclasts, was born here c. 1480 (d. 1541). From the station we walk straight on and then to the left along the main street to the market-place, with the Rathaus (15th cent.). The Gothic parish-church (14th cent.) has a Romanesque tower. On the left bank of the Main is the ruined *Karlsburg,* originally built by Charles Martel.

Farther on, to the right, is *Laudenbach,* with a ruined castle. — 80 M. **Veitshöchheim,** a village of 2000 inhabitants. Opposite the station is a country-house built for the Prince-Bishops of Würzburg by Antonio Petrini in 1680-82. The rococo wings were designed by J. B. Neumann (1753). The Hof-Garten, with a lake and grottoes, laid out in 1763-75 in the Franco-Italian style, is one of the most typical examples of garden-planning in the 18th century (sculptures by J. W. van der Auvera, F. Dietz, and J. P. Wagner).


Geograph Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig
Aschaffenburg
Heigenbrück
Stelger
Unt. Bessenbach
Weiter
Diezenhof
Keilberg
Waldaschaff
Kreuzgrund
Kreuz-B.
See-B.
Mies-B.
Siebenwege
Heid-B.
Schäfer
Dorn-B.
Rotenbuch
Birken-B.
Dürrenbg.
Werners Kreuz
Herrnhut Höhe
Steigkuppel
Waldmichelbach
Ob. Bessenbach
Weissensteinerhöhe
Tal-B.
Teichtröge
Tanzplatz
Bernbild
Steinbr.
Weibersbrunn
Stein-M.
Steintor
Hessental
Ober
Königshöhe
Echterspfahl
Neudorf
Unter
Mespelbrunn
Zeugplatte
Martins-
Gr. Sol-Höhe
Volkersbrunn
Bohrbrunn
Damm-B.
Heimbuchental
Diana
Höhe Wurte
Eichert-B.
Eberts-B.
Marienthal
Dürrenberg
Waldkap
Heimathen
Hammers-tal
Wintersbach
Schneehöhe
Quem-B.
Hirschlens-Höhe
Krausenbach
Schneeberg-Höhe
Hobbach
Etch-Rain
Ob. Mittersbach
Hart-B.
Dillhof
Ob. Aulenbach
Rengersbr.
Oberburg
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Lindsrück
Steinbach
Stadtprozelt
B.-Berg, ☆F. Forsthaus, ☆M.-Mühle
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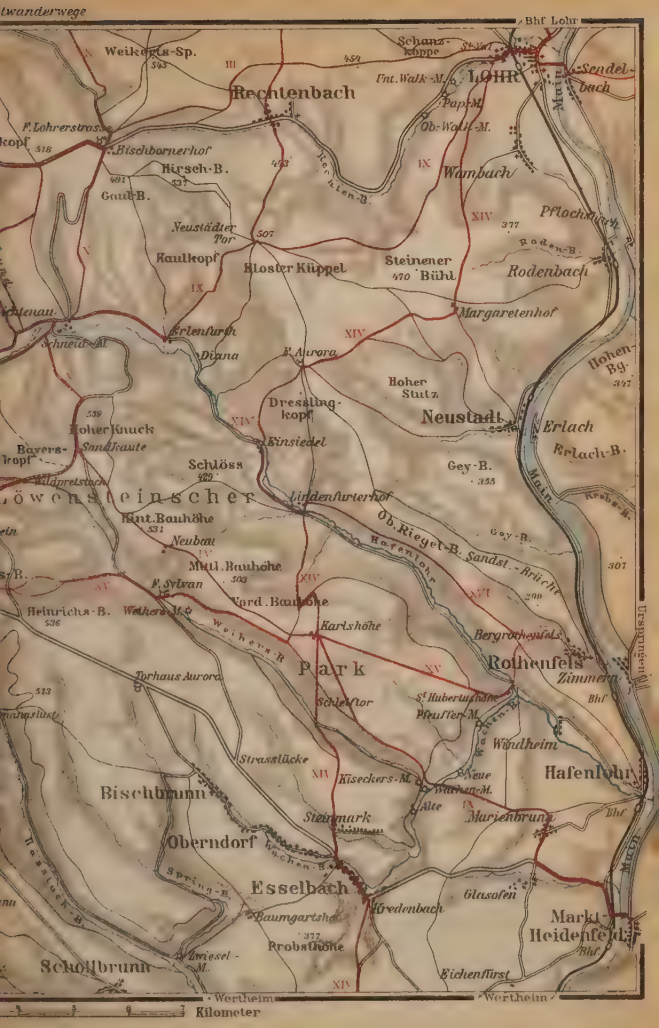

twanderwege
Bhf. Lohr
Weikersts-Sp.
Schanz-köppe
St.-W.
Rechtenbach
Ent. Walk.-M.
LOHR
Sendelbach
Pappl.-M.
F. Lohrerstrasse
Bischbornerhof
Ob.-Walk.-M.
Hirsch-B.
Wombach
Gaul-B.
Neustädter Tor
Pflochsmühle
Kaulkopf
Kloster Küppel
Steinener
Bühl
Rodenbach
Margaretenhof
Erlenfurth
Diana
Aurora
Hohen-Bg.
Hoher Stutz
Dressling-kopf
Neustadt
Erlach
Einsiedel
Bayers-kopf
Schloss
Gey-B.
Erlach-B.
Lindenfurterhof
Krebs-B.
Ob. Riegel-B.
Sandst.-Brüche
Neubau
Mittl. Bauhöhe
Heinrichs-B.
Vord. Bauhöhe
Karlshöhe
Bergrochenfels
Park
Rothenfels
Zimmern
Torhaus Aurora
Schloss-tor
St. Hubertushöhe
Pfeuffer-M.
Wiesen-B.
Wiesthein
Strassbücke
Kiseckers-M.
Neue Warten-M.
Hafenlohr
Bischbrunn
Alte Warte
Steinmark
Marienbrunn
Oberndorf
Esselbach
Glasofen
Baumgartshof
Gredenbach
Markt Heidenfeld
Probsthöhe
Schollbrunn
Eichenfürst
Wertheim
Kilometer

82 M. *Würzburg-Zell*, with König & Bauer's printing-press factory, established at Oberzell (see below) by Friedrich König in 1817 and transferred hither in 1901. On the left bank of the Main lie *Mittelzell* (Hotel Rose), Unterzell (N.), and Oberzell (S.). The old Premonstratensian abbey of *Oberzell* was founded in 1128, re-erected by J. B. Neumann in 1744-60, and suppressed in 1803.

Farther on, to the left, rises the vine-clad Steinberg (p. 266); on the right is the fortress of Marienberg (p. 265). — 84½ M. *Würzburg*, see p. 255.

The Spessart.

The **Spessart**, a small hill-district of variegated sandstone, consists of the Vorspessart and the Hochspessart. The *Vorspessart*, a broken hill-country, well settled and cultivated, stretches E. from the Main (between Aschaffenburg and Hanau) to Gelnhausen. The *Hochspessart*, to the E. of the Vorspessart, bounded on the S. and E. by the Main and on the N. by the railway from Aschaffenburg to Lohr, is covered with fine forests of oaks and beeches. The *Geyersberg* (1919 ft.), the highest elevation, rises only slightly above the undulating plateau. — The 'Hauptwanderwege' (I-XXIV), or chief walking routes, have been marked by the Spessartbund with coloured signs (comp. the map opposite).

From Obernburg-Elsenfeld (p. 249) to Rohrbrunn: branch-railway to Heimbuchental, 10 M., in 1 hr.; thence on foot in 2¾ hrs. — The line ascends the *Elsava* valley. — 5 M. *Eschau-Mönchberg* (Hotel zum Spessart, at the station). The village of Mönchberg (Hotels Adler, Ochse; motor post to Klingenberg, see p. 249) lies ¾ hr. S.E. of the station. — 5½ M. *Eschau-Sommerau*. From Eschau (Hotel Krone) to Klingenberg, see p. 249. Good walk from Eschau (No. x; red way-mark) past the ruined *Wildenstein* (no adm.) to the (¾ hr.) *Geishöhe* and then by road up the *Dammbach* valley to (1½ hr.) Rohrbrunn (p. 254). — 8¾ M. *Wintersbach* (Hotel zur Spessartbahn). A little to the S.W. is the Hotel-Pension *Villa Elsava*. — 10 M. *Heimbuchental* (Hotel Krone).

On leaving Heimbuchental station we turn to the right and, after a few paces, to the right again along the road. At (25 min.) Heimbuchental church we keep to the left along the road and after 17 min., at the Café-Pension Roth in *Unterneudorf*, follow a lateral valley (r.), past the burial-chapel of the Counts of Ingelheim (off the road, on the right) and (6 min.) the Hotel Schlosswirtschaft Mespelbrunn. About 3 min. farther lies **Schloss Mespelbrunn** (935 ft.), the ancestral seat of the Echter von Mespelbrunn family (comp. p. 257), erected in the 15th and restored and enlarged in the middle of the 18th century. It now belongs to the Counts of Ingelheim. — About 6 min. beyond the Schloss we take the road ascending straight on through woods (walk IX; blue way-mark) to the (¾ hr.) forester's house of *Echterspfahl* (no rfmts.). The road on the right runs hence through woods in 1 hr. 10 min. to *Rohrbrunn* (p. 254).

From Aschaffenburg (p. 247) to Rohrbrunn. *A.* Motor post from the station in 1½ hr. viâ (9¼ M.) *Hessental* (Hotel Post) to (13¾ M.) *Weibersbrunn* (Spessartruhe, 14 beds at 2-3 *M*, Krone; hence walk XV to Rohrbrunn, 3 M., way-mark blue circle) or (15½ M., on Sun. only) *Rohrbrunn.* — *B.* On foot (6 hrs.; No. V as far as Mespelbrunn; white way-mark). From the Sand-Kirche (Pl. C 3; p. 249) we proceed E. along Würzburger Strasse and, at the (3 min.) cross-roads, turn to the right. In ½ hr., beyond kilometre-stone 68, at the Restaurant Touristenheim, we turn to the right, and, after a few paces, take the road to the left. In 6 min. more we mount the path on the left and follow the white way-marks to the *Hohewarthaus* (locked; rfmts. on Sun.), which is 2 hrs. 50 min. from Aschaffenburg. Hence we ascend the broad track and, at the (4 min.) fork at the top, keep to the left. Shortly afterwards we descend gently to the right. In ¾ hr. we strike the road at *Neudorf* and follow it to the right to the (10 min.) Café-Pension Roth (p. 253). Here we turn to the left through the lateral valley (comp. p. 253) and proceed viâ (9 min.) Schloss Mespelbrunn and Echterspfahl to (2 hrs.) *Rohrbrunn* (see below).

From Lohr (p. 251) to Rohrbrunn, a woodland walk of 5½ hrs. (No. III, with yellow way-marks as far as Lohrerstrasse, thence No. X, with red marks). From the station (Stadt-Bahnhof) we ascend N.W. to the (¼ hr.) *Valentinus-Kapelle* and over the *Schanzkoppe* to the (1¾ hr.) farm of *Lohrerstrasse* (Hotel Bischborner Hof).

Yellow way-marks indicate the way (walk III) hence to (3 M.) *Rotenbuch* (1115 ft.; Hotels Löwe, Spessart; pop. 1100), in the heart of the Spessart, also reached by motor post from Lohr (11 M. in 1 hr.). From here a road runs N. to Heigenbrücken (2 hrs.; p. 251).

From Lohrerstrasse we proceed S., at first uphill along the road, then down by the path on the left, to (1 hr.) the hamlet of *Lichtenau* (820 ft.; Hochspessart, 20 beds, well spoken of; Eich), prettily situated in the wooded valley of the *Hafenlohr*. Fine old oaks in the Mäusegrund or Bomigsgrund (N.W.) and in the Metzgergraben.

From Lichtenau paths run W. (No. IX; blue way-marks) to *Weibersbrunn* (4½ M.; see above), N. (No. XVI; white marks) to *Heigenbrücken* (8 M.; p. 251), S.E. (No. XVI; white marks) to *Rothenfels* (6¼ M.; p. 251), and N.W. (No. XXI; green marks) to *Rotenbuch* (3 M.; see above).

On leaving the Hotel Hochspessart we turn to the left (walk X; red marks) and after 13 min. enter the *Löwensteinscher Wildpark*, an enclosed hunting-forest of Prince Löwenstein. After 38 min., at a shooting-box on the *Sandkaute* (1676 ft.), we carry straight on and in 35 min. more pass by an uninhabited house. Still continuing straight ahead, we reach the high-road in ¾ hr., and follow it to the right; ¼ hr. the forester's house called *Diana;* thence in 7 min. to Rohrbrunn (2½ hrs. from Lichtenau).

Rohrbrunn (1522 ft.), in the centre of the S. part of the Spessart, comprises the *Hotel zum Hochspessart* (35 beds at 2 *M* 50-

3 *M* 30 pf.; advisable to engage rooms in advance), the forester's house of Diana (p. 254), and the former hunting-lodge of *Luitpoldhöhe*. About 10 min. S.W. of the hotel is a venerable oak, said to be a thousand years old, amidst splendid oaks and beeches.

From Rohrbrunn to Wertheim, 5 hrs. On emerging from the Hotel zum Hochspessart we take the high-road to the right and at the (7 min.) 'Diana' (p. 254) follow the road to the right (walk XIII; way-mark red cross). At the (5 min.) fork we ascend to the left and in 25 min. more keep to the right. After a further 10 min. we enter the enclosed hunting-park and (½ hr.) pass the small uninhabited forester's house of *Dianalust* (some way off to the right); at the (6 min.) fork straight on (walk v; white marks) to the (¾ hr.) *Sylvan*, another forester's house (no rfmts.). In 25 min. more we pass through a game-enclosure and shortly afterwards descend the road to the left (way-marks: white line and green cross) to the (½ hr.) old Carthusian monastery of *Grünau*, now a farm (rfmts.); 22 min. road to the right past *Eisenhammer* (hotel; left).

From Eisenhammer a road runs N.E. to (¾ hr.) *Michelrieth* (Hotel Stern), one of the seven Protestant villages, formerly belonging to the Counts of Wertheim, whose inhabitants have retained their old customs and dress.

Our road continues S. to the (35 min.) church at *Hasloch* (p. 250), where we take the road along the Main to the left to (1 hr.) *Kreuzwertheim*. Here we ferry across the river to *Wertheim* (p. 250).

27. Würzburg.

Hotels. **Russischer Hof* (Pl. a; D 2), Theater-Str. 1-3, 120 R. (25 with baths) at 5-12, P. 12-15 *M*; *Bahnhof* (Pl. k; D 1), at the main station, 100 beds from 4½ *M*, good; *Schwan* (Pl. c; C 3), Büttner-Str. 26-28, with view, 70 beds at 4-8, P. 12 *M*; *Würzburger Hof*, Kaiser-Strasse (Pl. D 1, 2), 12 beds; *Central* (Pl. e, D 2; p. 256), Eichhorn-Str. 21; *National* (Pl. l; D 1), at the main station, 70 beds at 4-6 *M*; *Schott's Hotel Deutscher Kaiser* (Pl. n; D 1), good, *Roter Hahn* (Pl. d; D, 2), only R. & B., these two in Kaiser-Str., near the main station; *Sonne* (Pl. g; D 2), Bahnhof-Str. 5, *Weisses Lamm* (Pl. h, C 2; see below), Marien-Platz 3, both plain but good.

Wine Restaurants. **Russischer Hof* (see above); **Ratskeller*, in the Altes Rathaus (Pl. C 3; entrance in Dom-Str.); *Sandhof* (p. 262); *Zur Kette*, Ketten-Gasse 4 (Pl. D 3, 4); *Zum Stachel*, Gressen-Gasse 1 (Pl. C 3), with a fine courtyard of 1675; *St. Kilian*, Kapuziner-Str. 1½ (Pl. D E 2, 3), open all day on Sun., on week-days in the morning only; *Weisses Lamm* ('Lämmle'; see above), good. — The best-known Würzburg wines are *Leisten*, from the Marienberg (p. 265), *Stein*, from the Steinberg (p. 266), and *Schalksberg*. The best sorts are sold in short bulging bottles called 'Bocksbeutel'. — Wine Rooms. At the *Bürger-Spital* (Pl. D 2; p. 257), Semmel-Str., and at the *Julius-Spital* (Pl. C D 2; p. 263; to the left in the entrance), Julius-Promenade, both open 9-1 & 4-9 (cold viands and wine in bottle); *Hofkeller*, in the cellars beneath the Residenz (see p. 259). — Wine from the cask at many bakers' shops: *Brückenbäck*, Alte Main-Brücke 9; *Johanniterbäck*, Johanniter-Platz 9, at the N. end of Sander-Strasse (Pl. C 4); *Fiskalbäck*, Sander-Str. 8. — Wine and Fish Houses. *Drei Kronen*, Zeller-Str. 7 (Pl. B 3), *Schiffbäuerin*, Grosse Katzen-Gasse 7 (Pl. B 3), fried fish at both.

Beer Restaurants. *Theater-Restaurant*, at the theatre (Pl. D 2); *Alhambra*, Franziskaner-Gasse 5½, N. of the Franciscan church (Pl. C 3, 4); *Deppisch*, Stern-Gasse 5 (Pl. C 3); *Franziskaner*, Domerschul-Gasse 8 (Pl. C D 3); *Bratwurstherzle*, Theater-Str. 7 (Pl. D E 2, 3); *Zur Leier*, Spiegel-Str. 10 (Pl. D 2); *Würzburger Hofbräu* (Pl. f; D 1), *Münchener Hofbräu* (Pl. m; D 1), both in Kaiser-Str.; *Brauhaus-Keller*, Höchberger Str. 6 (Pl. A 3). — Beer Gardens. *Huttenscher Garten* (Pl. C 5), Virchow-Str. 2; *Platzscher Garten* (Pl. E F 3), Hindenburg-Str. 3; *Luisen-Garten*, Rennweger Glacis-Str. 1 (Pl. F 2 3); *Steinburg, Frankenwarte, Waldhaus* (pension), see p. 266.

Cafés. *Königs-Café*, Theater-Str. 3, in the Russischer Hof (p. 255); *Wien*, Kaiser-Str. 8 (Pl. D 1, 2); *Kiess*, Kaiser-Str. 6; *Central Hotel* (p. 255), with cabaret; *Alhambra*, see above. — Confectioners. *Zeissner*, Theater-Str. 9, with café; *Dietmann*, Plattners-Gasse 14 (Pl. C 3); *Hirth*, Neubau-Str. 36 (Pl. C D 4).

Motor Boat up-stream from the Oberer Main-Kai (Pl. C 3) to the Steinbach-Tal (p. 266) and Heidingsfeld (p. 65).

Tramways, comp. the Plan.

River Baths. *Hügel's Schwimmbäder* (Pl. B 5), above the Ludwigs-Brücke; *Damenbad* (Pl. B C 4; for ladies), near the Burkarder Kirche.

Post Office (Pl. D 3), Parade-Platz.

Travel Agencies. *Verkehrsverein*, Bahnhofs-Platz 1 (Pl. D 1), agents for the American Express Co.; *Schlier* (Norddeutscher Lloyd), Dom-Str. 21 (Pl. C 3); *W. Götze* (Hamburg-America Line), Julius-Promenade.

Theatres. *Stadt-Theater* (Pl. D 2), Theater-Str., open Sept.-April; in summer at the *Huttenscher Garten* and *Platzscher Garten* (see above).

Times of Admission.

Art Historical Museum (p. 263), daily 10-12 on application to the keeper (in the gateway on the right, entered from Domerschul-Gasse); 1 *M.* (for a party 50 pf. each), free on Sun. in summer 10-12.30.

Fränkisches Luitpold-Museum (p. 259), Sun., Tues., Wed., Fri. (in summer also Thurs.) 10-1; 50 pf. (free on the 1st Sun. in the month).

Kunstverein (p. 259), Sun. and holidays 10-1, Wed. 11-1, Sat. 11-4; 50 pf.

Marienberg (p. 265). Visitors are shown round daily 10-12 & 2-5 (gratuity; the visit lasts ¾ hr.).

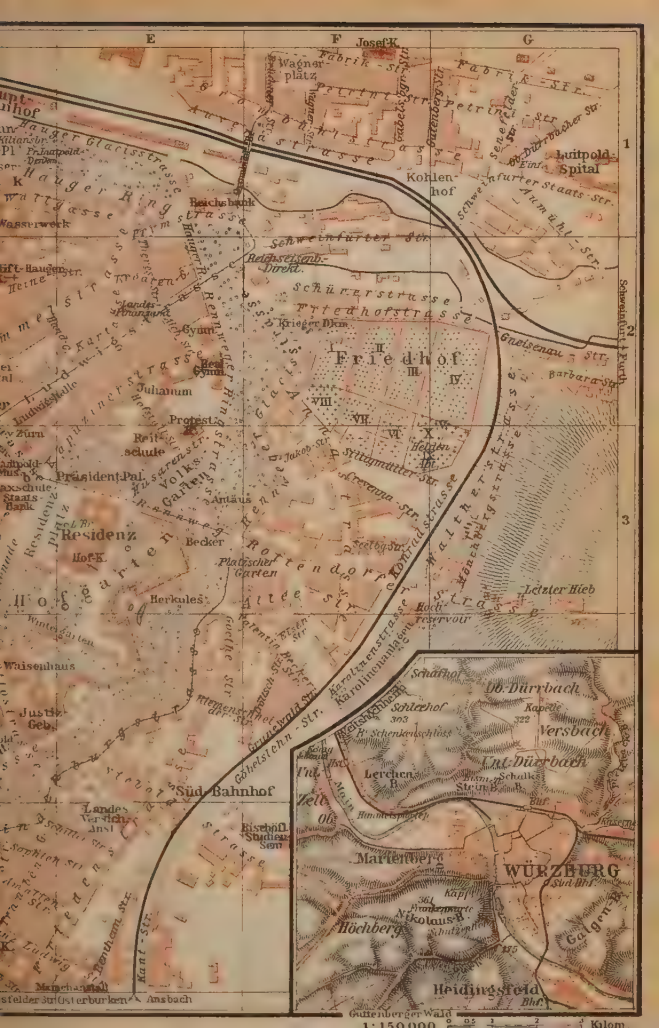
Natural History Museum (p. 259), Mon. and Thurs. 10-12 & 2-4, Wed. and Sat. 2.30-6, Sun. and holidays 10-12.30; 40 pf. In winter on Sun. only (10.30-12.30).

Residenz Museum (p. 258), week-days 10-12.30 & 2-4.30, Sun. and holidays 10-1; in winter visitors are shown round at 10, 11, 2, and 3 (Sun. at 10 and 11 only); tickets obtained at the Garten-Saal, 1 *M.*

Chief Attractions (1 day). In the morning: Cathedral (p. 260); Residenz (p. 258); Hof-Garten (p. 259); Luitpold-Museum (p. 259); Marien-Kapelle (p. 262). In the afternoon: Alte Main-Brücke (p. 265); Käppele and Frankenwarte (p. 266) or Marienberg (p. 265), returning by the Ludwigs-Brücke and through the gardens to the station.

Würzburg (597 ft.), with 89,000 inhab., once the capital of an episcopal principality, is the seat of a university (3000 students) and of a bishop. It is pleasantly situated in the vine-clad valley of the *Main*, which expands here into a basin. The older part of the town, on the right bank, is encircled with fine promenades and contains numerous churches and other buildings of the time of the prince-bishops. The town is dominated by the old fortress of Marienberg, on the left bank. The industrial products of Würzburg include printing machinery (p. 253) and beer; like Kitzingen (p. 282) it is a centre of the Franconian wine-trade.

BODENSEE
Ludwigshafen
Sipplingen
Heiligenberg
Radolfzell
Stockach
Überlingen
Meersburg
Konstanz
Reichenau
Immenstaad
Friedrichshafen
Markdorf
Tettnang
Württemberg
Baden
Bayern
Weinfelden
Romanshorn
Arbon
Rorschach
Bischofszell
Lindau
1 : 15000
Bregenz
Vorarlberg
1 : 250000
Kilometer


E
F
G
1
2
3
Wagnerplatz
Josef K.
Fabrik Str.
Bahnhofstrasse
Kohlenhof
Luitpold-Spital
Schweinfurter Staats Str.
Anwühl-Str.
Reichsbank
Wasserwerk
Schweinfurter Str.
Reichsseiden-Direkt.
Schürerstrasse
Friedhofstrasse
Krieger Denk.
Friedhof
Gymn.
Real-Gymn.
Julianum
Protestk.
Reitschule
Präsident-Pal.
Residenz
Hofk.
Becker
Platzscher Garten
Herkules
Hofgarten
Antäus
Rottendorfer Str.
Leister Hieb
Hochreservoir
Waisenhaus
Justiz-Geb.
Süd-Bahnhof
Landesversicherungsanst.
Bischöfl. Studienseminar
Ludwigstrasse
Kant-Str.
Mainbrücke
Schafhof
Ob. Dürrbach
Schlosshof
303
Kapelle
322
Versbach
Schenkenleitenschloss
Lut. Dürrbach
Lerchenhof
Schalksmühle
Steinbruch
Zellerau
Ob.
Marienberg
WÜRZBURG
Hbf.
Käppele
Nikolaus-Kapelle
Höchberg
Galgenberg
Heidingsfeld
Bhf.
Gutenberger Wald
Ansbach
1:150000
Kilom.

The importance of Würzburg as the capital of Franconia began with the labours of St. Kilian or Cilian, apostle of Franconia, born in Cavan (Ireland) and martyred here in 689 (comp. p. 261). Castellum Virteburch (p. 265), the oldest part of the settlement, is first mentioned in 704. The first bishop, reputed of English origin and consecrated in 741 by St. Boniface, was *St. Burchard* (d. 754; comp. p. 251), who removed his residence from the Marienberg (p. 265) to the right bank of the Main. The bishops soon attained to great wealth and power, and were created dukes by Emperor Henry II., a dignity confirmed to *Bishop Herold* by Barbarossa in 1168. The efforts of the citizens to shake off the authority of the bishops were in vain, and although Würzburg was recognized by King Wenzel in 1397 as a free city of the empire, their hopes were shattered by the Battle of Bergtheim in 1400. Their participation in the Peasants' War (1524-25), during which the Marienberg was several times assaulted in vain by the insurgents, led to the extinction of the last vestiges of liberty. *Julius Echter von Mespelbrunn* (1573-1617), the most famous of the prince-bishops, who relentlessly exterminated Protestantism in 1584-86 with the aid of the Jesuits, distinguished himself by establishing the Julius-Spital in 1576 and by refounding (in 1582) the university, which had previously existed from 1402 to 1413. Würzburg was occupied by the Swedes in 1632-34, but their garrison on the Marienberg was forced to capitulate in 1635. At the end of the 17th and throughout the 18th cent. the bishops added many new buildings; the city is especially indebted to the *Schönborns* (*Johann Philipp Franz*, 1719-24; *Friedrich Karl*, 1729-46), under whom flourished the architect *Johann Balthasar Neumann* (1687-1753), a native of Eger. The victory of the Archduke Karl in 1796 freed Würzburg only temporarily from the French invasion; the bishopric was incorporated with the Bavarian Palatinate in 1802, and from 1806 to 1814 Würzburg was the capital of a grand duchy of the Rhenish Confederation under *Ferdinand of Tuscany;* since 1815 it has belonged to Bavaria. In 1866 the campaign of the Prussian army of the Main concluded here with the bombardment of the Marienberg (July 27th). — In the middle ages (especially in the 14th cent.) Lower Franconia was the seat of an important school of sculpture, the chief representative of which was *Tilman Riemenschneider* (born c. 1463 at Osterode in the Harz), who lived at Würzburg from 1483 till his death in 1531.

From Bahnhofs-Platz (Pl. D 1), with the *St. Kilian Fountain* (1895) and a statue (1903) of *Prince-Regent Luitpold* (p. 258), Kaiser-Strasse (Pl. D 1, 2) and Theater-Strasse (Pl. D 2, 3) lead to (12 min.) Residenz-Platz. Hauger Pfarr-Gasse, diverging to the left opposite the Julius-Promenade (p. 263), about halfway, leads to the *Stift-Hauger Kirche* (Pl. D 2), with two towers and a dome, built in 1670-91 in the baroque style by Antonio Petrini, who was influenced by the Church of the Gesù at Rome. The interior is consistently baroque (fine pulpit). — In Theater-Str., to the left, are the *Bürger-Spital* (Pl. D 2; wine-room, see p. 255), founded in 1319, and the *Ludwigs-Halle* (Pl. D E 2; 1854-56).

The quiet and spacious Residenz-Platz (Pl. D E 3) is bounded on the E. by the palace, on the N. by the *Rosenbachscher Hof* (c. 1700; now the residence of the provincial president), and on the S. by the *Gesandten-Bau* (now municipal offices). In front of the palace is the *Luitpold* or *Franconia Fountain*, by F. von Miller (1894), with seated figures of Walther von der Vogelweide (p. 262), Tilman Riemenschneider (see above), and the painter Matthias Grünewald.

The **Residenz, erected in 1720-44 in a free baroque style for the prince-bishops *Johann Philipp Franz* and *Friedrich Karl von Schönborn*, is one of the grandest 18th cent. edifices of its kind. The architects were *Maximilian von Welsch* of Mainz (ground-plan, erection of the town-front), *Johann Lukas von Hildebrandt* of Vienna (portal wall, chapel, and garden-front), and *Johann Balthasar Neumann*, who was entrusted with the general superintendence of the work and made his reputation as a great artist during the process of construction. The huge sandstone building, consisting of a central block and two projecting wings, is 550 ft. long, 300 ft. broad, and 70 ft. high, and contains 5 courts, 5 halls, 312 rooms, and a chapel. The main court (Ehrenhof) measures 175 by 195 ft.

The state-rooms on the first floor are now open to the public as the *Residenz Museum (adm., see p. 256). The frescoes of *G. B. Tiepolo* of Venice, dating from 1751-53, mark the culminating point of the splendid rococo decoration; the staircase and some of the rooms in the N. wing ('Ingelheimer Bau') are in the Louis XVI. style, while other rooms were redecorated in the Empire style by N. A. de Salins in 1807-14.

We pass through the portal of the right (S.) wing and enter to the left the spacious Hall (adm. free) of the central building. The Garten-Saal, behind it, on the right, has a ceiling-painting by Johannes Zick (1750). The lofty ceiling of the *Staircase is adorned with an immense fresco by G. B. Tiepolo, representing Olympus and the four Continents. We mount the stairs to the apartments on the upper floor.

Central Building. Rooms 1-4. The White Room (Salle des Gardes; 1), with elaborate stucco ornamentation in the rococo style, is followed by three ante-rooms (2-4).

South Wing. Rooms 5-20. We first enter eight rooms (5-12) in the Empire style, in one of which (10) Prince-Regent Luitpold (1821-1912) was born. We pass through an ante-room (13) into a corridor, whence we obtain a view (to the right) of the sumptuous Chapel (14), which contains two altar-pieces by Tiepolo (Assumption, Fall of the Angels). Next come the Ball-Saal (16) and a number of apartments (17-23) in the Empire style.

Garden Side. Rooms 21-36 (the finest in the palace). *Mirror Room (24), Venetian Room (25), with tapestries (woven at Würzburg) depicting carnival scenes at Venice, Audience Room (26), First Alexander Room (27), with three fine Brussels tapestries (History of Alexander; six more in Rooms 29 and 30), all in the rococo style. The octagonal *Kaiser-Saal (28) contains three frescoes by Tiepolo: Marriage of Emperor Frederick Barbarossa and Beatrix of Burgundy at Würzburg (1156); Investiture of Bishop Herold (p. 257); on the ceiling, Apollo conducting the bride to the emperor. Then come the rococo Second and Third Alexander Rooms (29 & 30), the Small Cabinet (31), the Reception Room (32), and the Guest Room (33), in which Napoleon spent the night in 1806 and 1812. The Dining Room (34) and the Tea Room (35) are in the classical style. We then reach the magnificent *Card Room (36), with green lacquer walls and doors and gilded stucco.

North Wing. Rooms 37-57. The first four rooms (37-40) contain the Picture Gallery (mainly Dutch and Flemish paintings). Hence we turn to the right, through a passage and an ante-room (41), into the W. part of the N. wing: Writing Room (42), Bedroom (43), Red Room (44), Ingelheim or Small White Room (45), Blue Room (46), Yellow Room (47), Writing Room (48), and a Cabinet (49). We finally visit the Charlotte Apartments (50-56) and the Fürsten-Saal or Theater-Saal (57).

In the S. wing also are the picture-gallery of the *Kunstverein* (adm., see p. 256; entrance in the first gateway, on the left) and the *Natural History Museum* (adm., see p. 256; pass through the gateway and turn to the right in the next gateway). — The extensive *Cellars* beneath the Residenz contain Franconian wine produced by the state vineyards (Hofkeller wine-room, see p. 255).

The **Hof-Garten** (Pl. D E 3), laid out in 1730-80, has wrought-iron *Gates by J. G. Oegg and contains an orangery, copies of sculptures by J. P. Wagner (1771-77), terraces, and fountains.

Hof-Strasse (Pl. D 3) leads W. from Residenz-Platz to the cathedral. At No. 4 in Max-Str., diverging to the right, is the **Fränkisches Luitpold-Museum** (so named after Prince-Regent Luitpold, p. 258), containing the important collections of the city of Würzburg, the Franconian Art & Antiquarian Society, and the Historical Society. Adm., see p. 256; guide (1922) $1^1/_2$ *M*.

Ground Floor. On the left of the entrance to Room 1 is the large tombstone of Tilman Riemenschneider (p. 257). — Room 1: Furniture (late 17th and early 18th cent.). — Room 2: Lower Franconian costumes. — Room 3: Ironwork. — Room 4: Guilds. — Rooms 5-7: Weapons. — Room 8: Ecclesiastical art (18th cent.). — On the right of the entrance, Room 42: Jewish chapel. — Room 43. *Synagogue from Kirchheim (c. 1700). — Room 44: Wine museum.

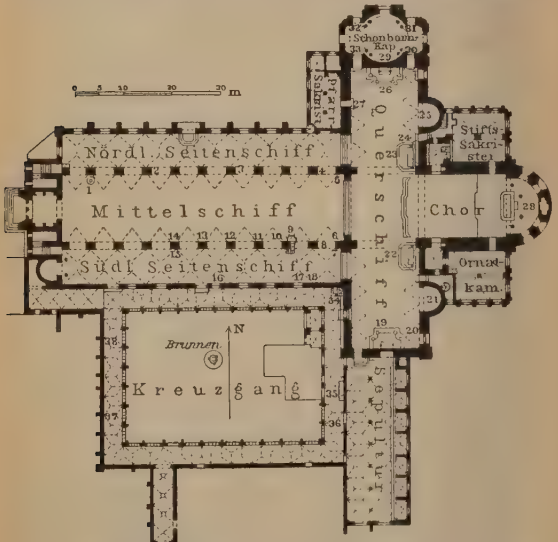
First Floor. Chiefly ecclesiastical art (Rooms 13-18). We turn to the left, then to the right into Room 12: Bookbindings, printed books. — Rooms 13, 14: Late-Gothic and Renaissance works. — Rooms 15, 16. Romanesque, early-Gothic, and High Gothic works. Room 15: Madonna in alabaster (c. 1380); banner of St. Cyriacus (1266), with the portrait of St. Kilian. Room 16: Tympanum from an old Würzburg chapel (c. 1200); font from Neustadt am Main (late 12th cent.). — Room 17. *Sculptures by *Tilman Riemenschneider* and his school (see p. 257). Entrance-wall: Virgin and Child with St. Anne (in green sandstone, c. 1515). By the back-wall of Niche I: The Virgin mourning (c. 1510). The glass-case in front of the niche contains a double Madonna (after 1500). On the pillar between Niches I and II: St. Sebastian (in wood). On the walls of Niche II: Figures of the Apostles from the Marien-Kapelle (p. 262); the glass-case in front contains a seated St. Sebastian and the Virgin and Child with St. Anne (both works dating from 1505). On the right of the exit: Adam and Eve (1493; from the S. door of the Marien-Kapelle), the first large nude statues by a German artist of this period. — Room 18: Chasubles and church-plate.

On the right of the stairs are Rooms 19-30, with noteworthy ceilings and secular objects dating from the late-Gothic period to the middle of the 18th century. Room 19: Gothic room. — Room 20: Silversmith's work. — Room 21: Stucco ceiling of 1596 from the Sandhof (p. 262); pottery, metal-work. — Room 22: Another stucco ceiling from the Sandhof; fine S. German faience; figures in stoneware. — Room 23: Coins and medals. — Room 24: Stoneware and stove-tiles. — Room 25: Pewter. — Room 26: Glass. — Room 27: Room from Würzburg (1724). — Room 28: Mural paintings (in oil); carvings by *Witz* (latter half of 18th cent.). — Room 29: Clay models by *J. P. Wagner* (1730-1809; see above). — Room 30: Panelled rococo bedroom from Würzburg (1750).

Second Floor. On the right of the stairs, Rooms 31-34: Prehistoric and early-historic Franconian antiquities. — Rooms 35, 36: Peasants' work. — Room 37: Furniture (18th cent.), toys, peasant finery. — Room 38: Louis XVI. room. — Room 39: French wallpaper of c. 1820. — Room 40: Musical instruments. — Room 41: Empire furniture.

The Garden contains the remains of the fine Romanesque cloisters of the Neumünster-Kirche (after 1150; p. 261).

We continue along Hof-Str. to the ***Cathedral,** or **Dom** (*St. Kilian;* Pl. C D 3), a cruciform Romanesque pillared basilica with four towers, begun under Bishop Bruno (1034-45) on the site of a 9th cent. church and continued in the 12th and 13th centuries. The two W. towers date from the 11-12th cent., their extremities from 1418. The two E. towers, faced with red and green sandstone, were erected in the 13th century. The exterior of the building was restored in 1879-95, when the W. portal received its present form. The in-



Nave. 1. Font. Tombs of Bishops: 2. A. F. von Seinsheim, 3. J. von Grumbach, 4. A. von Hohenlohe, 5. O. von Wolfskeel, 6. M. von Neuenburg, 7. G. von Spitzenberg, 8. W. von Grumbach (9. Pulpit), 10. G. von Limpurg, 11. R. von Scherenberg, 12. L. von Bibra, 13. M. Zobel von Giebelstadt, 14. Julius Echter von Mespelbrunn, 15. Sebastian Echter von Mespelbrunn. — South Aisle. Tomb-slabs: 16. L. von Bibra, 17. A. von Bibra, 18. G. von Geich. — Transept. 19. Dean's Altar, 20. K. von Thüngen, 21. Altar of SS. Peter and Paul, 22. Altar of Bishop Bruno, 23. Parish Altar, 24. Kottwitz von Aulenbach, 25. Lady Altar, 26. Provost's Altar, 27. G. von Schwarzburg. — Choir. 28. High Altar. — Schönborn Chapel. 29. High Altar. Monuments: 30. J. P. von Schönborn, 31. K. F. von Schönborn, 32. J. P. F. von Schönborn, 33. L. F. von Schönborn. — Cloisters. 34. G. von Lichtenstein, 35. Baur von Eiseneck, 36. H. von Seinsheim, 37. Friedrich of Brandenburg, 38. Portal of the Cathedral School.

terior was lined with stucco in the Italian late-baroque style by Pietro Magno (1701-4). The tombstones of the bishops, rearranged in the 18th cent., rival those in Mainz Cathedral.

The interior is open until 6 p.m. and is entered by the W. portal or by the door adjoining the Schönborn Chapel on the left. The sacristan, who shows the Schönborn chapel, choir, treasury, and Sepultur, lives in the annexe to the right of the Schönborn chapel.

Nave. By the two first pillars on each side of the W. entrance are statues by *Tilman Riemenschneider* (Christ, SS. Peter, Andrew, and John the Evangelist), from the Marien-Kapelle (p. 262). By the 1st pillar on the left (Pl. 1) is a Gothic font, by *Eckard of Worms* (1279), the only bronze work of any size cast in S. Germany during the 13th century. On the 5th, 6th, and 8th pillars on the left are Mary and the Magi (c. 1300); by the 8th pillar on the right is the Renaissance pulpit (Pl. 9), by *Michael Kern* (1609). — The chief adornment of the nave consists in the *Tombs of Bishops, by the pillars, of which we may mention (in the N. row) those of A. F. von Seinsheim (d. 1779; Pl. 2; near the 3rd pillar), by *J. P. Wagner*, and Otto von Wolfskeel (d. 1345; Pl. 5; by the 10th pillar), an excellent portrait-figure. — S. row (from E. to W.): G. von Spitzenberg (d. 1190; Pl. 7; near the 1st pillar); R. von Scherenberg (d. 1495; Pl. 11; by the 4th pillar), in the late-Gothic style, by *Riemenschneider;* Lorenz von Bibra (d. 1519; Pl. 12; by the 5th pillar), in the Renaissance style, by *Riemenschneider;* Melchior Zobel von Giebelstadt (murdered in 1588; Pl. 13; by the 6th pillar), by the younger *Peter Dell*; Julius Echter von Mespelbrunn (p. 257; Pl. 14), by *M. Kern*, and Sebastian Echter von Mespelbrunn (d. 1575; Pl. 15; both by the 8th pillar), in the Renaissance style.

South Aisle. In the recess at the W. end is a group in sandstone of the Death of the Virgin (c. 1470); in front are two Romanesque columns (11th cent.) and the painted sandstone statue of a deacon with a reading-desk (school of Riemenschneider, c. 1500). — By the S. wall are bronze tomb-slabs (Pl. 16 18) from the Vischers' foundry at Nuremberg.

In the S. arm of the Transept, by the E. wall, is the tomb of Bishop Conrad von Thüngen (d. 1540; Pl. 20), by *Loy Hering*. On the right of the choir-steps is an altar (Pl. 22) with the relics of Bishop Bruno (p. 260).

In the Choir (elegant rococo screen of 1752), which was lowered in 1749, are a richly ornamented singing-desk (Nuremberg, 1644), beautiful rococo stalls of 1750, and a large painted crucifix of 1478 (hanging from the ceiling).

Adjoining the N. transept is the Schönborn Chapel, a superb early-rococo structure by *J. B. Neumann* (1721-36), with the tombs of J. P. von Schönborn, Elector of Mainz and Prince Bishop of Würzburg (d. 1673; Pl. 30), Prince Bishop F. K. von Schönborn (p. 257; Pl. 31), J. P. F. von Schönborn (p. 257; Pl. 32), and L. F. von Schönborn, Elector of Mainz (d. 1729; Pl. 33).

Adjoining the S. transept on the S. side is the late-Gothic Sepultur (15th cent.), the old burial-chapel of the canons. — The W. door of the S. transept leads to the late-Gothic Cloisters, completed in 1453, with numerous tombs of canons. — The Ornat-Kammer (vestment room), to the S. of the choir, contains the treasury (mitres, vestments, church plate, etc.).

To the N. of the cathedral, on the spot where St. Kilian (p. 257) and his companions SS. Kolonat (or Coloman) and Totnan suffered martyrdom (festival on the Sun. following July 8th), rises the **Neumünster-Kirche** (Pl. C D 3), consisting of a Romanesque E. building and a baroque W. building. The E. building, re-erected in the 11th cent., acquired its present appearance (with its octagonal tower) in the early 13th century. The W. building, with a

large dome and a handsome façade of red sandstone, was reconstructed in 1711-19 (including the 'Kilians-Gruft').

The interior (after noon entered only on the N. side, from Martins-Gasse; sacristan, Herzogen-Str. 3) was altered in the 18th cent. in the baroque style. On the right of the main entrance is the tombstone of Abbot Johann Trithemius (d. 1516), the humanist, and opposite is a charming sandstone figure of the Madonna (1493; repainted in 1910), both by *Riemenschneider*. On the altar in front of the choir are painted wooden busts of the three apostles of Franconia (p. 261), also by *Riemenschneider*. Under the cupola, on the right and left, are the entrances to the W. crypt ('Kilians-Gruft'), where the three apostles are interred, with the plain red sandstone coffin of St. Kilian (8th cent.).

On the outside E. wall of the S. aisle, near the choir, is a tablet put up in 1843 to the memory of *Walther von der Vogelweide* (d. 1230), the greatest German lyrical poet of the middle ages, who was interred in the old cloisters (pulled down in 1883; p. 259).

At Herren-Gasse 8, to the N.E., is the old canonry, with a tasteful oriel-window, rebuilt in the Renaissance style c. 1600, and now (since 1817) the *Bishop's Palace* (Pl. D 3).

The busy Dom-Strasse (Pl. C 3), with quaint houses, leads W. from the cathedral to the Alte Main-Brücke (p. 265). Near the end, to the right, opposite the *Vierröhren-Brunnen* (1766), rises the **Altes Rathaus** (Pl. C 3; Ratskeller, see p. 255), a group of buildings dating from different periods. The *Graf-Eckard-Hof*, in Dom-Str., is Romanesque in its lower part and has a tower of 1453. The *Roter Bau*, behind it to the left, is a two-storied Renaissance edifice of 1660. Adjacent, to the N., in Karmeliten-Str., is the *Neues Rathaus*, in the German Renaissance style (1898-99). — Karmeliten-Str. leads hence to the N., passing the Fisch-Markt (Pl. C 3), with the *Fischer-Brunnen* by Köhler (1770); on the right (No. 20) is the imposing baroque *Rückermain-Hof* (1715-23).

From the Fisch-Markt we proceed E. to the Markt-Platz (Pl. C 3), in which rises the late-Gothic ***Marien-Kapelle**, erected in 1377-1479; the perforated spire was rebuilt in 1856-58. The Gothic sculptures on the three portals (Last Judgment, Annunciation, Coronation of the Virgin) date from the first half of the 15th century. The fourteen statues on the buttresses of Christ, John the Baptist, and the Apostles (replaced by copies; comp. p. 259) are from Riemenschneider's studio (1500-6). The interior, which was restored in 1856-57, contains, on the pillars at the entrance to the choir, wooden statues, by Riemenschneider, of SS. Dorothea and Margaret.

To the E. of the Marien-Kapelle is the *Haus zum Falken*, with a fine rococo façade (after 1735). — From the E. end of the Markt-Platz we follow Schönborn-Strasse (Pl. C 2) to the N. The *Sandhof*, No. 3, to the left, was built at the end of the 16th cent. in the Renaissance style and altered in the 19th (restaurant, see p. 225). To the right in Dominikaner-Platz is the **Augustiner-Kirche**, formerly the *Dominikaner-Kirche* (Pl. C D 2), rebuilt, with the

exception of the choir (consecrated in 1270), by J. B. Neumann after 1743; elaborate rococo altars and decoration.

Dominikaner-Platz ends at the Julius-Promenade (p. 257). To the left is the bronze statue (1847) of *Julius Echter von Mespelbrunn* (p. 257). Opposite rises the **Julius-Spital** (Pl. C D 2; wine-room, see p. 255), a large rectangular building enclosing a courtyard, erected by the above-mentioned prince-bishop in 1576-85 (visitors admitted). The N. wing ('Fürsten-Bau'), rebuilt in 1704-1714 from designs by Petrini, contains the quaint old 'Apotheke' (No. 52; on the right of the passage to the garden), with ironwork by Oegg (1762). In the garden are a fountain-group (1708) and a tasteful pavilion, erected in 1705-14 and used as an anatomical theatre from 1727 to 1853.

From the W. end of the Julius-Promenade, where there is an old crane (1772) bearing the arms of its builder Bishop Seinsheim, the Kranen-Kai (Pl. B C 2) descends the bank of the Main to the *Luitpold-Brücke* (Pl. B 1; 1886-87). Here, on the right, begins the Röntgen-Ring (Pl. C D 1), which leads to Bahnhofs-Platz (p. 257) and contains most of the *Medical Institutes* of the university and the *Botanic Gardens* (interesting glass-houses). At No. 8 in the Röntgen-Ring is the *Physical Institute* (Pl. C 1), containing the study of Conrad Röntgen (d. 1923), who discovered the X-rays here in 1895 (bust by A. Hildebrand, etc.).

From Dom-Strasse (p. 262) Augustiner-Strasse (Pl. C 3, 4) leads S. to Neubau-Strasse (Pl. C D 4), which affords a pretty view of the fortress (p. 265) and also contains ancient houses (No. 2, on the right, with a timber façade of the early 17th cent.; No. 7, on the left, with rococo decoration).

The **Old University** (Pl. D 4; entrance Domerschul-Gasse 16) was built under Julius Echter von Mespelbrunn in 1582-92 from designs by Georg Robin of Mainz. The *University Church* or *Neubau-Kirche*, in the S. wing, is built in a Renaissance style (opened by the library attendant). The tower (290 ft. high; erected by Petrini in 1696-1703) is used as an observatory (open Sat. 2-4). The Old University contains also the *University Library* and the **Art Historical Museum** ('Martin-von-Wagner-Stiftung'; adm., see p. 256).

First Floor. Picture Gallery (catalogue, 1914, out of print; summary guide, 1924). — Corridor I. Cabinet 1: 286. *A. Bouts*, Head of Christ; 289. *Jan Mostaert*, Portrait of a woman. — Cabinet 2: 319. *Rubens* (?), Rape of Europa (sketch); 326. *A. Janssens*, Æolus ruling the winds. — Cabinet 3: Portraits. — Cabinets 4 & 5: Landscapes; 309. *J. de Momper*, Rocky landscape; 339. *Teniers the Younger*, Temptation of St. Anthony. — Corridor II. Cabinet 1: Still-lifes. — Cabinet 2: Interiors and figure-paintings; 390. *P. Codde*, Adoration of the Shepherds; 399. *G. van den Eeckhout*, The tribute money. — Cabinets 3 & 4: Landscapes. — Room 1: 156, 157. *Schongauer* (?), Two altar-wings; 163. *Schäufelein*, Portrait of the statesman Oelhafen; 164. *South German Master* (1514), Battle-picture. — Room 2: Franconian Schools, mostly altar-pieces. 158. Flemish tapestry

with a Crucifixion after Wolgemut (c. 1490). 25, 24. Pietà, Madonna, sculptures by *Riemenschneider*. — Room 3: Italians. — Room 4: Baroque artists. 121. *B. Strozzi*, Jacob at the well; *G. B. Tiepolo*, 136. Head of a Rabbi, 137. Mucius Scævola, 138. The family of Darius; 139. *Domenico Tiepolo*, Portrait of a man; 140. *Pellegrini*, Susanna at the bath. — Room 5: German landscapes (baroque period). — Room 6: German works of the 18th and early 19th cent., mostly landscapes, including examples of *Bleich*, *Johannes* and *Januarius Zick*, *Brand*, *Schüz*, and *Kobell*; 207. *W. L. Hopfer*, Joachim von Sandrart, the painter (p. 334). — Room 7: Portraits by *Lenbach*, *F. A. Kaulbach*, *Stuck*, *Von Habermann*, and *Samberger*; also works by *Spitzweg*, *Schuch*, *Trübner*, and *Von Uhde*.

Second Floor. Plaster Casts. — Marble Cabinet. Greek and Roman sculptures, including a Centaur's head from a metope of the Parthenon.

Third Floor. Ante-room: Eastern Asiatic art; early-Peruvian earthenware vessels. — Egyptian Room: prehistoric collection; Egyptian collection. — Antiquarium. The *Collection of Vases is, after those at Berlin and Munich, the most important in Germany. In the corridor is a terracotta sarcophagus from Clazomenæ. Earthenware vessels in the geometrical style. Corinthian and Ionic vases. Phineus bowl (Chalcidian?). Attic black-figured vases. Wine-jug with the name of Amasis. Bowls, lekythoi, beakers. Large hydriæ and amphoræ. — We return to the first room on the left. Right wall: Attic black-figured vessels, Panathenaic amphora; Attic red-figured vases of the flourishing period (520-470 B.C.). The window-case in the centre contains severe red-figured bowls signed by Pamphaios, Epiktetos, Hischylos, and *Brygos (Returning home from the banquet). By the window of the left wall is a case with wedding vessels (second half of 5th cent. B.C.). Entrance-wall: little Attic jugs used by children. — Room 2: Apulian and Campanian vessels, Hellenistic bronze and earthenware vessels, Roman glass, Greek gold ornaments from Kertch. — Room 3: Figurines, terracottas, fibulæ, mirrors, cinerary urns, weapons. — Room 4: Roman terracotta reliefs, earthenware lamps, Roman sigillata ware, Etruscan vessels.

The University Library possesses 550,000 volumes. An important collection of MSS. from the 5th cent. onwards, early specimens of printing, bindings, and book-plates is exhibited on the ground-floor. Adm. on application at the office.

On the E. the Old University is adjoined by the *Michaels-Kirche* (Pl. D 4), built in 1765-98 by the Jesuits. — To the W. of the Old University, in Franziskaner-Gasse, is the *Franziskaner-Kirche* (Pl. C 3, 4), an early-Gothic basilica, altered in the 17th century. It contains a wooden Pietà, by Riemenschneider (c. 1510), and various monuments by M. Kern and others.

From Neubau-Str. Peter-Str. leads S. to the *Peters-Kirche* (Pl. D 4), with two Romanesque W. towers and a Gothic choir, altered in the baroque style in 1717-20. To the E. are the *Government Offices* (Regierungs-Gebäude; Pl. D 4), formerly the Benedictine abbey of St. Stephen, the church of which, now Protestant, was tastefully decorated in the classical style in 1789. — The *Reuerer-Kirche* or *Carmelite Church* (Pl. C 4), in Sander-Str., a little to the S.W., is a baroque structure by A. Petrini (1662-69).

Sander-Str. leads S. to the Sander Ring-Strasse, on the left of which rises the **New University** (Pl. D 4), built by Horstig in the late-Renaissance style (1892-96), with a baroque and rococo interior (fine staircase). Between this and the *Law Courts* (Justiz-

Gebäude; Pl. D 4), built in 1892-95, is a bust of *P. F. von Siebold*, the traveller (1796-1866).

The *Hutten-Schlösschen* (Pl. C 5), Sander Glacis-Str. 50, an elegant little villa built by J. B. Neumann in 1725 for Bishop von Hutten, was transferred to its present site in 1905 and now belongs to the students' corps 'Rhenania'. The grounds opposite to the N. contain a memorial, by G. Bestelmayer (1927), to German students killed in the War.

From the Sander Ring we may return to Bahnhofs-Platz (p. 257) viâ the pretty gardens on the Rennweger Ring (Pl. E F 2, 3) and the Hauger Ring (Pl. D E 1). In the former are two *Hercules Groups* by J. W. van der Auvera (d. 1756).

To the E. of the Hauger Ring is the *Luitpold-Spital* (Pl. G 1), an admirably equipped hospital (1923), which serves also as a university clinic.

Dom-Strasse (p. 262) leads to the **Alte Main-Brücke** (Pl. B C 3), 215 yds. in length, rebuilt in 1473-1543 and adorned with twelve baroque statues of saints. It commands a good view, with the Steinburg (p. 266) in the distance, to the right.

On the left bank, opposite the W. end of the Alte Main-Brücke, is the small *Hofspital-Kirche* (Pl. B 3), containing a wood-carving of the fourteen 'Nothelfer' (p. 295; c. 1520).

We now ascend the 'Erste Schloss-Gasse', a few paces to the right of the Hofspital-Kirche, and pass through the (6 min.) *Neu-Tor* (Pl. B 3), a gateway of 1650, with the arms of the Schönborns, to the old fortress of **Marienberg** (875 ft.; Pl. A B 4), 425 ft. above the river. Just short of the Neu-Tor a footpath on the left leads to the 'Schöne Aussicht' (Pl. S.A.; B 3), commanding a view of the town. Beyond the Neu-Tor we continue the ascent to (6 min.) the *Wache* (guard-house; Pl. 7), where our visit begins (adm., see p. 256). The fortress was the ancient Castellum Virteburch (comp. p. 257), and from 1250 till the completion of the palace (p. 258) was the residence of the prince-bishops. It is now occupied by the police.

The fortress consists of the Hauptburg (Inner Ward), on the E., the Vorburg (Outer Ward), on the W., and the Zeughaus (Arsenal; Pl. 8), built in 1709-12. From the Wache (see above) we pass through the *Echter-Tor* (1606; Pl. 3) into the Vorburg, built by Julius Echter von Mespelbrunn. Proceeding E., we cross a moat and pass through the *Scherenberg-Tor* (1482; Pl. 4) into the Hauptburg. In the centre of the ward is the round *Keep* (c. 1200; Pl. 1). The *Schloss-Kirche zu Unserer Lieben Frau* (Pl. 5) consists of a circular structure, probably erected in the early 8th cent. (the oldest ecclesiastical edifice in Würzburg), and a choir added in the early 17th century. The *Bibra Staircase* (1511), in the E. wing of the Hauptburg, deserves notice.

The Gothic *Deutschhaus-Kirche* (Pl. B 3), in Zeller-Str., to the N.W. of the Hofspital-Kirche (see above), was built for the Teutonic Order at the end of the 13th century. The tower is of still earlier date. A little to the N. is the *Schotten-Kirche* (Pl. B 2), now the

garrison-church, a Romanesque pillared basilica of 1146, with later additions.

In Burkarder Str., to the left, a few min. above the Alte Main-Brücke, rise the early-Gothic towers of the parish church of **St. Burkard** (Pl. B 4), the oldest church in Würzburg of intact exterior. The nave, with round and square pillars, was erected in 1033-42 in the Romanesque style and altered in 1168; the late-Gothic choir and transept, beneath which the street runs, date from 1494-97.

Nikolaus-Strasse, the second street to the right outside the *Burkarder Tor* (Pl. B 4; 1680), ascends in a curve (short-cut on the left) to the (8 min.) foot of a grand stairway (begun in 1761) ascending in five terraces; the Stations of the Cross, by Peter Wagner, are housed within fourteen small chapels. At the top is the so-called ***Käppele** (Pl. B 5), a picturesquely situated pilgrimage-church, built by J. B. Neumann in 1747-50. Adjoining the church on the E. is the Gnaden-Kapelle, erected in 1653 and altered in 1778; in a glass shrine, on the high altar, is a miraculous image in the form of a Pietà (early 17th cent.). Beautiful view of the town and its lights in the evening.

About 10 min. S. of the Käppele (path along the ridge, with views) is the *Schützenhof Restaurant*, whence we regain the town in 1/4 hr.

On the top of the *Nikolausberg* (1185 ft.; Pl. A 5), 25 min. W. of the Käppele, is the **Frankenwarte**, a view-tower 90 ft. high, commanding a fine view of the Main valley, Frankenwald, Steigerwald, Spessart, and Rhön (good restaurant). We may return through the *Anna-Schlucht* to the *Steinbach-Tal*, with its gardens and restaurants (Waldhaus, etc.). Hence we regain the (1 hr.) town by following the path to the left and crossing the *Ludwigs-Brücke* (Pl. B C 5; 1895).

Excellent views are obtained from the **Steinberg** (940 ft.; beyond Pl. D 1), which is reached in 1/2 hr. by passing under the railway to the N. of the Röntgen-Ring (p. 263) and turning to the W. beyond the gas-works. At the top are the Restaurant Steinburg and a Bismarck tower (1905). We may descend N. to (10 min.) *Unter-Dürrbach* (615 ft.; Hotels Adler, Stern), situated in the charming valley of the Dürrbach and much frequented in the vintage-season. Hence back to (1 hr.) Würzburg by road.

About 6 M. to the N. of Würzburg (motor post from the Haupt-Bahnhof in 25 min.) is the village of **Rimpar** (Hotel Post), with a Schloss of the late 16th cent. and a church containing a monument ascribed to Riemenschneider (1487). There is also a Pietà by Riemenschneider in the church of *Maidbronn*, 20 min. S.E. of Rimpar. The Cistercian monastery, now in ruins, was founded in 1232 and dissolved in the 17th century.

A charming walk may be taken from Würzburg to *Kitzingen* (7 3/4 hrs.; p. 281) up the vine-clad **Valley of the Main**, passing several dreamy little towns with walls and gates, fine town halls and churches, and picturesque little nooks. The most interesting places are *Heidingsfeld* (1 hr.; p. 65), *Randersacker*, *Eibelstadt* (2 1/2 hrs. from Würzburg, 1/2 hr. by motor post; noteworthy church), opposite Rottenbauer, *Sommerhausen* (p. 267), *Ochsenfurt* (4 1/2 hrs.; p. 267), *Frickenhausen* (5 hrs.; p. 267), *Marktbreit* (6 hrs.; p. 268; motor post to Kitzingen in 1/2 hr.), and *Sulzfeld* (7 hrs.; p. 281).

Motor post from Würzburg to *Marktheidenfeld* (20 M.; p. 251) in 2 hrs.
Railway from Würzburg to *Heidelberg*, see R. 5; to *Heilbronn* and *Stuttgart*, see R. 13; to *Frankfurt*, see R. 26; to *Munich*, see below; to *Nuremberg* and *Ratisbon*, see R. 29; to *Kissingen*, see R. 30 b; to *Bamberg*, see R. 33.

28. From Würzburg to Munich. Rothenburg.

Railway. 172 M. Express in $3^3/_4$-$4^3/_4$ hrs. (36 ℳ, 23 ℳ 80, 15 ℳ 50 pf.); ordinary train in $6^1/_2$-10 hrs. (20 ℳ 80 pf., 14 ℳ). — This route forms the latter part of the main lines from Cologne (viâ Frankfurt; see R. 26) or Hamburg (viâ Flieden, p. 252) to Munich.

Road, 158 M. — 12 M. *Ochsenfurt* (636 ft.; see below). — 23 M. *Uffenheim* (1066 ft.; p. 268; right for Rothenburg, 14 M.). — 38 M. *Oberdachstetten* (1445 ft.; p. 274). — 48 M. **Ansbach** (1319 ft.; p. 274). — $56^1/_2$ M. *Triesdorf* (1445 ft.; p. 276). — 65 M. *Gunzenhausen* (1380 ft.; p. 276). — 79 M. *Weissenburg* (1385 ft.; p. 347). — 93 M. *Eichstätt* (1270 ft.; p. 277). — $102^1/_4$ M. *Eitensheim* (1329 ft.). — 110 M. *Ingolstadt* (1200 ft.; p. 279); thence to *Munich*, see p. 346.

Würzburg, see p. 255. — The Munich line coincides with that to Heidelberg (R. 5) as far as ($3^3/_4$ M.) *Heidingsfeld* (p. 65) and then ascends the left bank of the Main. — $8^3/_4$ M. *Winterhausen*. Opposite is *Sommerhausen*, with its numerous towers.

13 M. **Ochsenfurt** ('Ox-ford'; 636 ft.; Hotel Schnecke, in the marketplace, 26 beds at 1 ℳ 80-2 ℳ 50 pf.; Goldene Krone) is a little town of 3700 inhab., on the Main, with partly preserved town-walls of the 14th century. From the station we proceed to the left to (7 min.) the market-place. Here, to the right, stands the *Rathaus*, a building of 1497-1513 with a Gothic flight of steps, above which (to the right) is a stone Madonna (1498); the museum on the 2nd floor is open free in summer 8-12 & 2-6, Sun. 8-12 (closed on Sat.). The main street leads W. to the Gothic *Parish Church* (late 14th cent.). To the right of the choir is a brass font of 1515, to the left a sacrament house of 1496. Behind the church, to the S., is the late-Gothic *St. Michaels-Kapelle* (15th cent.), with an elaborate portal on the W. side.

Between Ochsenfurt and Marktbreit, on the right bank of the Main, is the charming little town of *Frickenhausen* (Hotel Goldene Krone), with walls and towers of the 15-16th cent., a parish church (13-17th cent.), and numerous houses of the 16-17th centuries. It may be reached from Ochsenfurt in $^1/_2$ hr.

From Ochsenfurt to Weikersheim or Creglingen, 23 M., branch-line in 2 hrs. — $2^1/_2$ M. *Tückelhausen*, with a Premonstratensian monastery founded in 1138 and secularized in 1803. The church possesses a rich Renaissance portal of 1615 and rococo choir-stalls. — The church at (5 M.) *Gaukönigshofen* contains elaborate stucco decoration of 1776. — About $^1/_4$ hr. E. of ($12^1/_2$ M.) *Aub-Baldersheim* is the little town of *Aub*, still partly surrounded by walls, with a parish church containing beautiful capitals and a Crucifixion in wood; probably by Riemenschneider; c. 1515), a former Schloss (rebuilt in 1580-1620) of the Prince-Bishops of

Würzburg (now law-courts), and the ruin of *Reichelsberg* (destroyed during the Peasants' War in 1525). — 17½ M. *Röttingen*, a small walled town on the *Tauber*. Thence S. to (23 M.) *Creglingen* (p. 274; motor post to Rothenburg) or S.W. to (23 M.) *Weikersheim* (p. 65).

16¾ M. *Marktbreit* (Goldener Löwe, 22 beds; Goldenes Schiff), a town of 2250 inhab., on the Main, has partly-preserved town-walls. Adjoining the Main-Tor is the Rathaus (1579, rebuilt in 1909), with a large ante-room and panelled council-chamber. Motor post to Kitzingen, see p. 282. — The railway now leaves the Main and approaches the S.W. slopes of the Steigerwald. — 27½ M. *Uffenheim.*

35½ M. *Steinach* (1214 ft.; Sämann, 22 beds). Continuation of the Munich line, see p. 274.

From Steinach to Neustadt an der Aisch, 18 M., branch-line in 2 hrs. — 8¾ M. *Windsheim* (1056 ft.; Hotel Steinberger), an old imperial town with 3700 inhab., on the *Aisch*. From the station we proceed straight on to (7 min.) the Kirch-Platz, on the right side of which stands the museum. To the S. is the parish church, altered in the baroque style after 1730. Adjoining the church, in the market-place, is the Rathaus (1716?), with arcades on the ground-floor. At the S. end of the market-place is a fountain of the late 16th cent., with a statue of Emperor Charles VI. A little N. of the station is the Kurhaus, with mineral and saline baths. — 18 M. *Neustadt an der Aisch*, see p. 282.

Branch-line from Steinach in ½ hr. to (7 M.) Rothenburg.

Rothenburg ob der Tauber. — Hotels (at Whitsuntide rooms must be ordered well in advance). In the town: *Goldener Hirsch* (Pl. a; C 3), Untere Schmied-Gasse 16, 85 beds at 3-7, P. 8½-12½ *M*. *Eisenhut* (Pl. b; B 2), Herren-Gasse 3-5, 60 beds at 4-6 *M*., both good and with fine views of the Tauber valley from the rooms at the back; *Zum Bären* (Pl. c; B 2), Hofbronnen-Gasse 9, 60 beds at 2½-5 *M*., well spoken of; *Ratskeller* (Pl. f; B 2), Herren-Gasse 4, 30 beds; *Markusturm* (Pl. d; C 2), near the tower of that name (p. 270), 40 beds at 2½-5, P. 7-10 *M*; *Goldener Löwe* (Pl. i; C 1), Georgen-Gasse 11, *Roter Hahn* (Pl. h, C 2; p. 272), Obere Schmied-Gasse 21, *Lamm* (Pl. e; C 2), in the market-place, these three unpretending. — Outside the town: *Rödertor* (Pl. g; D 2), Ansbacher Str. 7, *Bayrischer Hof*, Ansbacher Str. 21 (Pl. D 2), 2 min. from the station, *Zur Eisenbahn*, corner of Ansbacher Str. and Bahnhof-Str., *Bahnhof*, opposite the station, all four unpretending. — *Christliches Hospiz* (p. xx; Pl. D 1), 6 min. from the station, 22 beds at 1½-2½ *M*.

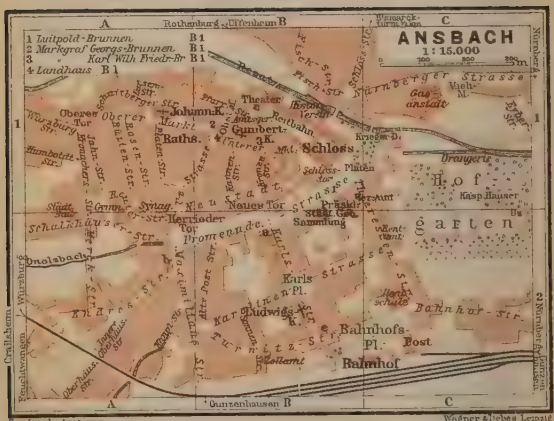
Restaurants. *Hirsch*, *Eisenhut*, *Ratskeller*, *Goldener Löwe* (beer), see above; *Baumeisterhaus* (p. 272), with a small garden, Obere Schmied-Gasse 3 (Pl. C 2; wine also); *Zum Greifen* (p. 272), Obere Schmied-Gasse 5 (Pl. C 2; also bedrooms), plain but good. Wine at the *Meistertrunk* ('Löchle'), Kapellen-Platz 6 (Pl. C 1, 2), corner of Georgen-Gasse, and *Leidig*, Herren-Gasse 31 (Pl. B 2), both prettily fitted up; *Schöppler*, near the Weisser Turm (Pl. C 1).

Cafés. *Toppler-Diele*, with garden, Georgen-Gasse 8 (Pl. B C 1); *Baumeisterhaus* (see above); *W. Breyer* (confectionery), Milch-Markt (Pl. C 2), near Hafen-Gasse.

Post Office, near the station. — Inquiry Office at the Rathaus (Pl. B 2; entrance in Herren-Gasse), open on week-days 10-12 & 2-4, Sun. 10-1.

Photographs, etchings, etc., from *F. Zeitzer*, Herren-Gasse 6 (Pl. B 2), *C. F. Kraemmer* and *C. H. Trenkle*, Hafen-Gasse 14 and 8 (Pl. C 2), and *Mahler & Ressel*, Obere Schmied-Gasse 6 (Pl. C 2).

Geogr. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig


ANSBACH
1: 15.000
1 Luitpold-Brunnen B1
2 Markgraf Georg's-Brunnen B1
3 Karl Wilh. Friedr. B1
4 Landhaus B1
Rothenburg
Neuhaus
Weissenkirchen
Crailsheim
Pleichwinden
Gunzenhausen
Nürnberg
Theater
Johannis K.
Gumbert-K.
Raths.
Schloss
Neues Tor
Prinzess Garten
Hof garten
Karls Anl.
Ludwigs K.
Bahnhofs-Pl.
Post
Bahnhof
Gasanstalt
Brauerei
Kasp. Hauser
Schloss-Platz
Promenade
Onolzbach
Geograph Anst. von
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TIMES OF ADMISSION.

Jakobs-Kirche (p. 271), closed 12-1.30; except during services apply to the 'Stadt-Kirchner', who lives opposite the E. choir (if absent, knock at the Braut-Tür); 30 pf.

Orts-Museum (p. 270), 8-12 & 1-6; 30 pf.

Rathaus (p. 270), Mon. and Fri. at 9, 10, 11, 11.30, 2, 3.30, 4.30, Sat. 9, 10, 11, 11.30, Sun. 11.30, 12.30, 2.30, and 3.30; 30 pf.

Von Staudt House (p. 270), daily 9 a.m. - 7 p.m., closed on Sun. during divine service; 25 pf.

On Whit-Sunday afternoon a 'shepherds' dance' is held, followed by an illumination of the town. The chief performance of '*Der Meistertrunk*' is given on Whit-Monday, but it is repeated at frequent intervals during the summer. This play, written in 1881, takes its name from the wondrous draught of wine by means of which Burgomaster Nusch saved the town-council from death at the hands of Tilly on Oct. 30th, 1631.

Rothenburg ob der Tauber (1400 ft.), with 9000 inhab., pleasantly situated on the W. margin of a plateau descending abruptly to the *Tauber*, is unique in its wealth of beautiful buildings and picturesque streets. The growth of Rothenburg was brought to a definite standstill by the Thirty Years' War (1618-48; see below), since which period no change has taken place in its outward appearance. The red-tiled, gabled houses and the excellently preserved walls, towers, and gates afford an admirable idea of a mediæval town. As in Nuremberg the churches are Gothic, while the secular buildings, though of Gothic plan, are mostly decorated in the Renaissance style. — Fine views of Rothenburg are obtainable from the heights to the W. of the Tauber (comp. p. 272), also, especially by evening light or a full moon, from the Burg-Garten and the gardens between the Stöberleins-Turm and the Koboldzeller Tor.

As far back as the early middle ages a fortress stood on the spur now occupied by the Burg-Garten (Pl. A 2). In 1116 it was enfeoffed by Emp. Henry V. with his nephew Conrad von Hohenstaufen, afterwards the German King Conrad III., who built the Vorderburg. The town, which arose under the shelter of the castle, was made a free city of the empire in 1172 by Emp. Frederick Barbarossa. The wall encircling the inner town, built at the end of the 12th and pulled down in the 13th cent., was limited by the Burg-Tor (Pl. A 2), the Markus-Turm (Pl. C 2), the Weisser Turm (Pl. C 1), and the Dominican nunnery (Pl. A B 1). At the beginning of the 13th cent. the town was extended on the N. and E. as far as the present wall, on the S. as far as the Koboldzeller Tor (Pl. B C 3). The final enlargement took place in the 14th cent., when the Spital quarter was incorporated in the fortifications. Rothenburg attained its greatest prosperity under Burgomaster *Heinrich Toppler*, but in 1408 it was involved in disputes with Burgrave Friedrich of Nuremberg and the Bishop of Würzburg, who humiliated the town, and Toppler, accused of treason, died in prison (p. 270). The Reformed faith was introduced in 1544. During the Thirty Years' War Rothenburg espoused the cause of Gustavus Adolphus and in 1631, after a brave resistance, was stormed by the Imperial troops under Tilly. Since 1802 the town has belonged to Bavaria.

From the station we proceed to the left to (6 min.) the *Röder-Tor* (Pl. D 2), the E. entrance of the town, with a bastion of 1615 (pretty view of the 'Zwinger', or space between the walls). Thence

we follow Röder-Gasse straight on to the Röder-Bogen, adjoining the *Markus-Turm* (Pl. C 2), a relic of the earliest town-wall (see p. 269). We next follow Hafen-Gasse to (5 min.) the Markt-Platz (Pl. B C 2).

The ***Rathaus** (Pl. B 2), consisting of two parts separated by covered courts, is one of the finest in S. Germany. The shorter unadorned Gothic façade, facing Herren-Gasse, was built in the middle of the 13th century. The tower, 165 ft. high, surmounting the gable, dates from 1555-58. The longer façade, facing the market-place, was burned down in 1501, but was replaced in 1572-78 by a beautiful Renaissance structure by Leonhard Weidmann of Rothenburg. It is relieved by a projecting portico and balcony (1681), a staircase-tower, and a corner-oriel.

Interior (adm., see p. 269). The spiral staircase on the side facing the market-place ascends to an ante-room on the first floor, with a fine timber-roof supported by Ionic columns and the arms of former burgomasters. Opposite the staircase, on the right (on the left is the way to the tower, see below) is the large court-room, now called the *Kaiser-Saal*, with a judges' bench, jury-box, bar, etc. This is the scene of the Whitsuntide play mentioned on p. 269. — The present *Council Chamber* on the second floor contains modern paintings dealing with the history of the town and portraits. The spiral staircase has fine vaulting at the top. — In the cellars are dungeons, where, among others, the burgomaster Toppler (p. 269) perished in 1408. — The above-mentioned gable-tower (193 steps, recommended only to those free from giddiness; 15 pf.) commands a splendid view of the town and environs.

On the N. side of the market-place is the *Ratsherrn-Trinkstube* (1466); at midday figures appear on the gable and perform the 'Meistertrunk' (p. 269).

Hafen-Gasse (see above) is continued to the W. by the broad Herren-Gasse (Pl. B 2), which is flanked by handsome mansions ('Herrenhäuser') in the Renaissance style. At the beginning of the street, to the left, is the fine *Herterich-Brunnen* or *St. Georgs-Brunnen*, of 1608, restored in 1886. On the left of the fountain is the *Fleisch-Haus* or *Tanz-Haus* (No. 9), containing the small *Orts-Museum* (furniture, domestic utensils, costumes, flags, weapons, the 'Nusch Cup', etc.; adm., see p. 269). No. 10, the old *Jagstheimer House* (1488), now the Marien-Apotheke, has a pretty court (apply at the chemist's). Farther on are a fountain with the figure of a mermaid (1615) and, to the right (No. 18), the *Von Staudt House* (Pl. B 2), with a fine courtyard (adm., see p. 269).

Opposite, on the left, is the former **Franciscan Church** (Pl. B 2), now belonging to the Protestants. It is an early-Gothic basilica, with nave and aisles, a long choir consecrated in 1309, and an elegant ridge-turret (keys kept by the 'Stadt-Kirchner' of the Jakobs-Kirche, see p. 269; adm. 30 pf., closed 12-1.30). The interior contains many interesting monuments, including that of Dietrich von Berlichingen (d. 1484), grandfather of Götz (comp. p. 157; on the right of the entrance to the choir). — Herren-Gasse

ends at the *Burg-Tor* (Pl. A 2), the oldest and highest gate-tower in Rothenburg.

The **Burg-Garten** (Pl. A 2), with its old lime-trees, occupies the site of the castle (comp. p. 269). This was destroyed by the earthquake of 1356, with the exception of the *Blasius-Kapelle* (consecrated in 1400), a plain square structure now containing architectural fragments (guide at the gatekeeper's house, No. 1; 20 pf.); on the N. side of the chapel is a war monument (1926). The gardens command a *View of the town and the deep Tauber-Tal. Below are the Toppler-Schlösschen (to the W.; p. 273) and Dettwang (to the N.; p. 273).

A little to the N. of the Rathaus is the ***St. Jakobs-Kirche** (Pl. B 1; Prot.), a proud monument of the time of Burgomaster Toppler (p. 269), built of greyish-yellow Keuper sandstone in 1373-1436, with a long E. choir and a W. choir erected over the Chapel of the Holy Blood in 1453-71. The two E. towers, of unequal height, terminate in perforated spires. The 'Braut-Tür', adjoining the S. aisle, dates from 1479; on the right of it is a 'Mount of Olives' (15-16th cent.). The church was restored by Heideloff in the Gothic style in 1851-57, when the rich decoration was removed; a further restoration is now in progress.

The Interior is entered by the Braut-Tür, in the S. aisle (comp. p. 269). In the E. choir is the *High Altar, of 1466, in composition and general effect one of the best in Germany (Crucifixion, with four hovering angels, and six saints, all in carved wood); on the predella is a painting by *Friedrich Herlin* (Christ, the Twelve Apostles, the Virgin, and St. John); on the wings are further paintings by Herlin, depicting the Life of Christ (inside) and scenes from the life of St. James the Greater and from the legend of the Compostela pilgrims (outside; revealed in 1922). On the left outer wing, above, is a view of the market-place with the Rathaus as it appeared in 1572. On the left of the high altar is a tabernacle, with several figures, of the late 14th cent. (the painting dates from 1479); in the centre is a stone sculpture of the Trinity. The three stained-glass windows behind the high altar date from the late 14th cent. (best seen by morning light). — At the E. end of the N. aisle is the Altar of the Virgin (in carved wood; 16th cent.), from the Spital-Kirche. — At the E. end of the S. aisle is the *Altar of the Holy Blood, with carvings by *Riemenschneider* (Last Supper, Entry into Jerusalem, Christ on the Mount of Olives; 1499-1505). On the predella is the Baptism of Christ. In the Toppler Chapel, next the Braut-Tür, is the tomb of the burgomaster (p. 269). — On the organ-gallery, above the W. choir, is a charming female head (painted).

Built into the W. choir, beneath which Klingen-Gasse passes, is the Gothic *Heiligblut-Kapelle* (Pl. B 1, 2; inaccessible), rebuilt after 1453. — Close by, at the corner of Kloster-Gasse, is the *Von Köchert House* (1613; now the parsonage), with an elaborate stone oriel. — To the N. of the St. Jakobs-Kirche is the *Progymnasium* (Pl. B 1), a school-building erected c. 1600 by L. Weidmann, with a portal of 1703 in the staircase-tower. — In the Klosterhof is the former *Dominican Nunnery* (Pl. A B 1; now finance offices; no adm.), founded in 1258, with a mediæval kitchen; the church was

pulled down in 1813. — At Klingen-Gasse 9 (Pl. B 1), at the corner of the Klosterhof, is a pretty wooden oriel of 1616. Klingen-Gasse ends, to the N., at the Klingen-Tor (p. 273).

Georgen-Gasse runs E. from the St. Jakobs-Kirche to the *Weisser Turm* (Pl. C 1), a survival of the earliest town-wall (comp. p. 269). Adjacent, to the left (No. 15), is the so-called *Juden-Tanzhaus* ('Jews' dancing-hall'; late 16th cent.), with a pretty wooden oriel on its E. front. — From the Weisser Turm we walk a few paces to the right to the Kapellen-Platz; on the N. side of this square (No. 6) is a timbered house of 1550 (on the ground-floor is the 'Meistertrunk' wine-room, p. 268). In front of it is the *Seel-Brunnen*, with a column bearing the figure of Truth (1626).

From the market-place Obere Schmied-Gasse (Pl. C 2, 3) descends to the S. part of the town. Immediately on the left (No. 3) is the imposing **Baumeister-Haus** (comp. p. 268), by L. Weidmann (1596), with a court surrounded by wooden galleries; the caryatids on the street-side represent the seven Virtues and Vices. The Gasthof zum Greifen (p. 268; adjoining, No. 5), was once the house of Toppler (p. 269). Farther on, to the left (No. 21), is the hotel Roter Hahn (p. 268), where Burgomaster Nusch (p. 269) was born. Opposite is the Gothic *St. Johannis-Kirche* (Pl. C 2; Rom. Cath.), dating from 1393-1403 and internally altered in 1604. To the S. of the church is the *Fisch-Brunnen* (1709). — Untere Schmied-Gasse leads farther on to the **Plönlein** (Pl. C 3), one of the most picturesque parts of the town, whence a street descends on the right to the *Koboldzeller Tor* (Pl. C 3). We continue straight on through the *Siebers-Turm* (Pl. C 3) to Spital-Gasse.

A little to the W. of Spital-Gasse is the *Ross-Mühle* (Pl. B C 3), a horse-mill of 1516. — The early-Gothic *Spital-Kirche* (Pl. C 4), on the right of Spital-Gasse, erected c. 1300 and rebuilt in 1591, has a detached tower on the street-side. It is adjoined (No. 48) by the imposing *Spital*, a hospital rebuilt by L. Weidmann in 1574-1578; straight ahead in the picturesque courtyard is the *Hegereiter-Häuschen*, a plain cubical structure of the late 16th cent., with a tiled broach-spire and a round staircase-tower. — Outside the *Spital-Tor* (Pl. C 4) projects a circular bastion (late 16th cent.), still mounting some ancient cannon.

From the Spital-Tor we may take the road N. outside the Town Walls, past the *Faul-Turm* (Pl. C 2, 3), to the (10 min.) Röder-Tor (p. 269); or we may ascend the steps to the right at the end of Spital-Gasse (outside the gate) and follow the covered walk on the E. and N. walls to (25 min.) the Klingen-Tor (p. 273).

Splendid *Views of Rothenburg are obtained from the sloping grounds on the W. side of the town and from the heights on the left bank of the Tauber.

The convenient starting-point for a walk (25 min.) round the

W. side of the town is the bastion of the Spital-Tor (p. 272). Outside the bastion we descend the road on the right to the *Essigkrug* ('vinegar pot'; Pl. B 4), a projecting spur, on which rises the *Wildbad-Turm* (Pl. B 4), the only relic of a castle destroyed by the earthquake of 1356. We next skirt the town-wall, passing the *Stöberleins-Turm* (Pl. B 4) and the Koboldzeller Tor (p. 272), and reach the (¼ hr.) Burg-Garten (p. 271). From the Burg-Tor (p. 271) we keep to the left, outside the wall, and passing the square *Bettelvogt-Turm* (Pl. A B 1) and the round *Straf-Turm* (Pl. A B 1), reach (8 min.) the *Klingen-Tor* (Pl. B 1; walk along the walls, see p. 272). A little N. of this is a bastion (16th cent.) with the *St. Wolfgangs-Kirche* (Pl. A B 1), a little Gothic church built in 1473-92.

To THE ENGELSBURG, on the left bank of the Tauber (1 hr.; best light in the afternoon or evening). Between the Klingen-Tor and the Wolfgangs-Kirche (see above) we proceed to the left through an isolated arched gateway and descend the path; after 3 min. we take the Kurzer Steig on the right, still descending; in 7 min. more, near the *Bronnen-Mühle* (left), we keep to the left and cross the Tauber by a stone bridge.

By following the road to the right just short of the bridge we reach in 8 min. the Hotel Schwarzes Lamm in the village of **Dettwang.** The little church, near by (key kept at the house opposite the Schwarzes Lamm), was originally Romanesque; the choir is separated from the nave by three Gothic arches; on the high altar is a *Crucifixion carved by Riemenschneider (c. 1506).

Immediately beyond the stone bridge we turn to the left and after 2 min. cross the Vorbach (in front we have a view of Rothenburg, topped by the spires of St. James', with the tall Burg-Tor on the right). After a few paces we follow either the path winding up the wooded slope of the Engelsburg or ascend the left bank of the Tauber by the road straight ahead.

The road runs past the *Steg-Mühle* (beyond which the 'Eselsteig' diverges on the left across the Tauber to the Burg-Garten, p. 271), and bends to the right at the *Fuchs-Mühle* and to the left at the *Toppler-Schlösschen* or *Kaiserstuhl*, a light-blue, four-storied house built by Toppler (p. 269) in 1388. From this point (10 min. from the Vorbach) the road runs to the (7 min.) Toppler-Felsenkeller restaurant (see below).

Those who take the footpath reach the top of the **Engelsburg** in 12 minutes. The view of the town from here is obstructed by trees. We keep to the right at the top and after 2 min. turn to the left (unimpeded *View of the town) and continue along the edge of the slope (good retrospects); after 10 min. we reach a road and after a few paces take the path on the left. After a further 3 min. we follow the road to the left (in front we have a view of the town), pass the (8 min.) *Toppler-Felsenkeller* (rfmts.; comp. above), and cross the (5 min.) *Doppel-Brücke* (Pl. B 3), consisting of two rows of arches, one above the other. Thence, leaving the *Koboldzeller*

Kirche (Pl. B 3; 1472-79) on our left, we pass through the Koboldzeller Tor to the (5 min.) Plönlein (Pl. C 3; p. 272).

Motor post from Rothenburg in 1¼ hr. to (12 M.) **Creglingen** (910 ft.; Lamm, 16 beds at 1½-2½ *M*). The Herrgotts-Kirche (¼ hr. short of the village), built in the late 14th cent., contains a carved *Lady Altar by Riemenschneider (c. 1500), the masterpiece of the Franconian school. Railway from Creglingen to Ochsenfurt or Weikersheim, see p. 267.

Motor posts run also to (1½ hr.) *Rot am See* (15 M.; p. 65) and to (1½ hr.) *Leutershausen-Wiedersbach* (16¾ M.; p. 184).

Branch-line viâ (12 M.) *Schillingsfürst*, with a Schloss of Prince Hohenlohe-Schillingsfürst, to *Dombühl* (16 M.; p. 184).

Continuation of the Munich Line. At (43½ M.) *Oberdachstetten* (1445 ft.) we enter the valley of the *Fränkische Rezat*. The *Petersberg* (1657 ft.; view) may be ascended hence in 1 hr.

55¼ M. **Ansbach.** — Plan, see p. 269. — Hotels. *Goldener Stern & Deutscher Kaiser* (Pl. a; B 2), Promenade-Str. 8, corner of Karls-Str., with garden, 80 beds at 2-6, P. 3½ *M*, good; *Goldener Zirkel* (Pl. b; A 2), Maximilian-Str. 16, 52 beds at 2½-5, P. 7-10 *M*; *Schwarzer Bock* (Pl. c; B 1), Pfarr-Str. 31, 25 beds; *Bayrischer Hof* (Pl. e; B 2), near the station, 30 beds at 3½ *M*.

Wine Rooms. *Benkcher*, Bütten-Str. 20 (Pl. A 1); *Probst*, Uz-Str. 19 (Pl. A B 1; also hot meals). — Cafés. *Roth*, Unterer Markt 10 (Pl. B 1); *Braun*, Neustadt 22 (Pl. B 1).

Post Office (Pl. C 2), near the station. — Inquiry Office at F. Seybold's bookshop, Karls-Str. 10 (Pl. B 2).

Times of Admission.

Collections of the Historical Society (p. 275), open in May-Sept. on Sun. 11-12, on other days 2-3 p.m. on application at Room 7 on the 3rd floor of the Schloss; adm. 1 *M*.

Government Library (p. 275), Thurs. 9-11.30.

Schloss (p. 275). Visitors are shown round every ½ hr. 10-12 and 2-4 or 5 (on Sat. and Sun. 10-12 only); adm. 1 *M*.

Ansbach (1319 ft.), the capital of Central Franconia, with 22,000 inhab., is situated on the *Fränkische Rezat* amidst park-like surroundings. Originating in the Benedictine monastery of Onolzbach (founded in the 8th cent. by St. Gumpertus), Ansbach was sold in 1331 to the Burgraves of Nuremberg, afterwards the margraves of Brandenburg-Ansbach (p. 311), who resided here from 1460 onwards. Queen Caroline, wife of George II. of England, was born here in 1683. In 1791 Ansbach passed to Prussia, in 1806 to Bavaria. The 'Markgrafenstadt', consisting of simple baroque houses with mansard roofs, to the S. of the old town, was laid out by the margraves of the 18th cent., but their scheme was never fully realized.

From the station (Pl. B C 2) we turn to the right, then to the left through Theresien-Str. to the (5 min.) Schloss. On the left, at the beginning of Promenade-Str., is the *Luitpold Fountain* (Pl. 1; B 1), with a group by Behn (1908). On the right, in front of the Schloss, is a bronze statue of the poet *August von Platen* (1796-1835; p. 276), by Halbig (1858).

The *Schloss (Pl. B 1) was begun in the Italian baroque style in 1713 from plans by Gabriel Gabrieli on the site of the old palace burned down in 1710, and completed by Zocha in 1723-32. The S.E. front, by which we enter, is Gabrieli's work. Adm., see p. 274.

The Fürsten-Zimmer, on the first floor, are decorated in the purest early-rococo style. The stucco embellishments are by *Diego Carlone* and *J. Schnell*, the carvings by *Schumacher* and *Schöll*, the ceiling-paintings mainly by *Carlo Carlone*. The chief apartments are the porcelain room, with faience panelling; the picture-gallery (67 paintings); the Fest-Saal, with a superb ceiling; the Weisser Saal; the margrave's bedroom; the marble cabinet; the *Mirror Room, with old Dresden and Berlin porcelain; the margravine's boudoir, with a porcelain candelabrum (Berlin; 1773); the tapestry room; and the ancestral hall, with a full-length portrait of Frederick the Great.

On the 3rd floor of the Schloss is the *Government* or *Palace Library* (adm., see p. 274), while the N. annexe contains the *Collections of the Historical Society of Central Franconia* (adm., see p. 274).

To the E. of the Schloss is the **Hof-Garten** (Pl. C 1, 2). The *Orangery* (café), built c. 1735, contains a room with ten frescoes by Heideloff (1827). To the S., at the edge of the meadow (keep to the left), is a memorial to *Caspar Hauser* (d. 1833; Pl. C 1; "Hic occultus occulto occisus est"), a foundling who laid claim to large estates and whose death was as mysterious as his origin. Close by is a bronze bust of the poet *J. P. Uz* (d. 1796; Pl. C 2), by Heideloff (1825). Both are buried in the cemetery to the S.W. of the station. On the S. side, near a double avenue of lime-trees (planted in 1726) is a stone relief of L. Fuchs, the botanist (from whom the fuchsia derives its name), physician-in-ordinary to Margrave George the Pious in 1528-35.

From the Schloss we proceed W. viâ Promenade-Str., No. 20 in which contains the *Municipal Collections* of coins, engravings, and antiquities (Städtische Sammlung; Pl. B 1; temporarily closed). We next pass through the *Herrieder Tor* (rebuilt in 1750), to the right, and follow Uz-Strasse (Pl. A B 1) to the Unterer Markt.

The Protestant **St. Gumbertus-Kirche** (Pl. B 1), on the N. side, originally a Romanesque edifice of the 12th cent., has three Gothic W. towers (1493 and 1594-97) and a late-Gothic choir (1501-1521) The nave was rebuilt in 1736. The Georgs-Kapelle, now partly walled up, was intended by Margrave Albrecht Achilles (1459) to be the central point in S. Germany of the Order of the Swan, founded in 1440 by Elector Friedrich II. of Brandenburg.

Interior (verger, Pfarr-Str. 33). The choir, known as the 'Schwanenritter-Kapelle', restored in 1907, contains monuments transferred in 1825 from the Georgs-Kapelle, including the *Schwanenordens-Altar*, with carvings and paintings of the school of Wolgemut, presented in 1485 by Margrave Albrecht Achilles and well restored. On the predella are the portraits of the donor and his second wife. On the wall are stone monuments of knights, the first on the right being hidden by an *Altar-piece (Christ in the wine-press) by Hans Baldung Grien after a drawing by Dürer. Above the monuments are hatchments of the knights. The stained glass dates from the 15-16th centuries.

On the N. side of the church is the *Hofkanzlei*, now law-courts (Pl. B 1), a gabled edifice of 1563; the courtyard contains a tablet commemorating Anselm von Feuerbach, the criminologist (1775-1833). Adjacent, to the S.W., is the old *Landhaus* (Pl. 4, B 1; now a chemist's shop), of 1531. In front, in the Oberer Markt, is a fountain with a gilded statue of Margrave George the Pious (d. 1543; Pl. 2, B 1), who introduced the Reformation into his territory.

On the N. side of the Oberer Markt is the *St. Johannis-Kirche* (Pl. A 1; Protestant), a late-Gothic structure begun in 1441, with two towers of unequal height. Below the choir is the burial-vault of the margraves, constructed in 1660. It contains twenty-five coffins, mostly of pewter and richly gilded (verger, Schaitberger Str. 6). Outside, on the S. wall of the church, is a small fountain, by R. Henn (1919), commemorating Friedrich Güll (1812-79), the children's poet. The war-memorial by the S. tower is by Georg Müller (1927). — No. 17, Platen-Strasse (Pl. A 1), is the house in which Platen was born (comp. p. 274).

We may cross the bridge behind the Schloss (p. 275) and ascend the steep Schloss-Strasse (Pl. B C 1) to (¼ hr.) the *Kaiser-Höhe*, with a Bismarck tower (1903) and a view of the town and its environs. Close by is the Drechselsgarten restaurant.

From Ansbach to *Nuremberg* or *Stuttgart*, see R. 16a.

65¼ M. *Triesdorf*. About ½ hr. W. is a former country-house of the Margraves of Ansbach (1692), with a fine park.

About 1 hr. N.E. of the station, beyond *Merkendorf*, with completely intact walls, lies **Wolframs-Eschenbach** (Andreas Miltner's inn), a perfectly preserved mediæval town of 1000 inhab., with walls and frame-houses. The poet Wolfram von Eschenbach (c. 1170-1220), who set to verse the Parzival legends, was born here (commemorated by a fountain, 1861). The early-Gothic church of the Teutonic Order was altered in 1878. The old Rathaus dates from 1471; the new Rathaus, formerly a lodge of the Order, has a Renaissance façade.

72¾ M. *Gunzenhausen*, on the Nuremberg-Nördlingen line (p. 349).

The Benedictine abbey of **Heidenheim**, 11 M. to the S. of Gunzenhausen (motor post in 1 hr.), was founded in 748 by SS. Wunibald (Winebald) and Walpurga. These co-founders and St. Willibald (p. 277) were the children of St. Richard, a chieftain of Wessex, and Winna, the sister of St. Boniface (p. 277). The abbey was suppressed in 1540. The Romanesque church (early 12th cent.) contains, near the W. entrance, in a chapel built between the N. pillars of the nave, the monument (1481) of St. Walpurga (d. 779; buried at Eichstätt, comp. p. 278); below the crossing is the monument of her brother Wunibald (d. 761).

We cross the *Altmühl* and follow its valley to Eichstätt. On the right is the long ridge of the *Hahnenkamm* (2115 ft.). — 87 M. **Treuchtlingen** (1030 ft.; Hotel Adler), junction for Nuremberg and Donauwörth (Augsburg, Munich; pp. 347, 348). — The Altmühl is crossed twice. — 91¼ M. *Pappenheim* (1348 ft.; Krone, 30 beds; pop. 1900), charmingly situated on the Altmühl, has two châteaux of the Counts of Pappenheim. On a hill to the W. is the counts' ancestral

castle, now in ruins, commanding a capital view from the keep (11th cent.?).

94½ M. **Solnhofen** or *Solenhofen* (1342 ft.; Hotel Stern) is a village situated on both sides of the Altmühl. In the main street is a statue of Aloys Senefelder (1771-1834), the inventor of lithography.

About 40 min. S. of the station are interesting quarries of chalky slate, known to the Romans. The pale yellow chalk-plates of the upper Malm formed by deposits of the finest chalk-slime have preserved in a fossilized state the abnormally soft parts of animals from the Jura sea (the archæopteryx now at the Natural History Museum in London was found here). Solnhofen stone is eminently suitable for lithography owing to its quality of absorbing grease and water and its consistent fineness of grain. The inferior stone is used for paving.

99 M. *Dollnstein*, an old town still surrounded by walls. — On the left bank of the Altmühl rises the serrated *Burgstein*. — 105 M. *Eichstätt Station* (Reichs-Bahnhof). Continuation of the Munich line, see p. 279.

Narrow-gauge line (starting opposite the Reichs-Bahnhof) in 20 min. to (3 M.) the town of Eichstätt. Walkers (1 hr.) ascend to the left 3 min. S. of the station. Good view of Eichstätt as we descend. Before beginning the descent, we may diverge to the left for a visit to the Willibaldsburg (p. 278).

Eichstätt. — Hotels. *Adler*, 26 beds at 2-3, B. 1, D. 1½ *M.*, *Traube*, both in the market-place; *Bär*, Grosse Markt-Gasse; *Weisses Ross*, Im Buchtal, *Krone*, Dom-Platz, both simple. — Post Office, Dom-Platz. The *State Library* is open on Wed. 3-5 (2-4 in winter).

Eichstätt (1270 ft.), a quiet little town of 8000 inhab. on the left bank of the *Altmühl*, is the seat of a Rom. Cath. episcopal see and of a theological academy. Remains of its walls are preserved on the N. and E. sides of the town.

St Boniface (Winfrid or Winfrith), the apostle of Germany, born at Crediton in Devonshire in 680, founded the bishopric of Eichstätt in 741. The first bishop was his nephew Willibald (d. 781), who built a Benedictine monastery here. In 1634 during the Thirty Years' War the town was burned by the Swedes. The bishopric was secularized in 1802 and in 1817 the diocese was sold as a mediatized territory to Eugène de Beauharnais, Napoleon's stepson, who married a daughter of King Max Josef I. of Bavaria and received the title of 'Duke of Leuchtenberg and Prince of Eichstätt' (comp. pp. 346, 407). In 1821 the see and chapter were refounded and in 1855 the territory was regained by Bavaria.

A little E. of the station, beyond the river, lies the **Cathedral**, a cruciform edifice with nave and aisles, Gothic in the interior, with an E. and W. choir, and two Romanesque E. towers (the spires date from 1280). The cathedral was consecrated by Bishop Gundekar II. in 1060. The early-Gothic W. choir was added in 1259-69; the nave and E. choir were rebuilt in the Gothic style in the 14th century. The baroque W. front is a work of 1718. The building was restored in 1881-1903.

When no services are being held the cathedral is entered on the E. side, through the cloisters; the sacristan lives in the house A 50½ in the alley running from the square past the Hotel Krone. — East Choir. The new high-altar (comp. p. 388) is adorned with finely executed wood-carvings: in the middle the Virgin and the four saints of the bishopric, Richard, Willibald, Walpurga, and Wunibald (p. 276), by *Meister Hans* of Eichstätt (c. 1484); above, on the canopy, Crucifixion with the Virgin and St. John. On the right of the high altar is the mural tomb of Bishop Johann von Gemmingen (d. 1612), by *Hans Reichel*, with a recumbent figure in bronze. — By the E. wall of the North Transept is the Pappenheim altar, of sandstone, with a relief of the Crucifixion (late 15th cent.). On left of the altar is the tomb of Bishop Gundekar II. (d. 1075; see p. 277). — In the West Choir or Choir of St. Willibald, at the back of the altar, is a seated stone figure of St. Willibald, by *Loy Hering* (1514). To the left of the marble altar (1745) is the tomb of Bishop W. von Reichenau (d. 1496), in red marble, by *Hans Beirlin* of Augsburg.

Adjoining the cathedral on the S.E. are the Cloisters, with two stories, rebuilt in the late-Gothic style in the middle of the 14th century. In the W. walk (Mortuarium; 1489), which has two aisles, are tombs of canons and a beautiful stone crucifix by *Loy Hering* (S. wall).

Adjoining the cathedral on the S. is the old episcopal palace, built in the 17-18th cent. and now containing the *Law Courts*. Its staircase and 'mirror-room' are interesting. In front of the palace, in Residenz-Platz, is a *Marien-Säule*, 60 ft. high, with a copper-gilt figure of the Virgin (1777). To the E. is Leonrod-Platz, with the *Wittelsbach Fountain* (1906); on the E. side is the *Schutzengel-Kirche*, consecrated in 1620, formerly the Jesuit church; on the N. side is the present *Bishop's Palace*.

In Osten-Str., which diverges hence to the E., is the old *Summer Palace*, built in 1735 from designs by Gabriel Gabrieli and now containing the state library (20,000 vols., adm., see p. 277), the episcopal library (80,000 vols.), and a diocesan museum. Behind it is the *Hof-Garten*. — A little to the N.E. of the summer palace is a *Capuchin Convent;* in the S. annexe of the church (consecrated in 1625) is a Holy Sepulchre of 1189.

In Dom-Platz, N. of the cathedral, is a Franco-Prussian *War Monument* by H. Waderé (1911). Farther N., in the market-place, is a fountain with a bronze statue of *St. Willibald*, by J. Engel (1695). The *Rathaus*, on the W. side of the market-place, with an 11th cent. tower, was rebuilt in 1595 and altered in 1824. — Thence we proceed N. through Westen-Str., passing the house (No. B 218, on the left) in which Willibald Pirckheimer (p. 316) was born, and then ascend to the church belonging to the abbey of *St. Walpurga*, founded for Benedictine nuns in 870 and rebuilt in the 17th and 18th centuries. The church, consecrated in 1631, was embellished in 1706 with stuccoes by Wessobrunn artists (p. 465). Behind the high altar is the burial-chapel of St. Walpurga (comp. p. 276; feast-day on the 1st Sun. in May); on the modern altar are five wooden statues by Meister Hans (see above).

About 20 min. N.W. of the station, on the right bank of the Altmühl, rise the extensive remains of the **Willibaldsburg**, the

residence of the bishops down to 1730, afterwards neglected. The mediæval part has completely disappeared; the newer part was built in 1609-19 by Elias Holl. The S. tower commands a striking view, but the ascent is somewhat toilsome. The well is 245 ft. deep.

The interior is shown by the keeper. On the ground-floor of the S. wing are Roman inscriptions, sculptures, and a collection of fossils of the glacial period; on the first floor are Roman antiquities. — The N. wing contains a collection illustrating the history of the locality.

From Eichstätt to Kinding, $18^1/_2$ M., railway in $1^3/_4$ hr., down the *Altmühl-Tal*. — $4^1/_2$ M. *Pfünz*, with extensive remains of the *Vetonianis*, a Limes fort (p. 375). — 12 M. *Arnsberg*, with a ruined castle (view). — $13^1/_2$ M. *Böhming*, with remains of another Roman fort. Numerous Celtic and Merovingian tombs have been found in the vicinity. — 15 M. *Kipfenberg* (Hotel Post), a picturesque little town with a castle restored in 1925, is situated at the point where the Limes crosses the Altmühl valley. — $18^1/_2$ M. *Kinding* (Hotel Alte Post), with a fortified cemetery of the 17th century. About 2 hrs. down the Altmühl-Tal lies Beilngries (p. 283), while Greding (p. 347) is $1^3/_4$ hr. N.

Continuation of the Munich Line. Beyond ($119^1/_4$ M.) *Ingolstadt-Nord*, on the E. side of the town, the line crosses the Danube.

$121^3/_4$ M. **Ingolstadt.** — Hotels. *Wittelsbacher Hof*, Donau-Str. 14, 70 beds at $2^1/_2$-$3^1/_2$ *M*; *Adler*, Theresien-Str. 22, 45 beds at 2-4 *M*. — *Ludwigs-Café*, Ludwig-Str. 4 (1st floor; also restaurant); *Auer* (confectioner's), Moritz-Str. 4. — *Goldenes Kreuz* or *Pfaffel* (wine-restaurant), Doll-Str. 6. — Post Office, Am Stein. — Motorbus to the town. — Travel Agency in the Schrannenhalle.

Ingolstadt (1198 ft.), with 27,000 inhab., once a strong fortress, lies on both banks of the *Danube*. The mediæval walls surrounding the old town (on the left bank) still survive for the most part. The fortifications of 1828-48 have been demolished in accordance with the Treaty of Versailles and the former military workshops converted for industrial purposes. The once famous university founded in 1472 by Duke Ludwig the Rich was a stronghold of Catholicism in the Reformation period, under the leadership of Johann Eck, who was professor or theology here; it was transferred to Landshut (p. 360) in 1800 and thence to Munich in 1826 (p. 420).

Coming from the station (to the S. of the town), we turn to the right and reach in 25 min. the *Danube Bridge*, a little to the N.E. of which is a monument (1923) commemorating the *Bavarian Corps of Engineers*. We cross the bridge and enter the town through the *Donau-Tor* (1542; altered in 1876). Thence we follow Donau-Str. and Moritz-Str. to the *Rathaus*, altered by Gabriel Seidl in 1882 and subsequently enlarged. The *Untere Franziskaner-Kirche*, a little to the E., was built by J. M. Fischer in 1737. The *St. Moritz-Kirche* or *Untere Pfarr-Kirche*, to the N. of the Rathaus, dates from the 14th century (sacristan at Moritz-Str. 2).

We now follow the street 'Am Stein' to the *Obere Franziskaner-Kirche* (14th cent.), containing interesting tombs (opened by the sacristan of the Moritz-Kirche).

We then retrace our steps through 'Am Stein' and follow Theresien-Str. to the right to the (5 min.) *Frauen-Kirche* or *Obere Pfarr-Kirche*, a late-Gothic church of 1425-1500, with two massive towers. Inside (sacristan, Schul-Str. 27) are the brass of Dr. Eck (d. 1543; in the chapel to the left of the high altar; see p. 279) and monuments of 1914-18. Elaborate high-altar by Hans Mielich (1572) and fine stained glass of 1527 (behind the high altar).

A little W. is the *Kreuz-Tor* (1383). — To the S. of the Frauen-Kirche, at Goldknopf-Gasse 7, is the so-called *Hohe Schule*, erected in 1449, later the seat of the university, and now municipal offices. — Convikt-Str. leads N., past the Frauen-Kirche, to the sodality-chapel of *Maria de Victoria*, built by the brothers Asam in 1732-36. The interior (entrance on the E. side; ring at Neuhaus-Str. 1) is a masterpiece of Bavarian rococo.

From the Frauen-Kirche we return through Theresien-Str. and continue straight on through Ludwig-Str. to (9 min.) the old *Schloss* (15-16th cent.), which contains the collections of the Historical Society and a picture-gallery.

From Ingolstadt to Riedenburg, 26 M., railway in 2 hrs. — $2^1/_2$ M. *Ingolstadt-Nord* (p. 279). — Beyond (18 M.) *Sandersdorf*, with a Schloss, the line follows the charming *Schambach-Tal*. — 23 M. *Hexenagger*, with a conspicuous Schloss (18th cent.). — 26 M. **Riedenburg** (Hotels Riemhofer or Brauerei, Post), a town of 1800 inhab., is finely situated at the foot of two projecting rocks, which seem to close the *Altmühl-Tal*. On one of the rocks are *Schloss Rosenburg* or *Riedenburg* and the ruin of *Rabenstein* or *Rabenfels*, on the other the ruin of *Dachenstein*. A fine walk may be taken down the Altmühl-Tal to Kelheim (4 hrs.; motor post in 1 hr.; p. 372); up the valley to Dietfurt, see p. 283.

Railway from Ingolstadt to *Ulm*, *Augsburg*, or *Ratisbon*, see R. 42; to *Nuremberg*, see R. 38a.

141 M. *Pfaffenhofen* (Hotel Müllerbräu), a small town with 4500 inhabitants.

About $1^1/_2$ hr. S.W. of Pfaffenhofen (motor post in 20 min.) is the village of *Scheyern*. The former castle here was the ancestral seat of the Counts Palatine of that name, who moved to Wittelsbach (p. 375) in 1124 and changed their title accordingly.

161 M. *Dachau*, see p. 461. — The railway intersects the Dachauer Moos (p. 461), crosses the Würm short of ($165^1/_2$ M.) *Allach*, and skirts the park of Nymphenburg (p. 459).

172 M. *Munich*, see R. 46.

29. From Würzburg to Nuremberg and Ratisbon.

Railway, 126¼ M. in 3½-7¼ hrs. (express fares 28 ℳ, 18 ℳ 40, 11 ℳ 70 pf.; ordinary fares 15 ℳ 40, 10 ℳ 20 pf.). This is part of the quickest route from Frankfurt (Ostend) to Vienna (express in 12½-16¾ hrs.).

Road, 129 M. — 12 M. *Kitzingen* (675 ft.; see below). — 18½ M. *Iphofen* (820 ft.; p. 282). — 27 M. *Markthibart* (1025 ft.; p. 282). — 37 M. *Neustadt an der Aisch* (958 ft.; p. 282). — 56½ M. *Burgfarrnbach* (1020 ft.; p. 282). — 64½ **Nuremberg** (1083 ft.; p. 308). — 73 M. *Feucht* (1185 ft.; p. 282). — 87 M. *Neumarkt* (1394 ft.; p. 282). — 101 M. *Dasswang* (1720 ft.). — 110½ M. *Heman* (1690 ft.). — 122 M. *Etterzhausen* (1100 ft.; p. 283). — 129 M. *Ratisbon* (1100 ft.), see p. 364.

Würzburg, see p. 255. — The railway follows the Kissingen line as far as (5 M.) *Rottendorf* (p. 284) and then turns S.E. in a wide curve. — From (8¾ M.) *Dettelbach* a branch-line runs in ¼ hr. to (3¾ M.) the small walled town of that name (Hotels Scharfes Eck, Schöne Aussicht, with view of the Steigerwald), on the Main, with 2100 inhab. and a late-Gothic Rathaus. The pilgrimage-church of Maria im Sande, 10 min. E., beyond the Falter-Tor, is an edifice extended by Julius Echter von Mespelbrunn (p. 257) in 1610-14, with a splendid portal by Michael Kern (1611-13). — We follow the ridge on the right bank of the Main.

37 M. **Kitzingen** (675 ft.; Ross, 24 beds at 2-3 ℳ; Central; Würzburger Hof, 23 beds at 1½-2½ ℳ) is an industrial town of 10,200 inhab., on the Main, and the second centre of the Franconian wine-trade (comp. p. 256). From the station we go straight along Bahnhof-Str. to the (6 min.) *Falter-Turm* (1496), the chief relic of the town-walls. Then to the right along Falter-Str., and after a few paces descend to the left by Prinzregent-Luitpold-Str. to the (5 min.) *Rathaus*, a gabled structure in the Renaissance style (1561-63). Adjacent, to the N., is the lofty *Markt-Turm* (15th cent.). The *Parish Church* (Prot.), opposite the Rathaus, to the N.W., was built in 1686-96 by Antonio Petrini. It originally belonged to a Benedictine nunnery, founded c. 750 and suppressed in 1803. — In Markt-Str., running E. from the Rathaus, is the *St. Kilian Fountain* (early 18th cent.). Near by is the *St. Johannis-Kirche* (Rom. Cath.), a Gothic church of the 15th cent., with a sacrament house (26 ft. high; c. 1470) on the left of the choir. A stone bridge, rebuilt in the 17th and 18th cent., crosses the Main to the suburb of *Etwashausen* (see below). At the end of the bridge, on the left, is the *Heilige Kreuz-Kirche*, by J. B. Neumann (1741-46).

About ¾ hr. S.W. of Kitzingen station, on the right bank of the Main, lies the village of *Sulzfeld* (Goldener Löwe, 8 beds), girt around with a circular wall fortified with towers (mostly ruined). There are also a fine Rathaus of 1609 (built under Julius Echter von Mespelbrunn) and houses with statues of saints.

From Kitzingen to Schweinfurt, 31 M., railway in 2½-3¼ hrs. — The line crosses the Main to (1¼ M.) *Kitzingen-Etwashausen* (see above). — 6¼ M. *Kleinlangheim*. About 4½ M. to the S.E. (motorbus from the

station) lies the village of *Castell* (1043 ft.; Hotel Schwan), situated on the W. verge of the Steigerwald, with a Schloss of Prince Castell-Castell and a ruined castle (view from the tower). — 10 M. *Wiesentheid*, with a parish church built from plans by J. B. Neumann (1727-32). — 12½ M. *Prichsenstadt*, a small walled town. — We now skirt the W. slope of the *Steigerwald*. — 18½ M. *Gerolzhofen* (804 ft.; Hotels Stern, Schwan), a small town of 2800 inhab., surrounded by a double wall with towers. In the parish church (15th cent.) is a wooden crucifix in the manner of Riemenschneider (c. 1510). Motor post to Volkach, see p. 284. — 31 M. *Schweinfurt* (Haupt-Bahnhof), see p. 284.

A motor post runs from Kitzingen in 1¼ hr. viâ *Marktbreit* (7½ M.; p. 268) to (13½ M.) *Hüttenheim*. — Walk to *Würzburg*, see p. 266.

The line crosses the Main. — 17½ M. *Mainbernheim*, a small walled town of 1400 inhabitants. — 19¾ M. **Iphofen** (820 ft.; Deutscher Hof, 15 beds), with 1650 inhab., noted for its wine, is an excellent example of an old Franconian town, with its mediæval walls and three gates. The late-Gothic parish church dates from the 16th cent., the Amtshaus from 1693, and the Rathaus from 1717. About 1 hr. N. is the *Schwanberg* (1550 ft.; rfmts.; view). — To the left, immediately beyond (29¼ M.) *Marktbibart* (1025 ft.; Hotel Hirsch), we see *Schloss Schwarzenberg* (17th cent.), the ancestral seat of the princes of that name.

38 M. *Neustadt an der Aisch* (958 ft.; Hotel Bayrischer Hof; pop. 4900), has a trade in hops. Branch-line to Steinach, see p. 268. — 55¼ M. *Burgfarrnbach*. We join the Bamberg line (p. 298) and cross the *Rednitz*. On the right is the Alte Feste (p. 335). — 59 M. *Fürth* (p. 334). — Short of (60¼ M.) *Nürnberg-Doos* we cross the Ludwigs-Kanal (p. 303).

63½ M. **Nuremberg**, see p. 308. — 66 M. *Nürnberg-Dutzendteich* (p. 334). — The line runs through woods. — 71½ M. *Feucht* (1185 ft.; Kur-Hotel Waldschlösschen).

Branch-line E. to (7½ M.) **Altdorf** (1463 ft.; Hotel Nürnberger Hof), a little town with 2900 inhab., the seat of a university from 1623 to 1806. In the S. part of the town is the university building, erected in 1571-75 as a school and outwardly unchanged; in the court is a tasteful fountain by Georg Labenwolf.

80¼ M. *Postbauer*. To the left rises the *Dillberg* (1952 ft.), farther on to the right the *Tyrolsberg* (1887 ft.). — We cross the Ludwigs-Kanal. — 85¾ M. **Neumarkt** *in der Oberpfalz* (1394 ft.; Bahnhof-Hotel Egner, well spoken of; Schwarzer Bär), a small town of 7900 inhab., with a 15th cent. parish church and Rathaus. In the Hof-Kirche is the late-Gothic tomb of Count Palatine Otto II. (d. 1499). The 16th cent. Schloss contains the local government offices.

From Neumarkt to Dietfurt, 23 M., branch-line in 1¾ hr. — We descend the Sulz valley, skirting the Ludwigs-Kanal (p. 303) as far as Beilngries. — From (4½ M.) *Greisselbach* a branch-line runs to (6¼ M.) *Freystadt* (Hotel Post; pop. 900), with a domed pilgrimage-church by G. A. Viscardi (1700-8; stucco-work by F. Appiani and mural paintings by C. D. Asam). — About ½ hr. N.W. of (10 M.) *Pollanten* is the village of *Erasbach*, with the house (No. 11) where the composer C. W. Gluck

(1714-87) was born. — 11$^3/_4$ M. *Berching* (Hotel Post), a small walled town (pop. 1700). - 14$^1/_4$ M. *Plankstetten*, with a church (1138) modelled on that at Hirsau (p. 147). — 16$^3/_4$ M. *Beilngries* (Post, 28 beds at 2-2$^1/_2$ *M*), a little town of 1800 inhab. at the confluence of the Sulz and *Altmühl*. The partly preserved town-walls date from the late 15th century. About $^1/_2$ hr. W. lies *Schloss Hirschberg*, rebuilt by Pedetti in 1760-64 for the Bishops of Eichstätt (visitors admitted). — The line now descends along the Altmühl to (23 M.) *Dietfurt im Altmühl-Tal* (Hotel Post), an ancient town of 1200 inhab., with remains of its walls. Walk of 3$^1/_2$ hrs. down the Altmühl-Tal to Riedenburg (10$^1/_2$ M., motor post in 1 hr.; p. 280).

The line now enters the wooded Franconian Jura and beyond (92$^1/_2$ M.) *Deining* crosses the *Laber*. — 103$^1/_4$ M. *Parsberg* (1745 ft.), commanded by a 16th cent. Schloss. — Beyond (109 M.) *Beratzhausen* we cross the *Schwarze Laber*, the valley of which offers numerous picturesque views (right). — 119$^3/_4$ M. *Etterzhausen*, to the left in the *Nab-Tal*. — The line descends along the right bank of the Nab and crosses the *Danube*. — 120 M. *Prüfening*, see p. 371.

126$^1/_4$ M. *Ratisbon*, see p. 364.

30. From Meiningen or Würzburg to Bad Kissingen.

A. From Meiningen to Bad Kissingen.

Railway, 46 M. in 1$^1/_2$-3$^1/_2$ hrs. (5 *M* 60, 3 *M* 70 pf.; express 10 *M*, 6 *M* 60, 4 *M* 20 pf.). — The Road (34 M.) passes (6 M.) Henneberg and diverges to the right, 2$^1/_2$ M. beyond Münnerstadt.

Meiningen, see Baedekers's 'Northern Germany'. — 4$^1/_2$ M. *Ritschenhausen*, junction for Erfurt. — 16$^1/_4$ M. *Mellrichstadt* (Hotels Grüner Baum, Schwan; pop. 2200). The parish church of St. Kilian (Rom. Cath.), with an early-Gothic choir (after 1250), possesses a sandstone sacrament-house of the early 15th century. — 24 M. **Neustadt** *an der Saale* (761 ft.; Hotels Schwan & Post, Goldener Mann) is a pleasant little walled town of 2500 inhab., on the *Fränkische Saale*. The *Salzburg* (997 ft.), $^1/_2$ hr. E., on a hill overlooking *Bad Neuhaus* (Schloss-Hotel), is one of the largest ruins in Germany.

From Neustadt branch-lines run to (12 M.) *Bischofsheim vor der Rhön* (Hotel Rhönlust), at the foot of the Kreuzberg (p. 287; ascended viâ *Haselbach* in 1$^3/_4$ hr.), and to (14$^1/_4$ M.) *Königshofen* (Hotel Adler-Post), an old fortress-town with a late-Gothic parish church (1442-1502).

30$^1/_2$ M. *Münnerstadt* (Hotels Fränkischer Hof & Post, Eisenbahn) is another walled town, on the *Lauer*. The parish church contains a modern high-altar with a wooden relief of the Crucifixion (c. 1500), ascribed to Veit Stoss, and five carvings, the earliest authentic works of Tilman Riemenschneider (1492). — 39$^3/_4$ M. *Ebenhausen* (p. 284).

46 M. *Bad Kissingen*, see p. 285.

B. From Würzburg to Bad Kissingen.

Railway, $41^1/_4$ M. in $1^1/_2$-$2^1/_2$ hrs. (5 ℳ, 3 ℳ 30 pf.; express 9 ℳ 20, 6 ℳ, 3 ℳ 80 pf.). — The Road (33 M.) passes (16 M.) Werneck and diverges to the left, 2 M. beyond (25 M) Poppenhausen.

Würzburg, see p. 255. — The line runs E. to (5 M.) *Rottendorf* (p. 281) and then turns N. — $10^1/_2$ M. *Seligenstadt.*

From Seligenstadt a branch-line runs in 40 min. to (7 M.) *Volkach* (Hotel Löwe), an ancient town of 2100 inhab., on the left bank of the Main. About 20 min. N.W. is the late-Gothic pilgrimage-church on the Kirchberg, with a Madonna attributed to Riemenschneider (1524). Motor post from Volkach to Gerolzhofen ($8^3/_4$ M. in $^3/_4$ hr., p. 282), and viâ (2 M.) *Gaibach*, with a church built in 1742-45 by J. B. Neumann, to Schweinfurt ($17^1/_2$ M. in $1^1/_2$ hr.; see below).

20 M. *Waigolshausen*, junction for Gemünden (p. 252). Near *Werneck*, about $^1/_2$ hr. N. is *Schloss Werneck*, an old summer-residence of the Bishops of Würzburg, built in 1731-46 by J. B. Neumann, with fine gates by J. G. Oegg. It is now a lunatic asylum.

$26^3/_4$ M. **Schweinfurt.** — Air Service, see pp. xvii-xix. — Railway Stations. *Haupt-Bahnhof*, outside the inner town, to the S.W.; *Stadt-Bahnhof*, on the line to Bamberg (see p. 301). — Hotels. *Krone*, Rückert-Str. 22, 65 R. at 3-6, D. 2-4 ℳ; *Ross*, in Post-Platz, 60 beds at 2-4, B. $1^1/_2$, D. from $1^1/_2$ ℳ; *Deutsches Haus*, Brücken-Str. 37, 50 beds at 2-4 ℳ; *Post*, opposite the Haupt-Bahnhof, 40 beds at 2-$3^1/_2$ ℳ. — Cafés. *Beier*, Burg-Gasse 1; *Friedrich* (confectioner's), Spital-Str. 18; *Schneider*, Markt 8. Wine (and fish) at *Gösswein's*, Fischerrain 67.

Schweinfurt (715 ft.), with 40,500 inhab., on the *Main*, a free town of the empire until 1802, is noted for its manufacture of ball-bearings and dyes ('Schweinfurt green'). From the Haupt-Bahnhof we turn to the right and follow Hauptbahnhof-Str., Schulte-Str., the Steinweg, and Spital-Str. to the (25 min.) market-place, which contains a statue of Friedrich Rückert, the poet (1788-1866), by Ruemann (1890). At the corner of Rückert-Str., to the right, is the house in which Rückert was born. The handsome *Rathaus*, on the left, erected by N. Hoffmann in the German Renaissance style in 1570-72, is one of the best buildings of its kind. At No. 8 in Brücken-Str., which leads from the Rathaus to the river, is the *Municipal Museum* of art-objects and curiosities (adm. 50 pf.; apply to the caretaker, 2nd floor). A little to the N. of the market-place is the late-Romanesque *Johannis-Kirche* (Prot.), spoiled by rebuilding in the 15th cent., with a fine portal on the S. side of the transept (verger at Kirch-Platz 6). To the N. of the church is the *Altes Gymnasium*, founded in 1631 by Gustavus Adolphus in a building of 1582; on the first floor are the Rückert Room and the Schuler Collection of birds and birds' eggs (adm. 50 pf.; apply to the caretaker of the school in Kirch-Platz).

Motor post from Schweinfurt to *Volkach*, see above. — Railway to *Gemünden*, see p. 252; to *Kitzingen*, see pp. 281, 282; to *Bamberg*, see p. 301.

Our lines diverges N. from that to Bamberg (R. 33). — $35^1/_2$ M. *Ebenhausen.* — $41^1/_4$ M. *Bad Kissingen.*

Bad Kissingen and its Environs.

Air Service, see pp. xvii-xix.

Hotels (several closed in winter). *Kurhaus (Pl. C 3; open April-Oct.), Kurhaus-Str. 1, with baths, 150 beds, *Palast-Hotel Sanner (Pl. d; C 5), 200 beds, *Russischer Hof (Pl. a; C 4), 120 R., *Victoria & Kaiserhof (Pl. b; C 4), 220 R. (these three in Kurhaus-Str.), *Hotel & Villa Diana (Pl. o; A 4). Bismarck-Str. 10, 110 beds, at these five R. from 5½ P. from 15 M.; *Métropole (Pl. m; A 3) & Bismarck-Haus, 120 R., *Bristol (Pl. i; A 3), 75 R. at 4-6, P. from 10 M., both on the right bank of the Saale; *Continental-Hotel Englischer Hof (Pl. e; C 3), Theater-Str. 6, 100 beds at 4½-6½ M. — *Wittelsbacher Hof (Pl. f; B 2), Markt-Platz 1, 80 beds, Büdel (Pl. n; C 3), Prinzregenten-Str. 2, 75 beds, at these two R. at 4½-6½ M.; Preussischer Hof (Pl. h; C 2), Ludwig-Str. 10; Federbeck (Pl. r; C 2), Hartmann-Str. 27; Zapf (Pl. 1; D 4), near the station, 50 beds at 4-6 M.; Park (Pl. p; C 6), Kurhaus-Str. 21. — Ehrenreich (Jewish), Theresien-Str. 11-12 (Pl. B 2, 3).

Pensions. Frühlingsgarten, Frühlings-Str. 9-11 (Pl. D 3); Ballinghaus, Theater-Str. 3 (Pl. C 3); Ägir, Prinzregenten-Str. 5 (Pl. C 3, 4); Villa Elsa, Prinzregenten-Str. 9; Villa Bauer, Balling-Str. 1 (Pl. C D 3); Will, Kurhaus-Str. 26 (Pl. C 3, 4); Rieger, Kurhaus-Str. 10; Klopf's Villen, Frühlings-Str. 8; Villa Habermann, Prinzregenten-Str. 3. — Beyond the Saale: Fürstenhof (Pl. c; A 2), Bismarck-Str. 21; Vier Jahreszeiten, Bismarck-Str. 3; Villa Daheim, Rosen-Str. 3; Hoffmann's Villen, Schönborn-Str. 22-23 (Pl. A 3); Beryschlösschen, Altenberg 8, with café and view.

Restaurants. *Frühlingsgarten, see above; Büdel, Wittelsbacher Hof, see above; Löwenbräu, at the Preussischer Hof (see above); Schweizerhaus (Pl. A 2); Bratwurstglöckle, Graben-Gasse 6 (Pl. B C 3), Grom's Bierhalle, Wein-Gasse 6 (Pl. B 2), both plain. — Wine Rooms. Karch, Wein Gasse 1 (Pl. B 2); Altdeutsche Weinstube (also beer), Markt-Platz 16 (Pl. B 2); Ratskeller, Markt-Platz 11.

Cafés. Kursaal-Restaurant, in the Regenten-Bau (Pl. B 3), afternoon and evening concerts; Schmauss, Ludwig-Str. 6 (Pl. B 3); Hinsche, Brunnen Gasse 3 (Pl. C 2, 3); Ströhlein, Graben-Gasse 7 (Pl. B C 3). — Confectioners (also cafés). Rüttinger, Ludwig-Str. 9 (Pl. C 3); Kurpark-Casino (Pl. B 4).

Post Office (Pl. C 2, 3), Ludwig-Str. 12.

Theatre (Pl. C D 3), for comedies and operettas, open from May to September. — Band in the Kur-Garten. Symphony concert on Thurs. evening. — Reading Rooms at the Regenten-Bau (Pl. B 3).

Visitors' Tax (after 3 days; season April-Oct.) 40 M., for the second member of a family 20, for each member more 15 M. Municipal tax 2 M.

Baths at the Kurhaus (Pl. C 3), the Prinzregent-Luitpold-Bad, and the Salinen-Bad (p. 286). *Inhalation Rooms* in Prinzregenten-Strasse. — *Zander Institute* in Theresien-Strasse (Pl. B 2, 3). — Baths Administration Offices, Kurhaus-Str. 4, near the Kur-Garten. — Travel Agency. *Amtliches Bayerisches Reisebureau* (p. 399), Kurhaus-Str. 7.

Motor Posts from Kissingen station to *Bad Brückenau* (p. 287; 20½ M. in 1½ hr.), *Bocklet* (p. 287; 7 M in ½ hr.), and *Premich* (p. 287; 15 M. in 1¼ hr.).

Sport. *Golf Course* (9 holes; see p. 287; secretary at Kurhaus-Str. 10), on the Euerdorf road (beyond Pl. A 6); *Tennis Courts* (Pl. B 6) in the Lindesmühl-Promenade.

English Church (*All Saints'*; Pl. C 1).

Bad Kissingen (660 ft.; pop. 8000) lies picturesquely in the valley of the *Fränkische Saale*, enclosed by wooded hills. The curative properties of the waters were known as early as the 16th cent., and the Bishops of Würzburg took the place under their protection.

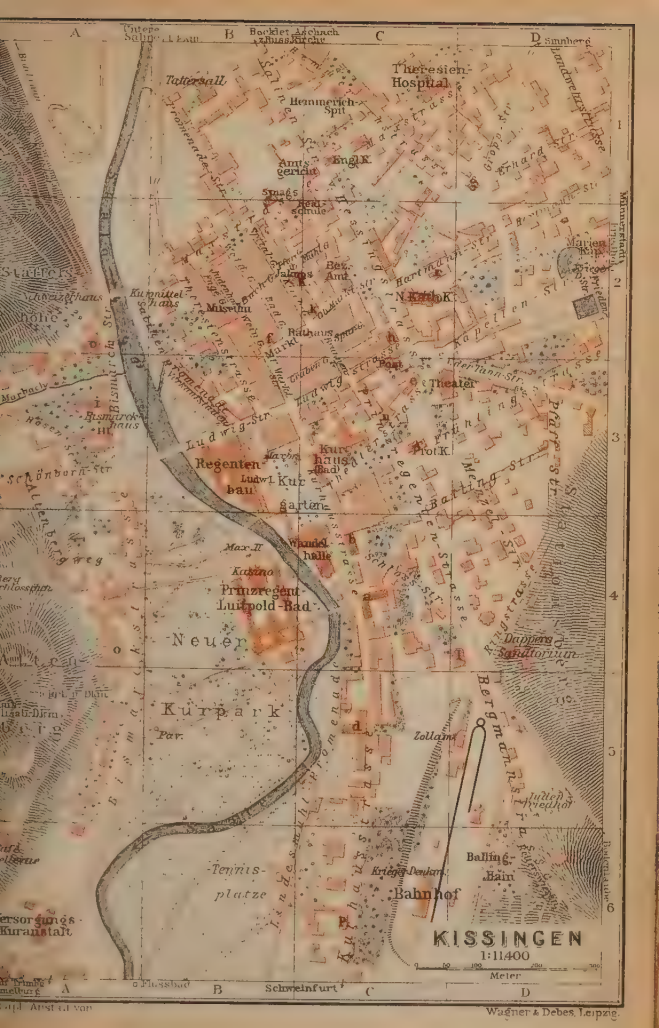
Though at the beginning of the 19th cent. it was still a mere village, Kissingen is now the most frequented watering-place in Bavaria. The waters are efficacious in affections of the heart, liver, kidneys, and digestive organs, women's diseases, etc. — The gardens in front of the station (Pl. C 6) contain a Franco-Prussian war monument in the shape of a pretty fountain (1904).

The extensive **Kur-Garten** (Pl. B C 3, 4), the principal promenade, shaded by planes and chestnuts, is bounded by the old *Kurhaus* (hotel, see p. 285) and the **Regenten-Bau,** the new Kurhaus, with a concert-hall, dance-hall, and reading and writing rooms, rebuilt in 1911-13 by Max Littmann. The former is connected with the new *Kurhaus-Bad,* a modern bathing-establishment facing Prinzregenten-Str., erected in 1927 by Littmann; in front of the latter are a statue of King Ludwig I., by Knoll (1891), and the 'Quellen-Gruppe', by M. Arnold. On the S. side of the garden is the *Wandelhalle,* a covered walk, also by Littmann (1910-11); at its end are N. the chief drinking-springs, the *Rakoczy* and the *Pandur,* containing iron, carbonic acid, and salt. On the N. side of the garden is the *Max-Brunnen,* resembling seltzer water, with a small Greek temple.

In the *Neuer Kurpark,* on the right bank of the Saale, stands the **Prinzregent-Luitpold-Bad** (Pl. B 4), a large edifice with two wings. The central block contains the *Casino,* with a café, in front of which rises a statue of King Maximilian II., by Arnold. — A tablet on the *Bismarck-Haus* (Pl. A 3) records the attempted assassination of Bismarck in 1874. — A little to the E. of the Marien-Kapelle (Pl. D 2) is a marble statue of Germania mourning, by Arnold, commemorating the engagement between the Prussians and Bavarians near Kissingen in 1866.

The **Salt Works,** with extensive evaporating-sheds, situated on the *Saale,* $1^1/_2$ M. to the N. of the Kur-Garten, are reached in $^1/_4$ hr. by steamer (every 20 min., except from 12 to 2). In the waiting-room of the *Salinen-Bad* is the *Salinen-Sprudel,* an artesian well over 300 ft. deep (2% of salt; 65° Fahr.), which alternately rises and falls in its glass-covered reservoir. Adjoining the baths is a café-restaurant. Near it is a statue of Bismarck, who frequently resided at the *Obere Saline,* 5 min. farther on (open daily 3-7 p.m.). — At the village of *Hausen,* $^1/_4$ hr. farther on, is the *Schönborn-Sprudel,* above which rises a tower, 105 ft. in height (adm. 4-6 p.m.). — About 20 min. N.E. of Hausen, near the village of *Kleinbrach,* is the *Luitpold-Sprudel.*

Environs. A pretty walk, beginning beyond the first house in Hain-Strasse (Pl. D 5) and ascending the steps to the left, leads to (25 min.) the ruin of **Bodenlaube** (1130 ft.), a castle sold by the minnesinger Otto von Bodenlauben (p. 287) to the Bishop of Würzburg in 1234; the N. tower commands a fine panorama (restaurant below the ruin). We may return by the road viâ *Unterbodenlauben,* with its old lime-tree. — Fine view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Trinkhalle
Wandelhalle
Theater
Post
Rathaus
Museum
Amtsgericht
Bergmannsruh
Dampfbad-Sanatorium
Ballingbain
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Bismarckstr.
Maxstr.
Promenadestr.
Bergmannstr.
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

Geograph. Anstalt v. Perthes
Neustadt a. d. S.
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig
Bocklet
Windheim
Frauenroth
Aschach
Stellberg
Mühlbg.
Eichelberg
Grossen-Brach
Stralsbach
Fränk. Saale
Kl. Brach
Haard
Klaus-höhe
Hausen
Altenberg
Königsstuhl
Pfaffenberg
Nüdlingen
Lehen
Klaushof
Klaushaus
Klaiswald
Goldberg
Ligenberg
Sinnbg.
BAD KISSINGEN
Staffelshöhe
Winkels
Seehof
Ludwigsturm
Garitz
Altenberg
Stationsbg.
Breitenlok
Bodenlauben
Reiterswiesen
Auraer Wald
Rempelbg.
Sommerberg
Hochbg.
Hart
Arnshausen
Aura
Stufenberg
Schein-berg
Hörret
Ellingshausen
Wirmsthal
Haarberg
Euerdorf
Siebenberg
Trimbg.
Hammelbg.
Ebenhausen
Bruchmann
Lemmden
1:100.000
Kilometer

also from the **Ludwigs-Turm** (1265 ft.; rfmts.), 25 min. N.W. The path ascends near the Schweizerhaus (Pl. A 2), keeps to the left at (10 min.) the fork, and leads past the *Jagdhaus* (right; café) to (1/4 hr.) the tower. — A distant prospect is gained from the *Waldlust*, a café 20 min. W. — Above the station, on the E., is the *Balling-Hain*, with a monument to Dr. Balling (d. 1875). — Well-kept paths lead to the *Stationsberg* (1150 ft.; war cemetery), 20 min. S.E., ascended from the theatre; to the *Lindes-Mühle*, 10 min. S.; to *Garitz*, 1/4 hr. S.W., and the former monastery of *Aura*, 1 1/4 hr. farther on; viâ the golf-course (with the café *Saaletal*) to the *Scheinberg* (1315 ft.), 1 1/2 hr. S., with the **Wittelsbach-Turm**, 110 ft. high (panorama), and a war monument; to the *Altenburger Haus*, a restaurant 3/4 hr. N., at the mouth of the *Kaskaden-Tal* (through the valley in 1/2 hr. to the Klaushof); to the *Simnberg* (1214 ft.; café), 3/4 hr. N.E.; to the *Klaushof* (restaurant), 1 1/4 hr. N., in the woods, on the motor post route to Brückenau, and to the *Klaus-Höhe* (1340 ft.; no view), 20 min. farther on.

Ascent of the *Kreuzberg* (see below): either (6 hrs.; way marked by red wedge) by road to (1 3/4 hr.) *Aschach* (see below) and thence viâ *Premich* (motor post, see p. 285) and *Waldberg*; or (7 1/2 hrs.; yellow way-marks) viâ (1 1/4 hr.) *Klaushof* (see above), (1/2 hr.) *Stralsbach*, (3/4 hr.) *Zahlbach*, (1/2 hr.) *Stangenrot*, (2 1/2 hrs.) *Kissinger Hütte*, and (1/2 hr.) *Eiserne Hand*; or viâ *Bischofsheim*, see p. 283; or viâ *Brückenau*, see below.

Railway from Kissingen to *Gemünden*, see p. 252.

Bocklet (690 ft.; motor post, see p. 205), with strong chalybeate springs and peat-baths, managed by the Rom. Cath. Caritas-Verband, is prettily situated on the Saale, 6 M. to the N. of Kissingen, in a green valley surrounded by wooded hills. Lodgings at the Kurhaus and in various villas. Between the Kurhaus and the Badhaus with its Trinkhalle is a small park with fine old trees.

About 20 min. S.W. of Bocklet, on the Saale, lies the village of *Aschach* (station of the motor post from Kissingen to Bocklet), with the Schloss of Count Luxburg, restored in 1571. — From Aschach a road leads W. in 1 hr. to **Frauenrot**. In the late-Romanesque church of the former Cistercian nunnery established in 1231 are two remarkable *Tombstones with the figures, executed c. 1280 in high relief, of the founders Count Otto von Bodenlauben (p. 286) and his wife Beatrice.

The third of the Franconian baths, 20 1/2 M. to the N.W. of Kissingen (motor post, see p. 285), is Bad Brückenau.

Bad Brückenau. — Hotels. **Kurhaus*, with eight dépendances, 400 beds at 3-7, P. 7-15 *M*; *Schloss-Hotel*, 45 R., well spoken of; *Füglein*; *Pension Sinntalhof*. — *Dr. Schlagintweit's Sanatorium*. — *Restaurant Kellerbau*. — Season from May to September.

Bad Brückenau (978 ft.) lies in the grassy valley of the *Sinn*, enclosed by wooded hills. The Stahl, Wernarzer, and Sinnberger springs, charged with carbonic acid, are beneficial in cases of kidney disease, female complaints, etc. The *Kurhaus* (state property) was built in 1900, the *Kursaal* (restaurant) in 1827-33; in front of the latter is a figure of King Ludwig I., by F. von Miller (1897).

The town of *Brückenau* (Bayrischer Hof or Post, 45 R.; Schwan; Adler; pop. 2400), 3/4 hr. E. of Bad Brückenau, on the right bank of the Sinn, has three mineral springs and a bath-house.

Fine excursion to the top of the ***Kreuzberg** (3060 ft.), the highest but one of the *Rhön* hills, 4 1/2 hrs. N.E. We may take the railway (p. 288) to *Wildflecken* and walk up by a forest-path (yellow way-marks) in 1 3/4 hr.

Or we may follow the road along the Sinn to (6 M.) *Oberbach* (railway also to this point, see below); thence we follow a path with red and yellow way-marks to the (2½ hrs.) Franciscan convent (quarters for both sexes) and Braun's inn, 330 ft. below the top, which is marked by a wooden cross. Extensive view of N. Franconia to the W. as far as the Taunus, to the E. as far as the fortress of Coburg and the Fichtel-Gebirge. The Steigerwald closes the view to the S., the Thüringer Wald and the hills of Fulda to the N. Ascent from *Kissingen*, see p. 287; from *Bischofsheim*, see p. 283. — For details of the Rhön district, see Baedeker's 'Northern Germany'.

Local railways run from Brückenau in 1 hr. viâ *Bad Brückenau* (2 M.; p. 287) to *Jossa* (10½ M.; p. 252) and viâ *Oberbach* (6½ M.; see above) (8¾ M.) *Wildflecken* (to the Kreuzberg, see p. 287).

31. From Meiningen to Coburg and Lichtenfels *(Bamberg)*.

Railway, 56 M. in 2-2¾ hrs. (fares 6 ℳ 90, 4 ℳ 60 pf.).

Road, 51½ M. — 9 M. *Vachdorf* (1010 ft.). — 22 M. *Hildburghausen* (1220 ft.; see below). — 30 M. *Rodach* (990 ft.). — 40 M. **Coburg** (975 ft.; see below). — 51½ M. *Lichtenfels* (892 ft.), see p. 294.

Meiningen, see Baedeker's 'Northern Germany'. — 4 M. *Grimmental*, junction for Erfurt or Ritschenhausen (comp. p. 283). — 20 M. *Hildburghausen* (Englischer Hof, 20 R.; Sächsischer Hof) is a small town of 6500 inhab., with a Schloss of the former Dukes of Saxe-Hildburghausen, built in 1685-1707. — On the right are the *Gleichberge*, two basaltic hills (2225 ft. and 2106 ft.). — 29 M. *Eisfeld* (Grüner Baum, 30 R.), on the *Werra*, with 4700 inhab., was the birthplace of the author Otto Ludwig (1813-65), commemorated by a bronze bust in Schloss-Platz (by Hildebrand, 1893). Over the W. portal of the ruined Gottesacker-Kirche (1542) is a memorial tablet to Dr. Justus Jonas, Luther's friend, who died here in 1555.

41 M. **Coburg**, see below.

Not far to the S. of (46 M.) *Creidlitz* is the estate of *Niederfüllbach*, once belonging to King Leopold II. of Belgium, who was a member of the house of Coburg. — 56 M. *Lichtenfels*, see p. 294.

Coburg.

Air Service, comp. pp. xvii-xix.

Hotels. **Bahnhof* (Pl. a; A 2), Bahnhofs-Platz, with restaurant and garden, 110 beds at 3½-8½, D. 2½-3¾ ℳ; *Goldene Traube* (Pl. c; B 3), Viktoria-Brunnen 2, with restaurant, café, and garden, 70 beds from 3½, D. 3, P. from 9 ℳ, good; *Reichsgraf* (Pl. b; A 2), Bahnhofs-Platz, 50 R.; *Bären* (Pl. d; B 3), Spital-Gasse 14; *Deutsches Haus* (Pl. e; B 2), Heiligkreuz-Str. 8, 20 R.; *Weisses Ross* (Pl. f; A B 3), Juden-Gasse; *Goldener Anker*, Rosen-Gasse 14 (Pl. B 3). — **Festungshof* (Pl. h; F 1), loftily situated outside the town, 25 beds at 2½-4, D. 2¾, P. 6½-8½ ℳ.

Restaurants. Beer. *Patrizier*, Salz-Markt 5, to the S. of the theatre (Pl. B C 3); *Hofbrauhaus-Bierhalle*, Mohren-Str. 19 (Pl. A B 2); *Loreley*,

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1 Prinz-Albert-Denkmal B 3
2 Herzog Ernst I. C 3
3 Prinz Friedr. Josias B 3
4 Gymnasium B 3
5 Prinz August-Schlösschen B 3
6 Palais Edinburgh C 3
7 Regierungs-Gebäude B 3
Festung Coburg
Mausoleum
Schloss
Friedhof
Gymnasium
Salvator
Moritz K.
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Lauter
Ketschenbach
Bahnhof
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Ketschenhof
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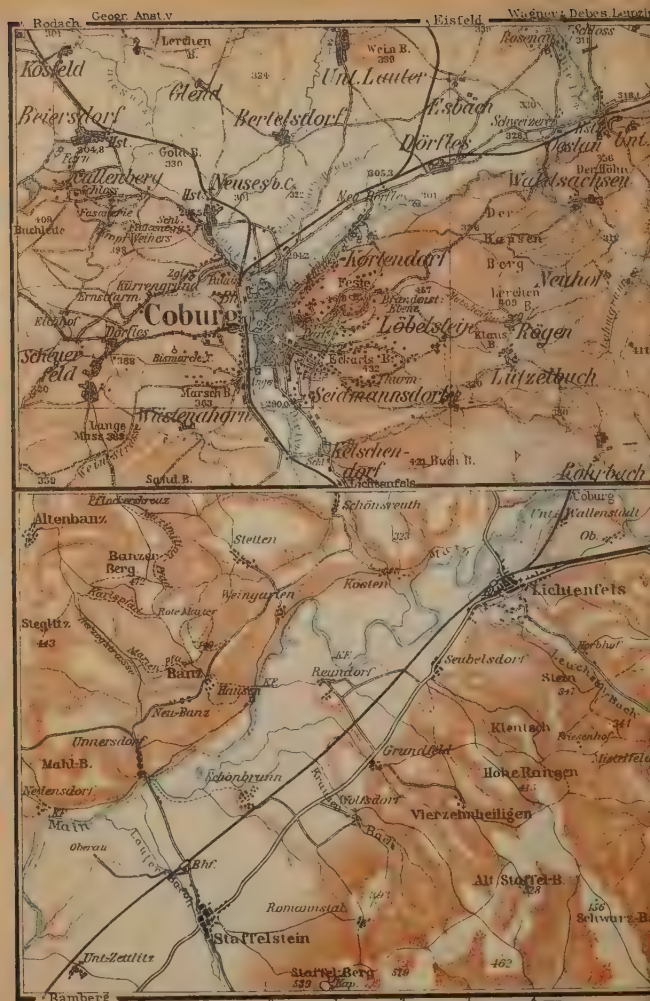
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Coburg
Lobelstein
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Bismarck
Lützelbuch
Marsen B.
Seidmannsdorf
Wüstenahorn
Lange Musa
Kelschendorf
Buch B.
Lohrbach
Sand B.
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Schönsreuth
Altenbanz
Stetten
Banzer Berg
Kosten
Weinyarten
Rote Mauer
Steglitz
Bant
Reundorf
Seubelsdorf
Neu-Banz
Unnersdorf
Mahl-B.
Schönbrunn
Grundfeld
Hohe Rangen
Klentsch
Vierzehnheiligen
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Romanstal
Staffelstein
Unt-Zeutitz
Staffel-Berg
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Herrn-Gasse 14 (Pl. B 3), unpretentious but very popular. — Wine. *Örtel*, Theater-Platz 4a (Pl. B 3); *Fink's Weinstuben*, Theater-Platz 7; *Ratskeller*, Ketschen-Gasse 5 (Pl. B 3, 4), opposite the Rathaus.

Cafés. *Goldene Traube* (p. 288); *Schubart* (also confectioner), corner of Mohren-Str. and Seifartshof (Pl. A B 2); *Winzer*, Salz-Markt, a little to the S. of the theatre (Pl. B C 3).

Post Office (Pl. B C 2), in the Bürglass.

Baths. *Ernst-Alexandrinen-Volksbad* (Pl. A 3), Löwen-Str. 24, with swimming-pool.

Cabs (with taximeters) at the station and the market-place.

Inquiry Office, Markt 9 (Pl. B 3), at E. Riemann's bookshop. — Travel Agency. *Haessler & Hülbig* (Norddeutscher Lloyd), Steinweg 13 (Pl. B 2).

Times of Admission.

Castle of Coburg (p. 290). Fürstenbau, daily 9-6, in summer only. — Collection of Art and Antiquities. Parties are conducted round every $^1/_2$ hr. daily 9-5; 1 *M.* — Engravings and drawings (in the Studiensaal), daily, except Sun. & Wed., 2-5; apply to the director.

Municipal Museum (in the Rathaus, see below), open free on Mon., Wed., and Fri. 2-4, Sun. 11-12.

Natural History Museum (p. 290), daily (April 1st-Oct. 31st) 9-12 & 2-6, 50 pf.; closed in winter.

Schloss (p. 290). Visitors are conducted round daily at 9, 10, 11, 2, 3, 4, and 5; 1 *M.*

Coburg (975 ft.), with 24,700 inhab., prettily situated in the valley of the *Itz* and dominated by its imposing castle, boasts of a number of old buildings, mostly erected under Duke Johann Kasimir (1572-1633). Alternately with Gotha, Coburg was the residence of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and in accordance with a plebiscite it was united to Bavaria in 1920 along with the Franconian portion of the former duchy. Its industries include the manufacture of porcelain, brewing, and weaving, and basket-work is also carried on.

In the pretty Markt (Pl. B 3) is a statue, by William Theed, of *Prince Albert* (Pl. 1; p. 291), inaugurated in the presence of his widow Queen Victoria in 1865. To the S. is the **Rathaus,** built in 1577-79 and afterwards altered; on the 2nd floor is the *Municipal Museum* (adm., see above). The former *Government Buildings* (Pl. 7), now law-courts, were erected in the late-Renaissance style (1599). — The former *Arsenal* (Zeughaus), E. of the market-place, at Herrn-Gasse 11, was built in 1616-21. The *Schmiedezunfthaus*, the guild-house of the smiths (1591), at Herrn-Gasse 17, is to accommodate the municipal museum (see above) and a local museum.

The **Moritz-Kirche** (Pl. B C 3; sexton on the S. side, Pfarr-Gasse 7), is a late-Gothic structure, with Renaissance additions, of the 15-16th centuries. Of the two W. towers only the N. one was completed (236 ft. high). The interior was remodelled in the baroque style in 1701. In the choir is the alabaster monument (45 ft. high) of Duke Johann Friedrich II. (d. 1595), erected in 1605.

The *Gymnasium* (Pl. 4; B 3) was founded in 1601 by Duke Johann Kasimir, whose statue (1628) is seen at the N.E. angle.

Goethe's father was a pupil at this school. — In Karl-Eduard-Platz (Pl. B 4) is the *Sintflut-Brunnen* (Deluge Fountain), by F. Lepcke (1906; original at Bromberg, Silesia).

In Schloss-Platz (Pl. C 3) is a bronze statue of *Duke Ernst I.* (1784-1844), by Schwanthaler (1849). The Schloss (see below), the *Theatre* (Pl. B C 3; 1840), with the small *Prinz-August-Schlösschen* (Pl. 5) behind it, and the *Palais Edinburgh* (Pl. 6; 1866) are are all situated in the square. Near the guard-house is an equestrian statue of *Duke Ernst II.* (1818-93; Pl. C 3), by Eberlein (1899).

The **Schloss** (Pl. C 3), or *Ehrenburg*, was converted from a monastery into a ducal residence in 1543-49; the N. portion, including the two wings, was rebuilt in the English Gothic style in 1816-38.

Interior (adm., see p. 289). On the first floor are the former ducal apartments, fitted up in the neo-classical style. The picture-gallery in the central block has some paintings by old masters, also portraits of Duke Ernst I., Queen Victoria, Prince Albert, King Leopold I. of Belgium and his queen, etc. — The finest of the state apartments on the second floor, with baroque decorations of 1690-93, is the *Riesen-Saal* (in the W. wing). — The *Chapel* (Schloss-Kirche), of 1738, in the W. wing, has splendid baroque decorations in the interior. — On the first floor also is the *Coburg Library* (130,000 vols.).

A flight of steps on one side of the palace (by the guard-house) and a steep footpath on the other ascend to the beautiful Hof-Garten (Pl. C D 2, 3), extending along the slope of the hill, which is crowned by the castle. The garden, laid out in the English style in 1855, contains a war monument (1926), and the *Mausoleum* (Pl. D 3) of Duke Franz (d. 1806) and Duchess Augusta Caroline (d. 1831). On its S. side is the *Hofgarten-Palais*, the residence of ex-King Ferdinand I. of Bulgaria (b. 1861 as a prince of Coburg), who abdicated in 1918. The *Natural History Museum* (Pl. D 2; adm., see p. 289), built in 1913, contains lifelike groups of animals found in the district, a large collection of birds, etc.

The ***Castle of Coburg** (*Feste Coburg*; 1520 ft.; Pl. E 1, 2), 545 ft. above the town, comfortably ascended from the Schloss in 35 min., commands the entire district. First mentioned in 1056, it was the residence of the dukes from 1353 until Johann Ernst transferred his seat to the Ehrenburg (see above) in 1549. About the time of the Diet of Augsburg (1530) Luther resided here for nearly six months and worked at the interpretation of the psalms. In 1632 the fortress was occupied by the Swedes and besieged in vain by Wallenstein. — The castle, encircled by a double wall and four bastions, was rebuilt in its main portions after a fire in 1500; it was restored in 1836-57 by K. Heideloff and K. Görgel and again in 1909-23 by Bodo Ebhardt.

From the main gate (baroque, 1671) on the S. side of the castle we pass into the E. courtyard. At the N.W. angle is the main build-

ing of the castle, consisting of the *Fürstenbau* (Pl. 10; adm., see p. 289), with the apartments of the ex-Duke Karl Eduard (here also are paintings by the elder Cranach), and the *Steinerne Kemenate* (Pl. 16; women's apartments), with the collection of art and antiquities (see below). The *Hohe Bastei*, on the E. side of the fortress, commands a superb panorama.

On the S. side of the Kemenate is the entrance to the W. courtyard (we ring here for the guide). On the S. side is the *Hohes Haus* (Pl. 14; the former arsenal); on the N. side is the *Kongress-Bau* (Pl. 13; rfmts.), re-erected as an assembly-hall in 1923. On the W. side of the courtyard is the *Herzoginbau* (Pl. 12), containing (ground-floor) gala sledges and harness of the 17th and 18th cent. and the figure-head of the Danish frigate 'Christian VIII.' (captured off Eckernförde in 1849) and (first and second floors) the *Graphic Collection*, one of the most important in Germany, with 300,000 sheets (adm. to the Studiensaal, see p. 289). Especially noteworthy are the engravings by Dürer, Rembrandt, and Wenceslaus Hollar; engravings by lesser known German masters and English coloured prints of the 18th cent.; and drawings by German masters of the 15th, 16th, and 18th cent. (Dürer, Chodowiecki).

The ***Collection of Art and Antiquities** is exhibited in the Steinerne Kemenate (see above). The weapons of the 16th and 17th cent. and the German and Venetian glass (4000 pieces) deserve special attention. Adm., see p. 289; entrance at the door near the police-station; tickets are sold on the right of the main gate (p. 290).

Ground Floor. Bridal carriages of the 16th cent. and hunting accessories of the time of Duke Johann Kasimir (p. 289). — First Floor. On the left of the entrance is the so-called 'Luther Room', with 16th cent. fittings and souvenirs of Luther. The armoury, on the right of the entrance, contains crossbows (16th cent.), suits of armour, and thrusting and hafted weapons. — Second Floor. Franconian sculptures, including (in the first room on the right) a Madonna (wood-carving) from the workshop of Tilman Riemenschneider (c. 1510); wood-carvings of the 16th and 17th centuries. We now enter three rooms containing glass collected by the Duke of Edinburgh (see below). To the right of the entrance, on the site of the room actually occupied by Luther, is the Hunt or Horn Room (1632), with wood-carvings and richly inlaid woodwork depicting hunting exploits of Duke Johann Kasimir.

From the castle footpaths lead N.E., skirting the *Bausenberg*, to the (20 min.) *Teufelskanzel* ('devil's pulpit'; 1513 ft.), which commands a view of the castle. — The *Eckartsberg* (1415 ft.; rfmts. in summer), 1 hr. S. of the castle, reached by the Herzogs-Weg (Pl. F 2, 3), is crowned by a tower commanding a beautiful panorama (key at the Restaurant Eckartsklause, halfway up).

Rosenau and Callenberg, former country-seats of the dukes, are picturesquely situated. *Rosenau* (1075 ft.; restaurant), rebuilt in 1809-17, lies 20 min. N. of Oslau station, on the railway to Sonneberg (p. 292). It was the birthplace (Aug. 26th, 1819) of Prince Albert (of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha; d. Dec. 14th, 1861), second son of Duke Ernst I. The Duke of Edinburgh (b. Aug. 6th, 1844), second son of Prince Albert and Queen

Victoria (who spent eleven days here in 1845), died at Rosenau in 1900. *Callenberg* (1265 ft.; restaurant near by), the present summer residence of the ducal family, altered by Rothbart in the English Gothic style in 1856-58, is 55 min. N.W. of Coburg. The road thither passes *Neuses*, where the poet Friedrich Rückert lived in 1849-66 (comp. p. 297); his grave adjoins the wall of the churchyard.

Railway from Coburg to (12 M.) *Sonneberg* and (30 M.) *Neuhaus* (Thuringian Forest), see Baedeker's 'Northern Germany'.

32. From Probstzella *(Leipzig)* or Hof viâ Bamberg to Nuremberg. Franconian Switzerland.

Railway from *Probstzella* to Nuremberg, 96¼ M. in 3¼-7 hrs. (11 ℳ 80, 7 ℳ 80 pf.; express 23 ℳ, 14 ℳ 80, 9 ℳ 30 pf.). — From *Hof* to Nuremberg, 116¾ M. in 4-8 hrs. (14 ℳ 20, 9 ℳ 40 pf.; express 26 ℳ 40, 17 ℳ 20, 10 ℳ 90 pf.).

Road from Probstzella to Nuremberg (96¼ M.). — 4¼ M. *Ludwigsstadt* (1465 ft.; see below). — 8¾ M. *Steinbach am Wald* (1948 ft.; see below). — 18½ M. *Stockheim* (1125 ft.; see below). — 24¼ M. *Kronach* (1015 ft.; see below). — 34¾ M. *Hochstadt* (885 ft.; p. 293). — 39¾ M. *Lichtenfels* (865 ft.; p. 294). — 44 M. *Staffelstein* (892 ft.; p. 296). — 59½ M. **Bamberg** (774 ft.; p. 302). — 65¼ M. *Strullendorf* (815 ft.; p. 296). — 75 M. *Forchheim* (876 ft.; p. 296). — 85 M. **Erlangen** (920 ft.; p. 296). — 96¼ M. *Nuremberg* (1085 ft.), see p. 308.

From Hof to Nuremberg (98¾ M.). — 11 M. *Münchberg* (1765 ft.; p. 293). — 22½ M. *Kupferberg* (1725 ft.). — 29 M. *Kulmbach* (1005 ft.; p. 294); right for (19¼ M.) Lichtenfels. — 37¼ M. *Kasendorf* (1245 ft.). — 53 M. *Schesslitz* (1015 ft.). — 62 M. **Bamberg**, and thence to (98¾ M.) *Nuremberg*, see above.

For other routes from Hof to Nuremberg, see p. 335.

From Probstzella to Lichtenfels. — *Probstzella* (1132 ft.; Haus des Volkes, 40 beds at 2-3 ℳ; Goldener Löwe), a village with slate quarries, is prettily situated in wooded surroundings. We enter Bavaria. — 2½ M. *Lauenstein.* *Burg Lauenstein (1815 ft.; hotel, 35 R., very fair), 20 min N.W. (on the right of the railway), a mediæval possession of the Counts of Orlamünde, was partly destroyed in 1290, rebuilt in the late 14th cent. and in 1551-54, and restored in 1896. The visit takes ½ hr. (50 pf.). — From (4½ M.) *Ludwigsstadt* (Hotel Goldener Löwe) a branch-line runs to (5 M.) *Lehesten*, with the most important slate quarries in Germany. — The line attains its highest point at (8 M.) *Steinbach am Wald* (1948 ft.). — 19½ M. *Stockheim* is the junction for Sonneberg (9½ M.; see above). — 24¼ M. **Kronach** (1015 ft.; Goldener Wagen, 32 beds; Sonne, 60 beds), a town of 6250 inhab. at the confluence of the Haslach and *Rodach*, with well-preserved walls of the 14-16th centuries. The painter Lucas Cranach the Elder (1472-1553) was probably born in the house called the 'Scharfes Eck' (hotel). Overlooking the town on the N. is the well-preserved stronghold of *Rosenberg* (1240 ft.), dating from the 15-18th centuries (rfmts. in summer, view from the terrace). Branch-line N.E. to

(15½ M.) *Nordhalben.* — Beyond (31½ M.) *Redwitz* we cross the Main. — Short of (34 M.) *Hochstadt-Marktzeuln* (p. 294) we join the line from Hof. — 39¼ M. *Lichtenfels*, see p. 294.

From Hof to Lichtenfels. — **Hof** (1610 ft.; Kaiserhof & Bahnhof, 70 beds at 3-5 *M*; Strauss, 70 beds at 3½-7 *M*; Wittelsbacher Hof; National, 50 beds at 3-6 *M*, Burghof, both in Bahnhof-Str.), a town of 41,400 inhab. on the left bank of the *Saale*, is the headquarters of the textile industry of Upper Franconia. In Ludwig-Str., ½ hr. N. of the station, is the Rathaus, built in 1563-66 and rebuilt in 1823, with a tower 120 ft. high. Opposite is the Michaels-Kirche, consecrated in 1299 but rebuilt after a fire in 1834. The fine Stadt-Park Theresienstein (restaurant) is reached from here in 10 minutes (40 min. from the station). Air service, comp. pp. xvii-xix.

From Hof to Bad Steben, 16¾ M., branch-line in 1½ hr. — 9¼ M. *Selbitz* is the junction for Münchberg (see below). — From (12 M.) *Naila* another line runs to (6¼ M.) *Schwarzenbach am Wald* (2188 ft.; Weisses Lamm, 15 beds), whence we may ascend the (40 min.) **Döbraberg** (2605 ft.; view-tower), the highest point of the *Frankenwald* (descent to Helmbrechts, see below, in 1⅜ hr.). — 14 M. *Marxgrün*, whence the railway continues to (3 M.) *Lichtenberg* and (8¾ M.) *Lobenstein* (see Baedeker's 'Northern Germany'). — 15 M. *Höllental*, whence we may walk N.E. to the Hotel Höllental and through the beautiful valley of the same name (watered by the Selbitz) to (1 hr.) Lichtenberg station (see above). — 16¾ M. **Bad Steben** (1905 ft.; Kur-Hotel & Schloss-Hotel, 140 beds at 2½-6, P. from 7½ *M*; Kurhaus, 15 R.; Bayrischer Hof, 50 beds at 2-3 *M*; Bahn-Hotel), is a village of 1400 inhabitants. The baths, managed by government, with two radio-active chalybeate springs, containing carbonic acid, are chiefly visited by women. Motor post in 25 min. to (4¼ M.) *Geroldsgrün*, with A. W. Faber's pencil factory.

From Hof to Eger, 37½ M., railway in 2¼ hrs. — 3¾ M. *Oberkotzau* (see below). — 15½ M. *Selb-Plösberg*. Branch-line to (2½ M.) *Selb* (Grüner Baum, 22 beds at 2-3 *M*, Kaischof; pop. 13,300), the centre of the Upper Franconian porcelain industry (Ph. Rosenthal & Co., Lorenz Hutschenreuther), whence another line runs to Holenbrunn (13½ M.; p. 310). — We enter Czechoslovakia. — From (21 M.) *Asch*-Anschluss (*Aš*; customs examination) a branch-line runs N. to (18 M.) *Adorf* (see Baedeker's 'Northern Germany') viâ (2 M.) *Asch-Stadt* (*Aš město*; 2077 ft.; Löw, 65 R.), a Bohemian town with 19,500 inhab. (Germans). Fine view of the Fichtel-Gebirge and the Böhmer-Wald from the tower on the *Hainberg* (2379 ft.), ½ hr. N.E. From Asch viâ (33 M.) *Franzensbad* to (37½ M.) *Eger*, see Baedeker's 'Austria'.

From Hof to *Nuremberg* viâ *Bayreuth* or *Marktredwitz*, see R. 35; to *Ratisbon*, see R. 37.

The line follows the winding Saale. — 3¾ M. *Oberkotzau*, junction for Marktredwitz (R. 35b) or Eger (see above). — 15 M. *Münchberg* (1765 ft.; Schwarzer Adler, 50 beds), a small town of 6200 inhab., with weaving-mills.

Branch-lines N. viâ (6¼ M.) *Helmbrechts* (2355 ft.; Weisses Ross, 18 beds); ascent of the Döbraberg, see above) to *Selbitz* (12½ M.; see above), S. to (6¼ M.) *Zell in Oberfranken* (2020 ft.; Hotel Rotes Ross), whence the Grosser Waldstein (p. 343) may be ascended direct in 50 min., or in 1½ hr. viâ the *Source of the Saale* (2315 ft.).

21¼ M. *Stammbach* (1909 ft.). On the left rise the Waldstein, Schneeberg, and Ochsenkopf, the highest points of the Fichtel-

Gebirge. — Beyond (28 M.) *Marktschorgast* the line descends steeply (a fall of 515 ft. in $3^1/_2$ M.); cuttings, embankments, and bridges follow one another in rapid succession. — 33 M. *Neuenmarkt-Wirsberg* (1150 ft.), junction for Bayreuth or Bischofsgrün (pp. 335, 341).

$40^1/_2$ M. **Kulmbach** (1005 ft.; Post, 26 beds at $1^1/_2$-$3^1/_2$ *M*; Krone, well spoken of), a town of 11,900 inhab. on the *Weisser Main*, is famed for its beer. From the station we follow Bahnhof-Str., after 3 min. cross the 'Kressenstein' and Holz-Markt to the left, and follow Lang-Gasse to the right to the (5 min.) market-place, in which stand the *Vereinshaus* (1884) and the *Rathaus* (16th cent.), with a façade of 1752. Behind the Vereinshaus is Obere Stadt-Str., at the end of which, at the Bezirksamt, we ascend to the left to the *Petri-Kirche*, a late-Gothic church (15th cent.). Returning to Obere Stadt-Str., we ascend Rentamts-Gässchen, to the right, to the **Plassenburg** (1391 ft.; no adm.), from 1373 to 1603 the residence of the Margraves of Brandenburg-Kulmbach and then used as a penitentiary until 1928. The main part of the building was erected in 1559-69 under Margrave Georg Friedrich. The *Inner Court (adm. 50 pf.) is surrounded on three sides with Renaissance arcades.

Near ($44^1/_4$ M.) *Mainleus* the *Weisser* and *Roter Main* unite to form the *Main*. — Before reaching (54 M.) *Hochstadt-Marktzeuln* (885 ft.) we are joined on the right by the line from Probstzella (p. 293).

59 M. **Lichtenfels** (892 ft.; Hotel Bahnhof), with 5400 inhab. and a basket-weaving school, lies on the left bank of the Main.

Railway from Lichtenfels to *Coburg* and *Meiningen*, see R. 31.

A pleasant day's excursion may be taken from Lichtenfels viâ (1 hr.) *Vierzehnheiligen* and the ($1^1/_4$ hr.) *Staffelberg* to (55 min.) *Staffelstein;* thence to (1 hr.) *Banz* and back to ($1^1/_4$ hr.) Lichtenfels.

From Lichtenfels to Banz, $1^1/_4$ hr.'s walk. From the station we walk straight on, along Bahnhof-Str., turning to the right after 2 min. into Bamberger Strasse. In 9 min. more (sign-post) we take the avenue to the right (the road straight ahead leads to Seubelsdorf, p. 295), pass under the railway to the left (sign-post), and cross meadows to (40 min.) the ferry. We cross the river to the Restaurant Fährhaus at *Hausen*, on the right bank, and follow the Main down-stream to the porcelain-factory; opposite the bridge (no adm.) we ascend through the wood to (20 min.) Banz.

The Benedictine abbey of ***Banz** (1380 ft.), towering above the Main valley, was founded in 1071 and dissolved in 1803. The extensive buildings, beautifully situated on a wooded height 525 ft. above the Main, date mostly from the 18th century. The entrance

is on the N. side; on the left of it is a good hotel. The interior of the baroque abbey-church, built in 1710-18, probably by J. Dientzenhofer, is arranged for picturesque effect (best view at the entrance, whence no windows are visible). The first floor of the main abbey-building (adm. 8-11 & 1-6, closed on Sun. morning; 50 pf.) contains a valuable collection of fossils found in the lias of the neighbourhood.

From Banz we may descend viâ *Unnersdorf* to Staffelstein station (p. 296) in ¾ hr. (comp. below). — From Banz viâ Hausen (p. 294) and *Grundfeld* to Vierzehnheiligen (see below) 1½ hr.

From Lichtenfels to Vierzehnheiligen, 1 hr. S. From the station we follow the route to Banz (p. 294) for 11 min., then keep straight on and after ¼ hr., beyond *Seubelsdorf*, at a crucifix (sign-post), take the broad path on the left to the (35 min.) church. The pilgrimage-church of ***Vierzehnheiligen** (1270 ft.; hotel near by), halfway up the hill, was built from designs by J. B. Neumann in 1743-72 (open on Sun. at 11.30, on week-days at 9; closed 2-3). The interior, faced with marmoreal stucco and painted in soft tones, produces an airy and animating effect. The body of the church is formed of three ellipses (two in the nave, one in the choir), while the transepts are circular. The rococo Gnaden-Altar in the centre of the church marks the spot where, according to the legend, the fourteen 'Nothelfer' ('helpers in need', i.e. patron-saints against various diseases and other evils) appeared to a shepherd-boy in 1445, and gave rise to the foundation of the church. Festival on the 4th Sun. after Easter.

From Vierzehnheiligen over the Staffelberg to Staffelstein, 2 hrs. From the W. side of the church we ascend the road on the right, leaving the church on our left; after 4 min. we turn to the right, after 5 min. more to the left (sign-post), along the edge of the plateau, to the (1 hr.) **Staffelberg** (1775 ft.; 920 ft. above the Main), the northernmost outlier of the Franconian Jura. On top are the chapel of St. Adelgundis, a stone hermitage (rfmts.), and the remains of prehistoric fortifications. From the second cross on the edge of the plateau (dangerous), 3 min. from the chapel, we obtain a superb view, celebrated by Scheffel.

From the chapel we return by the way we came, but after 2 min. descend to the left, and at (40 min.) *Staffelstein* (p. 296) to the left again (sign-post pointing to the station), passing the Hotel Schwarzer Bär; in 3 min. more we leave the Rathaus on our right, and turn down Wilhelm-Strasse (right) to the (10 min.) Hotel Post and railway station (55 min. from the Staffelberg).

From Staffelstein to Banz, 1 hr. On leaving the station we turn to the left over the railway and proceed along the road; after 20 min. we cross the Main and keep straight on through *Unnersdorf*; after 6 min. the way to Hausen (p. 294) diverges on the right; at the (2 min.) fork we take the road leading up on the right to (½ hr.) *Banz* (p. 294).

Railway from Lichtenfels to Nuremberg. The train leaves Vierzehnheiligen and the Staffelberg to the left, and Banz to the right. — 42$^3/_4$ M. (from Probstzella) *Staffelstein* (892 ft.; Hotels Post, Grüner Baum) was the native place of Adam Riese, the arithmetician (1492-1559). To Banz or the Staffelberg, see p. 295. — To the left, near (46$^3/_4$ M.) *Ebensfeld*, rises the *Veitsberg* (1515 ft.), with a chapel.

59 M. **Bamberg,** see p. 302. We now traverse pine-woods and hop-gardens. The railway, high-road, Ludwigs-Kanal (p. 303), and Regnitz run parallel as far as Fürth. — 63$^1/_2$ M. *Strullendorf.*

From Strullendorf a branch-line runs in 2$^1/_4$ hrs. to (20 M.) *Schlüsselfeld* viâ (10 M.) *Steppach-Pommersfelden.* About 25 min. S.E. of the station (and reached direct from Bamberg by motor post, 12$^1/_2$ M. in 1 hr.) is ***Schloss Pommersfelden** or *Schloss Weissenstein*, a noble pile consisting of a central block and two wings. It was built for Lothar Franz von Schönborn, Elector of Mainz and Bishop of Bamberg, by J. Dientzenhofer in 1711-18 according to the designs of Maximilian von Welsch, the court architect of the Mainz Electorate. The present owner is Count Schönborn-Wiesentheid. Magnificent staircase and banqueting-hall, also a picture-gallery. The interior is open from June 15th to Sept. 1st on Sat. and Sun., otherwise daily. Large park.

Another branch-line runs from Strullendorf in 2 hrs. to (23 M.) **Ebrach** (Wilz, 28 beds from 2 ℳ; Steigerwald), a village of 1350 inhab., in the Steigerwald. The former **Cistercian Abbey* was founded in 1127, suppressed in 1803, and converted into a prison in 1851. The abbey-buildings were altered in 1687-1740, first under the superintendence of J. L. Dientzenhofer, from 1716 onwards according to designs by J. B. Neumann. The church, originally built in the 13th cent., was at one time the finest early-Gothic structure in Germany; in 1773-93 its interior was refaced by Materno Bossi with stucco ornamentation in the classical style.

74 M. **Forchheim** (870 ft.; Zettelmaier, 25 beds at 1$^1/_2$-2$^1/_2$, P. 4-7 ℳ; National; Bahnhof), an industrial town of 9600 inhab. on the *Wiesent*, near its confluence with the Regnitz, and on the Ludwigs-Kanal, was a fortress down to 1838. At the station we turn to the right, after a few paces turn to the left along Eisenbahn-Str., cross the canal, and then follow Kloster-Str. to (10 min.) Parade-Platz. Haupt-Str. runs hence N. to the neighbouring Rathaus-Platz, on the S. side of which stands the *Rathaus* (14th-16th cent.). Behind it is the Gothic parish church of *St. Martin*, with carvings of the 15th and 16th cent. and eight scenes from the Passion, of Wolgemut's school, on the pillars of the nave. A little to the W. rises the *Palace* of the Bishops of Bamberg, a stone structure erected in 1353-83 and afterwards frequently altered. The interior contains retouched mural paintings of the Gothic and Renaissance periods; on the first floor is a museum, with prehistoric antiquities, etc. — Branch-line to Gössweinstein (Franconian Switzerland), see p. 298.

83$^1/_4$ M. **Erlangen.** — Plan, see p. 298. — Hotels. *Bahnhof* (Pl. c; A 2), 35 R. at 3-4$^1/_2$, B. 1$^1/_2$, D. 2 ℳ, *Erlanger Hof* (Pl. a; A 2), 25 beds, R. & B. 4 ℳ 20 pf.-5 ℳ, D. 1$^1/_2$-2 ℳ, both S. of the station; *Kaiserhof* (Pl. d; A 2), Goethe-Str. 28, 25 R. at 2-4, B. 1$^1/_2$, D. 1 ℳ 60 pf., well

spoken of; *Markgraf* (Pl. b; A 2), Goethe-Str. 38, *Roter Ochse* (Pl. c; A 2), Haupt-Str. 24, both plain.

Restaurants. *Siedersbeck*, Haupt-Str. 40 (Pl. A 1, 2); *Oppelei* (also bedrooms), Halbmond-Str. 4 (Pl. A 2), *Römming*, Apfel-Str. 2 (Pl. A 1), these two with gardens. — Cafés. *Gross*, Schloss-Platz 5 (Pl. A 1, 2), to the N. of the Schloss, *Fluhrer*, Markt-Platz 5 (Pl. A 1, 2), on the W. side, both with confectioneries.

Post Office (Pl. A 2), Luitpold-Platz. — Inquiry Office, in the Redouten-Gebäude, Wasserturm-Strasse (Pl. A 1).

Times of Admission.

Botanic Gardens, April-Sept. on week-days 7-12 & 1.30-6 (on Sat. till 4), Sun. and holidays 8-12; Oct.-March on week-days 8-12 & 1.30-5 (on Sat. till 4), Sun. 8-12.

Picture Gallery, free on Sun. 11-1, at other times apply to the keeper (gratuity).

University Library, reading-room open on week-days 8-1 & 2-6 (closed on Sat. afternoon; in winter 2-8); the engravings are shown on Mon. and Wed. 3-4.

Erlangen (920 ft.), a university town in Central Franconia, with 29,600 inhab., formerly the second residence of the Margraves of Kulmbach-Bayreuth, consists of the Old Town (Altstadt) to the N. and the New Town (Neustadt), adjoining it on the S., built in 1686 for refugees from S. France. The numerous little two-storied houses with mansard roofs, dating from the 18th cent., lend the place a comfortable bourgeois air. The industries are not without importance.

From Bahnhof-Platz (Pl. A 2) we walk straight on, passing the French Reformed church (1694), to Luitpold-Platz (Pl. A 2), with a monument to *Professor Herz* (1816-71). To the left Haupt-Str. leads N. to the old *Schloss* (Pl. A 1, 2) of the margraves, built in 1700-4, and now taken over by the university. In front is a statue of Margrave Friedrich (see below) by Schwanthaler (1843); opposite rises the *Pauli Fountain* (1889), with Tritons, Nereids, and bronze figures of Erlanga and Alma Mater. The shady *Schloss-Garten* (Pl. B 1), behind the palace, surrounded by university buildings, contains an unfinished statue in sandstone of the Great Elector (1703), the *Hugenotten-Brunnen*, a fountain with statuettes of the first French refugees (1704), and a small fountain (near the Kollegienhaus) commemorating the poet Friedrich Rückert, who was professor of Oriental languages here in 1826-41 (comp. p. 292).

On the S. side of the garden is the Kollegienhaus (Pl. B 2), erected in 1886-89, of the *Friedrich Alexander University* (1270 students), founded in 1742 by Margrave Friedrich. Behind it is the *University Library* (Pl. B 2; adm., see above), containing 277,000 vols. and a valuable collection of drawings (by Dürer, Peter Flötner, etc.), engravings, and woodcuts. On the N. side of the garden are the *Botanic Gardens* (Pl. B 1; adm., see above), on the W. side of which is a miniature reproduction of a Jura cave. Farther W. is the *Orangery* (Pl. A B 1; 1704), with a state picture-gallery, containing 125 works by old masters (adm., see above).

Haupt-Str. runs from Schloss-Platz to the (5 min.) *Altstädter Kirche* (Pl. A 1; 1709-21). The *Altstädter Rathaus*, a little to the N., at Haupt-Str. 96, is a baroque building of 1731.

87½ M. *Grossgründlach*, with a church containing the tombstone of Countess Kunigunde of Orlamünde (d. 1382), the legendary 'White Lady' (comp. p. 341). — The line crosses the Ludwigs-Kanal to (88¾ M.) *Vach* and then crosses the Regnitz. — Before reaching the bridge over the *Rednitz* we join the Würzburg line (p. 282); to the right rises the Alte Feste (p. 335). — 93¼ M. *Fürth*, see p. 334. — We recross the Ludwigs-Kanal to (94½ M.) *Nürnberg-Doos* (p. 282).

96¼ M. *Nuremberg*, see p. 308.

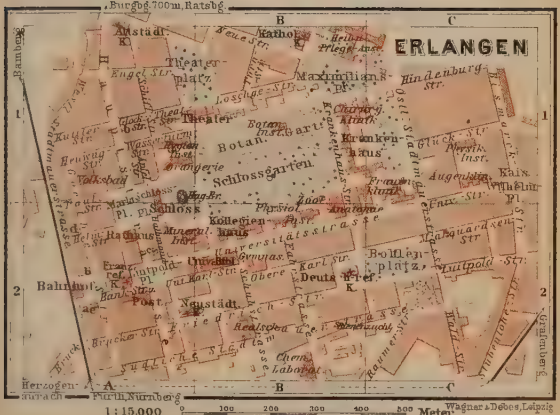
Franconian Switzerland.

The **Fränkische Schweiz**, to the S.E. of Bamberg, the northernmost portion of the Franconian Jura, consists of a slightly undulating tableland 1600-1900 ft. above sea-level, furrowed to a depth of 650-1000 ft. by tortuous and precipitous valleys with curious rock-formations. A wealth of varied scenery is afforded by the lush-green dales crowned with picturesque little towns and old castles. The monotonous, thinly-populated plateau is poorly watered and is mostly covered with grassland used for pasturing sheep. Geologically the bulk of the tableland consists of Malm or White Jura, deposited in three layers. The solution of the limestone by water has resulted in the formation of large stalactite caves, such as the Bing-Höhle and Teufels-Höhle.

Itinerary (2 days' walk; motor posts from Gössweinstein, see p. 300). 1st Day (6¾ hrs.): From *Streitberg* (with the Bing-Höhle, ¾ hr.) through the Wiesent valley viâ (55 min.) *Muggendorf* to (1 hr. 50 min.) *Behringersmühle*. Ascend to (25 min.) *Gössweinstein;* along the plateau to (1¼ hr.) *Pottenstein* and through the Püttlach valley back to (1½ hr.) Beringersmühle. A visit to the *Teufels-Höhle* and back from Pottenstein requires 2 hrs. more. — 2nd Day (6½ hrs.): From Behringersmühle through the Wiesent valley viâ the *Riesenburg* to (1 hr. 35 min.) *Doos;* thence viâ (1 hr. 25 min.) *Rabenstein* (with the Sophien-Höhle, 1 hr.) to (¾ hr.) *Waischenfeld* and farther in 1¾ hr. to *Plankenfels*, on the line to Bayreuth.

The roads through the Wiesent and Püttlach valleys are closed for private motoring in summer on Sun. & holidays at 10-12 & 3-6.

Railway from Forchheim (p. 296) to Gössweinstein, 17½ M., in 1½ hr. (continuation to Beringersmühle under construction). — The line leads into the pleasant *Wiesent-Tal.* — 9½ M. *Ebermannstadt* (961 ft.; Hotels Eisenbahn, Goldener Engel), with 850 inhabitants. — Beyond (10½ M.) *Gasseldorf* we enter Franconian Switzerland. — 12 M. **Streitberg** (1045 ft.; Altes Kurhaus, 22 beds at 1½-2, P. 4½-5 *M*, well spoken of; Goldener Löwe; Schwarzer Adler), picturesquely situated on a hill-slope and commanded by the ruined *Streitburg*, is a village of 450 inhabitants, frequented as a summer resort. Above the village, ¼ hr. W., is the ***Bing-Höhle**, with fine stalactites, the most interesting cave in Franconian Switzerland (330 yds. long; visit lasts 40 min.). About 10 min. higher up is the Prinz-Ruprecht-Höhe (view).


ERLANGEN
Burgbg. 700 m, Ratsbg.
Bamberg
Herzogenaurach
Fürth, Nürnberg
Baiersdorf
Neustadt
Theaterplatz
Schloss
Schlossgarten
Botan. Institut
Botan. Garten
Orangerie
Krankenhaus
Universitätsstrasse
Collegienhaus
Rathaus
Mineral. Inst.
Physik. Inst.
Pharmac. Inst.
Chem. Laborat.
Realschule
Turnhalle
Bolzplatz
Deutscher Platz
Post
Bahnhof
Hindenburgstr.
Maximilian Str.
Friedrichstr.
Karlstr.
Luitpoldstr.
Schuhhofstr.
Hauptstr.
Brückenstr.
Engelstr.
Gluckstr.
Wasserstr.
Brauhausstr.
Marktplatz
Paul Gerhardtstr.
Augustinstr.
Kaiserstr.
Wilhelmstr.
Bismarckstr.
Neue Str.
Katholische Kirche
Reformierte Kirche
Augustinerkirche
Synagoge
Pl.
Str.
1:15.000
0 100 200 300 400 500 Meter
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

Heiligenstadt
Plankenfels
Volkmannsreuth
Leidingshof
Gossmannsbg.
Hubenberg
Waischenfeld
Förstershöhle
Zeubach
Reizendorf
Feilbrunn
Herdtasberg
Hannberg
Weiher
Eichahorn
Stöhrhof
Voigendorf
Seelig
Hammer
Kirchahorn
Sauendorf
Langenloh
Schwanns M.
Christanz
Brand
Ob. Feldendorf
Schönhof
Ob. Leinleiter
Albershof
Gasshüll
Gossendorf
Rabeneck
Eichenbühl
Ob. Ailsfeld
Adlitz
Strullberg
Neudorf
Kottmannsdorf
Pfaffenberg
Steifling
Muggendorf
Unt. Ailsfeld
Lange B.
Kl. Leesau
Hasslach
Gesseldorf
Trainmeusel
Moschendorf
Hangenberg
Bickenreuth
Wohlmannsgesees
Adlerstein
Rackersberg
Kolulstein
Haselbrunn
Ebermannstadt
Kurzgaillenreuth
Pfaffenst.
Behringersmühle
Weidmannsgesees
Kreuz B.
Wohlmuthshüll
Moggast
Gösweinstein
Pottenstein
Sachsendf.
Buckenreuth
Morschreuth Ob.
Unt.
Wolkenstein
Leutzdorf
Ursprung
Rinkelstein
Teufelshöhle
Hetzmannsbrunn
Schüttersm.
Hagenbach
Wannbach
Harteureuth
Stadelhofen
Kirchenbirkig

To the N. of the Goldener Löwe is a rocky ravine known as the *Schauer-Tal*. — To the E. of the village a path leads in 10 min. to the *Muschel-Quelle*; 10 min. farther on are the *Brocks-Anlagen*. — Other view-points are the ruined castle of *Neideck* (1255 ft.), 1/2 hr. S.E., on the opposite side of the valley, and the *Guckhüll* (1643 ft.), 40 min. N.E.

The railway continues along the valley of the Wiesent.

14 M. **Muggendorf.** — HOTELS. *Kurhaus*, outside the village, to the N.W., 54 beds at 2-2½, B. 1½, D. 1 *M* 80-2 *M* 20 pf., P. 5½-6½ *M*. good; *Goldener Stern*, near the market-place, 36 beds at 2-2½, P. 5½-6 *M*., well spoken of; *Sonne; Zur Türkei; Schwan; Kohlmanns-Garten*.

Muggendorf (1066 ft.), a cheerful market-village surrounded by wooded heights, is the most frequented summer resort in the Franconian Switzerland. Above the village are park-like grounds called the *Rosenau*.

About ½ hr. N.W. is the *Rosenmüllers-Höhle* (1624 ft.; 50 yds. long), containing fine stalactites (guide in Muggendorf). — View from the *Hohenstein* (1552 ft.), 20 min. E. — The *Frauenstein* (1745 ft.), on the left bank of the Wiesent, commands a panoramic view. — About ¾ hr. E. of Muggendorf is *Engelhardsberg* (1552 ft.), 10 min. S. of which is the **Adlerstein** (1745 ft.; ascended by iron steps; extensive panorama); 10 min. farther S.W. is the *Quacken-Schloss*, a jagged greywacke rock. The Riesenburg (p. 300) lies ¼ hr. N. of Engelhardsberg (where we obtain the guide).

FROM MUGGENDORF TO DOOS (p. 301) either by road in 1 hr. or preferably in 2 hrs. viâ Engelhardsberg (see above; with the Adlerstein) and the Riesenburg (p. 300).

FROM MUGGENDORF TO BEHRINGERSMÜHLE, 1 hr. 50 minutes. From the market-place at Muggendorf the road leads along the right bank of the Wiesent (shady path on the left bank); after 1 hr. 10 min. a path diverges on the right for the neighbouring *Sachsen-Mühle* (rfmts.). In 10 min. more we see in front the high-lying castle of Gössweinstein (see below); and in another ¼ hr. a path to the right leads to the Stempfer-Mühle (see below). About ¼ hr. farther on is *Behringersmühle* (p. 300).

The railway continues to skirt the left bank of the Wiesent. — 15 M. *Burggailenreuth*, station for *Burg Gailenreuth* (1568 ft.; rfmts.), a castle rebuilt after the Peasants' War.

17½ M. **Gössweinstein** (1620 ft.; Distler, with garden, 40 beds at 1½-2½, P. 4½-5½ *M*; Kurhaus Faust, with garden, suitable for a lengthy stay; Fränkische Schweiz), a village of 650 inhab., is situated on the plateau. The *Pilgrimage Church* was built by J. B. Neumann in 1730-39; high up, on the principal altar, is a miraculous image of the Holy Trinity. The clergy-house (1747), on the right of the church, was formerly a summer residence of the Bishops of Bamberg. The *Franciscan Convent*, behind the church, to the S.W., was established in 1723. The *Castle*, on a high rock a little N.E., the property of Baron von Sohlern, has been restored in the Gothic style (1890; no adm.). The view-pavilion on the (5 min.) *Wagners-Höhe* affords a capital panorama, while the iron *Hochkreuz*, placed on a dolomite rock (7 min. beyond the pilgrimage-church), commands a view of Gössweinstein and its castle. Through the grounds below the castle we descend in 25 min. to the *Stempfer-Mühle* (1050 ft.), with three strong springs.

From Gössweinstein a shadeless road traverses the plateau to (1¼ hr.) *Pottenstein* (valley route from Behringersmühle, see below). — Another road runs S.W., past the (1¾ hr.) village of *Wichsenstein* (extensive panorama from the rocky mass of that name, 1930 ft.), to (3 hrs. from Gössweinstein) the village of *Egloffstein* (984 ft.; Hotel König), overlooked by a Schloss.

Motor Posts run from Gössweinstein viâ *Behringersmühle* (see below) to *Pottenstein* (see below) and *Pegnitz* (15½ M. in 1 hr.; p. 339) and to *Plankenfels* (13½ M. in 1½ hr.; p. 301).

From Gössweinstein a motor post runs in 10 min. to (2 M.) **Behringersmühle** (1120 ft.; Behringersmühle, 36 beds at 2-2½ *M.*, Post, both on the right bank of the Wiesent; Stern, on the left bank, 30 beds at 2-2½ *M.*), a frequented summer resort charmingly situated at the junction of the Wiesent-Tal, Ailsbach-Tal, and Püttlach-Tal. The *Pfaffenstein* (1670 ft.), ½ hr. W., commands a fine view.

From Behringersmühle a road runs N. to the (2 hrs.) Neumühle (p. 301), at the foot of Burg Rabenstein. — To Muggendorf, see p. 299.

From Behringersmühle to Pottenstein, 1½ hr. (motor post in 25 min.; comp. above). On leaving the Hotel Stern we turn to the right along the left bank of the *Püttlach* (the road is shaded by the hills in the afternoon) to (½ hr.) *Tüchersfeld* (Hotel Püttlach-Tal), a village cleaving curiously to towering dolomite rocks. Then through the prettiest stretch of the valley to (1 hr.) **Pottenstein** (1180 ft.; Hotels Goldener Anker, Goldene Krone; pop. 950), beautifully situated in a valley-basin enclosed by lofty dolomite rocks and overlooked on the S. by a simple Schloss (1430 ft.; no adm.).

Pleasant excursion of 3½ hrs. to the S. through the *Weiher-Tal*, past the (½ hr.) **Teufels-Höhle** (fine stalactites; adm. 1 *M.*; length of visit ¾ hr.) to the (¼ hr.) prettily situated *Schütters-Mühle* (1230 ft.; inn); then past the forester's house of *Altenhof* (rfmts.) and the *Klumper-Mühle* to (¾ hr.) *Kühlenfels*. Thence we walk viâ *Kirchenbirkig* back to (1¼ hr.) Pottenstein.

From Pottenstein to Rabenstein (p. 301) over the plateau, 2 hrs. We turn to the left at the post office, ascend the road on the left, and walk straight on, leaving (½ hr.) *Weidmannsgesees* and (35 min.) *Kleinlesau* on the left, to (40 min.) *Zauppenberg*. We then descend into the valley of the Ailsbach (view of Rabenstein) to the (¼ hr.) Neumühle (p. 301).

From Pottenstein to Pegnitz (p. 339). The road (9½ M.; motor post in 1 hr., comp. above) passes the (2 M.) *Schütters-Mühle*, *Wannberg*, and (6 M.) *Neudorf*. — Walkers (8 M.) ascend to the left beyond the Schütters-Mühle to *Elbersberg* and continue viâ *Geusmanns*, *Willenreuth*, and *Willenberg*.

From Behringersmühle (see above) viâ Doos and Waischenfeld to Plankenfels, 5½ hrs. (motor post in 1¼ hr.; comp. above). Above the Hotel Post the road leads to the right through the *Wiesent-Tal*, also known as the *Schotter-Tal* as far as Doos (sign-post: Waischenfeld, Plankenfels); in 2 min. a path on the left leads to the Adlerstein (p. 299); in 40 min. more we reach the *Schotters-Mühle* (inn), where we obtain a guide for the Riesenburg (closed). About 13 min. beyond the mill we mount the steps on the left to the ***Riesenburg**, a wild group of rocks with natural arches and vaults. View of the Schotter-Tal from the highest point (the visit

lasts 25 min.). To Engelhardsberg, see p. 299. — We descend and continue along the Wiesent valley, turning to the right after 12 min. to the neighbouring hotel *Doos* (1120 ft.; here also guide for the Riesenburg).

On leaving this we turn to the left by the road through the *Rabeneeker Tal*, watered by the Wiesent. After 20 min. we turn to the right (straight on in $^3/_4$ hr. to Waischenfeld, see below), and at (8 min.) a mill cross the Wiesent and ascend to the right to the partly preserved *Burg Rabeneck*. Thence we continue to the E. across the plateau, past (25 min.) *Schönhof*, to ($^1/_2$ hr.) **Burg Rabenstein** (1455 ft.; visitors admitted), a castle belonging to the Counts of Schönborn since 1744, looking down on the valley of the Ailsbach, 150 ft. below. At the foot of the hill lies the *Neumühle* (inn). The custodian of the castle has the key of the ($^1/_4$ hr.) ***Sophien-Höhle**, a large cave with bones of diluvian animals (cave-bear, elk, etc.) and fine stalactites. The visit takes $^3/_4$-1 hr.

From the Neumühle to *Behringersmühle* or to *Pottenstein*, see p. 300.

We now cross the saddle to the N. of Rabenstein and descend to ($^3/_4$ hr.) *Waischenfeld* (1140 ft.; Hotels Post, Krauss), a small town pleasantly situated on the Wiesent. The *Förster-Höhle* (20 min. E.; key at the Hotel Krauss) is a dome-shaped vault with stalactites. — From Waischenfeld the road (motor post in 25 min.; comp. p. 300) leads through the Wiesent-Tal in $1^3/_4$ hr. to *Plankenfels*, on a branch-line to ($15^1/_2$ M.) Bayreuth (p. 335).

33. From Würzburg to Bamberg.

Railway, $62^1/_4$ M. in $2^1/_4$-$3^1/_2$ hrs. (7 ℳ 60, 5 ℳ 10 pf.; express 15 ℳ, 9 ℳ 60, 6 ℳ 10 pf.).

Road, 50 M. — $10^1/_2$ M. *Dettelbach Town* (665 ft.; p. 281). — $20^1/_2$ M. *Neuses* (770 ft.). — 27 M. *Ebrach* (1085 ft.; p. 296). — $40^1/_2$ M. *Burg-Ebrach* (860 ft.). — 50 M. *Bamberg* (774 ft.), see p. 302.

From Würzburg to ($26^3/_4$ M.) *Schweinfurt* (Haupt-Bahnhof), see p. 284. — The line passes the ($28^1/_2$ M.) Stadt-Bahnhof and follows the Main as far as Bamberg. - Near ($30^1/_2$ M.) *Mainberg*, on a hill to the left, is *Schloss Mainberg*. — $42^1/_4$ M. **Hassfurt** (740 ft.; Hotels Post, Goldenes Lamm), an old town of 3050 inhab., with the late-Gothic *Marien-Kapelle* or *Ritter-Kapelle*, built in 1390-1506 and restored by Heideloff in 1859-64. On the outside of the choir are the armorial bearings of the members of a noble brotherhood, who contributed to the cost of building the chapel. Others are carved on the pillars and on the vaulting in the interior (226 in all). The 15th cent. *Parish Church*, on the N. side of the market-place, contains a fine carved-wood figure of St. John the Baptist, attributed to Riemenschneider (c. 1500).

About $3^1/_2$ hrs. S. of Hassfurt, beyond (1 hr.) *Wonfurt* and (1 hr.) *Unter-Schwappach*, is the *Zabelstein* (1605 ft.; view-platform), on the

N.W. verge of the Steigerwald, with the scanty remains of a castle. We may descend S. to (3½ hrs.) Ebrach (p. 296).

Branch-line N. in ¾ hr. to (10 M.) *Hofheim*, viâ (5 M.) *Königsberg in Franken* (Hotel Goldener Stern; pop. 1900), birthplace of the mathematician Johann Müller, surnamed Regiomontanus (1436-76; monument in the market-place). The Stadt-Kirche, dating from 1397-1432, was restored in 1908.

Beyond (46½ M.) *Zeil* appear the *Hassberge* (left) and the hills of the *Steigerwald* (right). — 57¾ M. *Oberhaid.* To the right the towers of St. Michael's, the Altenburg, and the four cathedral-towers become visible. The Main is crossed. To the left is the ruin of *Giech.*

62¼ M. *Bamberg.*

Bamberg.

Air Service, comp. pp. xvii-xix.

Hotels. *Bamberger Hof* (formerly Bellevue; Pl. e, C 3), Schönleins-Platz 4, 50 R., good; *Drei Kronen* (Pl. d; B 3), Lange-Str. 12-14, 50 beds at 3½-6, P. 8-12 *M*, well spoken of; *Bahnhof* (Pl. c; C 1), Ludwig-Str. 8, 48 beds from 3 *M*; *Deutsches Haus* (Pl. b; C 2), Obere König-Str. 4, 45 beds at 2¾-4½ *M*; *National* (Pl. g; C 1), Luitpold-Str. 37, 50 beds at 3½-8, P. 7½ *M*; *Baumann* (Pl. a; C 1), Luitpold-Str. 45, 30 beds.

Restaurants. *Bamberger Hof*, *National*, see above; *Eckenbüttner-Säle*, Franz-Ludwig-Str. 5a (Pl. C 2, 3; also café); *Münchener Hof*, Hauptwach-Str. 4 (Pl. C 2); *Steinernes Haus*, Lange Strasse (Pl. B C 3); *Alter Eckenbüttner*, Maximilians-Platz 2 (Pl. B C 2); *Weierich*, Lugbank, corner of Schrannen-Platz, a little to the E. of the cathedral. — Wine Rooms. *Messerschmitt*, corner of Lange Str. and Promenade-Strasse (Pl. C 3); *Scheiner*, Katzenberg 2 (Pl. B 3); *Würzburger Weinstube*, Zinkenwörth 6 (Pl. C 3). — Numerous Beer Rooms in the Stephansberg (Pl. B 4).

Cafés. *Schützenhaus*, Schönleins-Platz 1 (Pl. C 3); garden-restaurant on the *Michaelsberg* (p. 307); *Theresien-Hain*, see p. 308.

Motorbus (20 pf.) from the station (Bahnhof; Pl. D 1) viâ Luitpold-Str., Schönleins-Platz (Pl. C 3), Obst-Markt, Theresien-Platz (Pl. B 3), and Grüner Markt (Pl. B 2, 3) back to the station.

Post Office (Pl. C D 3), Wilhelms-Platz 3.

Times of Admission.

Art Gallery, Municipal (p. 307), free on Sun. 10-12, 50 pf. on week-days 9-5 (9-4 in winter).

Cathedral (p. 304), open 5.30-12 (on Sun. 5-12) and from 2 (1.30 on Sun.) till 1 hr. before the Angelus. The sacristan, who shows the treasury (1 *M*) and the choir-screens and crypt (gratuity), lives near the Veits-Pforte (the entrance at the S.W. angle; the church is also entered by the Adams-Pforte, on the N.E.).

Historical Society's Museum (p. 306), on Sun. in summer 10-12, 20 pf.; at other times apply at Unterer Kaulberg 2 II (50 pf.).

Library, State (p. 303). The exhibition-room is open on week-days 10-12 (11-12 from Aug. 15th to Oct. 15th); apply for adm. at the reading-room on the 1st floor.

Natural History Museum (p. 303), week-days 9-12 & 2-5, 30 pf.; free on Sun. 10-12. Closed in winter.

Neue Hofhaltung (Neue Residenz; p. 306). Visitors are shown round every ½ hr. from 9 to 11 (10-12 on Sun.) and, except Sun. and holidays, 2-5; 1 *M*; closed from Nov. 1st to April 30th.

Chief Attractions (1 day): Cathedral, Palaces, Michaelsberg (view-terrace), Theresien-Hain. Excursion to the Altenburg (p. 308; 2 hrs.).

Geograph Anstalt von
Wagner & Debes Leipzig

Bamberg (774 ft.), with 49,400 inhab., the most important town in Upper Franconia and the seat of a Rom. Cath. archbishop, lies in the broad and fertile valley of the *Regnitz* (here separated into two branches), 3 M. above its confluence with the Main, and spreads itself over seven hills, outliers of the Steigerwald. The *Prinz-Ludwig-Hafen* (1912), on the right branch of the Regnitz, to the N. of the town, marks the limit of navigation on the Main and is the place of trans-shipment for the *Ludwigs-Kanal*, which begins above the town and connects the Main with the Danube (comp. p. 373). The former Benedictine abbey of Michaelsberg and the cathedral are situated in the oldest part of the town, on rising ground on the W. bank of the left branch of the river, while the secular part, whose nucleus was the market-place, arose in the 12th cent. and gradually extended over the flat tract of land between the two arms of the Regnitz. The chief industries of Bamberg are cotton-spinning, brewing, the manufacture of boots and shoes, sewing silk, calico, and ropes, and market-gardening.

Bamberg, which arose under the protection of the castle of the Babenbergs (built on the hill now occupied by the cathedral), was mentioned as a town as early as 973. *Henry II.*, saint and emperor (reigned 1002-24), founded the cathedral in 1004 and instituted the bishopric three years later. Otto of Wittelsbach slew the German king Philipp of Hohenstaufen in the castle here in 1208. The attempts of the citizens in the 14th and 15th cent. to shake off the bishops' supremacy met with no success. Under Bishop George III. (d. 1522), the Bishop of Bamberg in Goethe's 'Götz von Berlichingen', the place was a rallying-point of the humanists. The university was founded in 1648 by Bishop Melchior but was suppressed in 1802. In 1803 the bishopric passed to Bavaria and became an archbishopric in 1818.

From the station we follow Luitpold-Str. and Obere König-Str. to the *Ludwigs-Brücke* (Pl. C 2), and then Hauptwach-Str. to Maximilians-Platz (Pl. B C 2), in which is the *Maximilian Fountain* (Pl. 13), by F. von Miller (1880), with bronze statues of Maximilian I. of Bavaria, Emperor Henry II., his wife Kunigunde, Bishop Otto the Saint, and King Conrad III. The *Seminary* (Pl. 3), on the N. side of the square, erected by J. H. Dientzenhofer from plans by J. B. Neumann, is now used as a Rathaus.

Farther on is the long Grüner Markt (Pl. B 2, 3), the principal thoroughfare. On the right is the *St. Martins-Kirche* (Pl. 1), built for the Jesuits in the baroque style in 1686-91 from designs by Georg Dientzenhofer. The tower, 180 ft. high, affords a good survey of the town. The nave has waggon-vaulting; the shallow dome over the crossing has deceptive architectural painting in the style of the Jesuit Andrea Pozzo. Adjoining the church is the *Lyceum* (Pl. 4), built as a Jesuit college in 1696-1719, and once occupied by the university (see above). The entrance, Fleisch-Str. 2, leads into a court, at the back of which are the entrances to the *Natural History Museum* (on the left; adm., see p. 302) and to the **State Library** (Pl. 5, B 2; on the right).

The library, formed by the union of the Jesuits' library with collections from several convents, now contains 300,000 vols., 3400 incunabula, and 4180 MSS. It also comprises the Heller collection of 30,000 drawings, water-colours, and engravings, including works by Dürer and Cranach. The exhibition-room (adm., see p. 302) contains fragments of a MS. of Livy (5th cent.; left row); fine MSS. on parchment (from the 6th cent. onwards), including the '*Bible of Alcuin*', probably written at Tours c. 800 (glass-case xv), and the prayer-books of Henry II. and his wife Kunigunde, with fine ivory diptychs (glass-case xvi); also valuable bindings and miniatures.

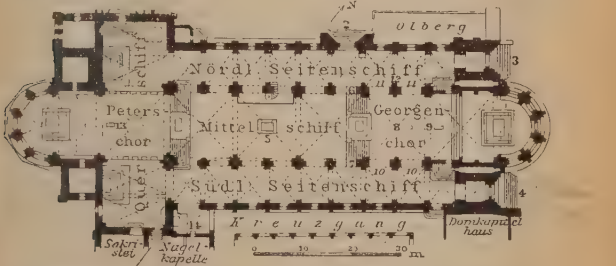
Farther on in the Grüner Markt, to the left, rises the *Neptune Fountain* ('Gabelmann'; Pl. 14, B 3), erected in 1698. The Obst-Markt leads thence to the *Obere Brücke* (Pl. B 3), a bridge over the left arm of the Regnitz, constructed in 1453-56. On the right is a stone crucifix of 1715 by J. L. Goldwitzer; just past it we have a pretty view of the old fishermen's houses on the water's edge (right) and of the Obere Pfarr-Kirche (left). In the centre of the bridge stands the **Rathaus** (Pl. 7; B 3), erected on piles in 1453. The lower part of the tower with the entrance is original. In 1749-54 it was rebuilt by J. M. Küchel and adorned externally with frescoes (now faded) by J. Anwander. Above the entrance are two rococo balconies. The whole building accords well with its surroundings and presents a very picturesque appearance.

Karolinen-Str. ascends thence to *Dom-Platz or Karolinen-Platz (Pl. B 3), a spacious square enclosed on the S. by the Romanesque cathedral, on the W. by the early-Renaissance Alte Hofhaltung (p. 306), and on the N. and E. by the large baroque Neue Hofhaltung (p. 306). At the E. end of the cathedral stands an equestrian statue of *Prince-Regent Luitpold* as a knight of St. Hubert (Pl. 16), by F. von Miller (1899). In front of the old palace is a statue of the prince-bishop *Franz Ludwig von Erthal* (d. 1795; Pl. 15), by Widnmann (1865).

The ***Cathedral** (*Dom;* Pl. B 3), dedicated to SS. Peter and George, with two choirs, a W. transept, and two pairs of towers, is one of the grandest mediæval edifices in Germany. The original building was a pillared basilica, erected by Emp. Henry II. in 1004-12 (p. 303) and destroyed by fire in 1081 and 1185. The present church was erected on the old foundations at the beginning of the 13th century. The E. choir, which is the work of an Upper Rhenish master, with richly moulded friezes and a small gallery, the exterior of the nave (also with elaborate friezes), and the lower part of the two E. towers are late-Romanesque; early-Gothic forms of the Burgundian Cistercian style are to be seen in the interior of the nave. The W. end, with its two towers erected in 1240-50 in the manner of those at Laon Cathedral, is in the French early-Gothic style. The Nagel-Kapelle, added in 1450, is late-Gothic. The spires of the towers (265 ft. high) date from 1767. The church possesses some exquisite sculptures which are due especially to three unknown

artists, the Master of St. George's Choir (c. 1225-35), the Master of the Adamspforte (c. 1240-60), and the Master of the Fürstentor. The fabric was restored in 1829-37 by Heideloff and Gärtner.

The sculptures on the *Fürsten-Tor* (Pl. 2), the main portal, represent the Last Judgment (in the tympanum) and the Apostles standing on the shoulders of the Prophets (on the intrados). The symbolical figures of the Church (left) and Synagogue (right; with its eyes bandaged) are by the Master of the Adams-Pforte. — On the S. side of the E. choir is the *Adams-Pforte* (Pl. 4), with six statues: to the left, St. Stephen, Empress Kunigunde, with a model of the church, and Emp. Henry II.; to the right, St. Peter, Adam and Eve (the first lifesize nude statues executed since the classical period). — On the N. side of the E. choir is the *Gnaden-Pforte* (Pl. 3), the columns of which have elaborate capitals; in the tympanum is the Virgin worshipped by the patron saints of the cathedral (left, SS. Peter and George; right Henry II. and Kunigunde).



1. Veits-Pforte; 2. Fürsten-Tor; 3. Gnaden-Pforte; 4. Adams-Pforte. — 5. Tomb of Emp. Henry II.; 6. Equestrian Figure; 7. Annunciation; 8. Grave of Bishop Günther; 9. Grave of Bishop Otto II.; 10. Reliefs of the Apostles; 11. Reliefs of the Prophets; 12. Madonna; 13. Tomb of Pope Clement II.; 14. Antonius-Kapelle.

The **Interior** (adm., see p. 302). In the centre of the Nave is the **Tomb of Henry II. and Kunigunde* (Pl. 5), executed by Tilman Riemenschneider in 1499-1513. On the Solnhofen limestone sarcophagus repose the emperor and empress, over-lifesize, in the costumes of the 15th century. Reliefs on the sides: (1) The empress proves her innocence by walking over red-hot ploughshares; (2) She pays the workmen employed in building the church of St. Stephen (p. 307); (3) Death of the emperor; (4) The Archangel Michael weighing the soul of the emperor; (5) The emperor cured of an illness by St. Benedict. — Emp. Henry II. (d. 1024) is the only German King to be canonized (1152); the canonization of the empress (d. 1038) took place in 1201.

By the pillar to the left of the steps leading to the St. George's or East Choir is an ***Equestrian Figure* (St. George or King Conrad III. ?; Pl. 6), by the Master of the Adams-Pforte, a most lifelike representation of a German knight of the Hohenstaufen period. On the pillar to the right is a relief of the **Annunciation* (Pl. 7), by the Master of St. George's Choir. — In the centre of the choir are the sarcophagi of *Bishop Günther* (d. 1065; 13th cent.; Pl. 8) and *Bishop Otto II.* (d. 1196; Pl. 9). On the right of the steps is the brass of *Bishop George II.* (d. 1505), cast by Peter Vischer at Nuremberg. — The apse contains a new mural painting by

Carl Caspar (1928) representing Our Lord with SS. Peter and George, the patron-saints of the cathedral. — The outside of the stone screens separating the E. choir from the aisles are adorned with **Relief Figures (arranged in pairs) by the Master of St. George's Choir; on the S. side are the *Apostles* (Pl. 10), while in the seventh niche are St. Michael and the Dragon; on the N. side are the *Prophets* (Pl. 11). — On the intervening pillar between the prophets are three beautiful figures, by the Master of the Adams-Pforte, of the *Madonna* (Pl. 12), *St. Elizabeth* (left), and 'The laughing angel' (right).

The CRYPT below the E. choir (entrance on the N. side) is severely Romanesque; the unusually high vaulting is borne by fourteen round and octagonal columns. It contains the modern sarcophagus of *King Conrad III.* (d. 1152 at Bamberg), on the left of the entrance, and a well.

In the St. Peter's or WEST CHOIR is the low marble sarcophagus of *Pope Clement II.* (d. 1047; Pl. 13), once Bishop of Bamberg, the only existent papal tomb in Germany. The present monument, a copy of the original, was executed in 1731. — On the left wall is the monument of *Bishop George III.* (p. 303), by Loy Hering, in Solnhofen sandstone. — The choir-stalls date from the late 14th century. — On the altar is a large Crucifixion group dating from the middle of the 17th century.

The ANTONIUS-KAPELLE (Pl. 14), built on to the S. aisle, contains a picture, painted in 1515 probably by a Bamberg artist, representing the rosary, with portraits of Emperor Maximilian I. (right) and Pope Leo X. (left). — A door in the S. transept leads to the HEILIGE NAGEL-KAPELLE, the former chapter-house, which contains sixty-four brasses of canons (1414-1550), and a carved altar-piece of the 15th cent.; it is divided into two aisles by three columns and two piers. — The adjacent *TREASURY (adm., see p. 302), especially rich in objects dating from the time of Henry II., contains three imperial mantles converted into pluvials or copes (11th and 12th cent.); the shroud of Bishop Günther (p. 305), with a representation of the East and West doing homage to a Byzantine emperor; a tall Romanesque Easter candlestick in bronze (middle of the 12th cent.); two Romanesque portable altars with enamel work; a crown from the tomb of Henry II.; the skulls of Henry II. and Kunigunde in costly mountings, and the emperor's crown, sword, and drinking-horn.

On the W. side of Karolinen-Platz is the ***Alte Hofhaltung** (*Alte Residenz;* Pl. A B 3), one of the happiest creations of the German Renaissance, with a lofty gable and handsome oriel-window and gateway. It was built in 1571-76 as an episcopal residence on the site of the castle of the Counts of Babenberg (p. 303) and the palace of Emp. Henry II. The courtyard is bounded on the W. by the old offices, picturesque late-Gothic frame-buildings with galleries and exterior staircases (late 15th cent.).

The **Neue Hofhaltung** (*Neue Residenz;* Pl. A B 3; adm., see p. 302), on the N. side of Karolinen-Platz, was erected by J. L. Dientzenhofer under Bishop Lothar Franz von Schönborn in 1695-1704. Here, on Oct. 6th, 1806, Napoleon issued his declaration of war against Prussia. The E. wing (right portal) accommodates the *Museum of the Historical Society* (adm., see p. 302), with prehistoric objects, sculptures, locksmith's work, and coins. — In the courtyard, immediately on the right of the gateway on the N. side, is the entrance to a pretty *Rose Garden,* enlivened by baroque putti and commanding a view of the town.

Dom-Str., with the old canonries, leads W. from the old palace

to the Jakobsberg and the *St. Jakobs-Kirche* (Pl. A 3), a flat-roofed Romanesque columnar basilica consecrated in 1109, with a Gothic W. choir and an E. choir which was transformed in 1771 into a baroque façade.

Short of the Jakobs-Kirche Michaelsberg-Str. leads to the right to the ***Michaelsberg** (Pl. A 2), with the conspicuous church and other buildings of a Benedictine abbey founded by Henry II. The court, which we enter by the W. gateway, is bounded by the extensive but austere abbey-buildings. — The **St. Michaels-Kirche**, on the E. side of the court, is a cruciform Romanesque basilica of the 12th cent., modelled on that at Hirsau (p. 147), but altered in the Gothic style (13-14th cent.). The W. façade, by J. L. Dientzenhofer, dates from 1700. The interior contains many monuments of bishops (16-18th cent.), transferred hither from the cathedral, a fine 17th cent. pulpit, and handsome rococo choir-stalls. — The S. wing of the abbey-building (in the court, to the right) contains the **Municipal Art Gallery** (adm., see p. 302), with Franconian paintings of the 15-16th centuries. — On the N. side of the courtyard, to the right, adjoining the church, is the old abbey, now the *Bürger-Spital* (Pl. 10; almshouse), built by J. L. Dientzenhofer in 1696-1702; to the left are the secular buildings, with a brewery. Passing the garden-restaurant (much frequented in the afternoon), we reach the terrace behind the Michaels-Kirche, where (at the end of the avenue of limes) we enjoy charming views of the town.

From the Obere Brücke (p. 304) we may ascend to the left (S.W.) to the Pfahl-Plätzchen and the KAULBERG. On the Unterer Kaulberg, to the left, stands the **Obere Pfarr-Kirche** (*Kirche zu Unserer Lieben Frau;* Pl. 2, B 3), the chief Gothic edifice in the town, erected in the latter half of the 15th cent., with a fine S.W. tower. On the N. side is the Braut-Tür, with figures of the Wise and Foolish Virgins and a relief of the Coronation of the Virgin. The interior (sacristan, Frauen-Platz 4) was altered in the baroque style in the late 17th century. At the W. end of the S. aisle are parts of a finely carved *Altar by Veit Stoss (1523). — From the Obere Pfarr-Kirche we may continue up the Unterer Kaulberg to the *Carmelite Convent* (Pl. A B 4). Its church was rebuilt in the baroque style by J. L. Dientzenhofer at the end of the 17th cent.; the Romanesque portal and cloisters (partly preserved) are interesting.

From the Pfahl-Plätzchen (see above) we may go to the S. through Alte Juden-Str. (Pl. B 3, 4), with the *Prellsches Haus* (No. 14), in the German baroque style (completed c. 1718), and Concordia-Str. to the ***Concordia** (Pl. B 4), a picturesque baroque club-house on the river, with terraces (best view from the 'Mühlwörth' opposite, Pl. B 4).

A little to the W. of the Concordia is the *St. Stephans-Kirche* (Prot.; Pl. B 4), consecrated by Pope Benedict VIII. in 1020 (comp.

p. 305) and rebuilt in the 17th cent.; the tower dates from the 13th century. We then ascend the Stephansberg (Pl. B 4) and take Sternwarten-Str. to the left to the *Observatory* (Sternwarte; Pl. B C 4), with its two towers (fine view; open all day). — The **Theresien-Hain* (Pl. C 4), with its old oaks, affords pleasant walks. A little to the S. of the river-baths is a statue of *King Ludwig II.*, by Kittler (1910). In the middle of the wood is a café.

Three pleasant routes lead to the Altenburg. By the first (35 min.; steep) we ascend the Unterer Kaulberg (p. 307), passing the *Carmelite Convent* (p. 307); we then follow the 'Knöcklein' to the right and Altenburger Strasse (Pl. A 4) to the left direct to the castle. The second route (45 min.; good road, recommended for the return) ascends from the Jakobs-Kirche (p. 307) along the 'Jakobsberg' and its continuation (keep to the left at the top). A third route, still longer, but affording extensive views of the Main valley, leads from the Michaelsberg (p. 307) along St. Getreu-Str., lastly through a wood up the hill, where we turn to the left and ascend the ravine. The **Altenburg** (1270 ft.), on an isolated conical hill, a stronghold of the bishops from 1251, was destroyed in 1553 by Margrave Albrecht Alcibiades of Brandenburg-Kulmbach. The chief remains are the keep, gatehouse, and circular wall (blown up). The new building of 1901 is occupied by a restaurant (with beds). Fine view from the keep (165 steps; afternoon light best). The chapel, restored in 1834, contains 16th cent. monuments and old stained glass. A room in the N. wall-tower contains souvenirs of the writer E. T. A. Hoffmann, who often dwelt here in 1808-13.

Interesting excursions from Bamberg to *Banz*, *Vierzehnheiligen* and the *Staffelberg* (p. 294, 295), *Schloss Pommersfelden* or *Weissenstein* (p. 296), *Ebrach* (p. 296), and the *Franconian Switzerland* (p. 298).

From Bamberg to *Nuremberg*, *Hof*, or *Probstzella* (*Leipzig*), see R. 32.

34. Nuremberg.

In our *Plan References*, *I* denotes the adjacent general plan, *II* that of the inner town (p. 309).

Railway Stations. *Haupt-Bahnhof* (Pl. E 3, *II*; good restaurant), on the S. side of the old town; *Nordost-Bahnhof* (beyond Pl. F 1, *I*), for Eschenau.

Air Service, comp. pg. xvii-xix. Tickets obtained from the travel agencies. Motor-cars for the aerodrome at Fürth (p. 334) start from the Grand-Hôtel (see below) and from the Park-Hotel at Fürth.

Hotels. **Grand-Hôtel* or *Palast-Hotel Fürstenhof* (Pl. b, E 3; *II*), Bahnhof-Str. 1, 320 beds at 8-18, B. 2½, D. 5 *M*; **Württemberger Hof* (Pl. a, E 3; *II*), Bahnhof-Platz 2, 250 beds at 7-10, B. 2, D. 4½ *M*; **Victoria* (Pl. e, E 3; *II*), König-Str. 80, not far from the main station, with restaurant, 100 beds at 5-7 *M*; **Deutscher Hof* (Pl. t, D 3; *II*), Frauentor-Graben 29, with café-restaurant, 100 beds at 5-8 *M*; *Königshof* (Pl. p, E 3; *II*), König-Str. 85, near the main station, with café, 73 beds at 6-7 *M*; **Wittelsbach* (Pl. d, D 3; *II*), Pfannenschmieds-Gasse 22, with café and the Apollo-Theater (p. 310), 140 beds at 5-7 *M*; *Roter Hahn* (Pl. g, D 3; *II*), with restaurant, 130 beds at 5-7, B. 1¾ *M*, *Kaiserhof* (Pl. f, D E 3; *II*), 100 beds at 4½-8 *M*, *Deutscher Kaiser* (Pl. h, E 3; *II*), 75 beds at 3½-6, B. 1½ *M*, *Bamberger Hof* (Pl. k, E 3; *II*), 90 beds at 5-7 *M*, good, these four in König-Strasse. — *Föttinger* (Pl. n, E 3; *II*), with wine-restaurant, 20 beds at 3½-4½ *M*, well spoken of, *Drei Raben* (Pl. o, E 3; *II*), *Nürnberger Hof* (Pl. m, E 3; *II*), these three in König-Str., near the main station; *Weisser Hahn* (Pl. s, D 3; *II*), 70 beds at 4½-7 *M*; *Weisser Löwe*

(Pl. i, D 3; *II*). König-Str. 28-30, opposite St. Lawrence's; *Blaue Traube*, Pfannenschmieds-Gasse 20 (Pl. D 3; *II*), 73 beds at 2¾-4 *M*.; *Goldener Kranz* (Pl. r, D 3; *II*), Hall-Platz 21, 32 beds at 3½-5 *M*.; *Reichshof* (Pl. q, E 3; *II*), Johannes-Gasse 20; *Pillhofer*, König-Str. 78 (Pl. D E 3; *II*), near the Hotel Victoria. — **Hospices** (see p. xx). *Stern-Tor* (Prot.), Tafelhof-Str. 8, to the S. of the Stern-Tor (Pl. D 3; *II*), 200 beds from 3½ *M*., good; *St. Sebald* (Rom. Cath.), Tafelhof-Str. 7, 40 beds at 3-3½ *M*.

Wine Restaurants at the hotels first mentioned on p. 308; also, *Rathaus-Keller*, in the Städtisches Amts-Gebäude (p. 317), entered from Rathaus-Gasse or the Obst-Markt, good; *Herren-Keller*, Theater-Gasse 19 (Pl. E 3; *II*), plain but good; *Föttinger*, see p. 308. — *Goldenes Posthorn*, Glöcklein-Gasse 4 (Pl. D 2; *II*); *Waizen-Stüblein*, Rathaus-Gasse 4 (Pl. D 2; *II*); *Nassauer Keller*, in the Nassauer Haus (p. 315).

Beer Restaurants. *Künstler-Haus* (Pl. E 3, *II*; p. 313), Am Königs-Tor, good (also wine); at the hotels *Victoria*, *Kaiserhof*, *Roter Hahn*, etc.; *Industrie- und Kultur-Verein* (Pl. D 3, *II*; p. 333), with garden; *Kronich*, Karolinen-Str. 15 (Pl. D 3; *II*); *Tiefer Keller*, Frauentor-Graben 17 (Pl. D 3; *II*), near the Stadt-Theater; *Krokodil*, Weintrauben-Gasse 2 (Pl. D 2; *II*); *Mohren-Keller*, König-Str. 34 (Pl. D E 3; *II*), much frequented; *Blaue Flasche*, Hall-Platz 3 (Pl. D 3; *II*); *Leistlein*, Karl-Str. 14 (Pl. D 2; *II*). For Nuremberg sausages: *Bratwurst-Herzle*, Herz-Gasse 9 (Pl. D 2; *II*); *Bratwurst-Glöcklein* (p. 319), at the back of the Moritz-Kapelle (Pl. D 2; *II*), quaint, closed at 9 p.m.; *Bratwurst-Röslein*, Obst-Gasse 3-7 (Pl. D 2; *II*). — *Fischküche Luftsprung*, opposite the S. end of the Heu-Brücke (Pl. E 2, *II*; baked or boiled carp a speciality).

Cafés. *Königshof*, König-Str., in the hotel (p. 308); *Wittelsbach* (p. 308); *Tzatschewa-Diele*, Luitpold-Strasse (Pl. D E 3; *II*); *National*, Plobenhof-Str. 10, 1st floor, corner of Haupt-Markt (Pl. D 2; *II*). — **Confectioners.** *Eisenbeiss*, König-Str. 2 (Pl. D E 3; *II*); *Autenrieth*, Rathaus-Gasse 8 (Pl. D 2; *II*); *Scheuermann*, Schuster-Gasse 3 (Pl. D 2; *II*); *Fraunholz*, König-Str. 76 (Pl. D E 3; *II*).

Baths. *Ludwigsbad*, Breite Gasse 91 (Pl. D 3; *II*); *Wildbad*, Hintere Insel Schütt 15 (Pl. E 2; *II*); *Städtisches Volksbad* (Pl. C 3; *I*), Rothenburger Str. 10. — River Baths in summer at the Wöhrder Wiese, to the E. of the old town, and at the Dutzendteich (see p. 334).

Motor Cabs: 1-2 pers. 800 metres (500 at night) 90 pf., each 100 (250) m. more 10 pf.; 3 pers. 500 m. (400 at night) 90 pf., each 250 (200) m. more 10 pf.; etc.

Circular Drives through the town (2 hrs.; fare 4 *M*), starting from the Klara-Kirche (Pl. E 3; *II*) in König-Str.; tickets at the travel agencies (p. 310) and the hotels.

Tramways. **1.** From *Luitpoldhain* (Wodan-Platz; Pl. G 5, *I*) viâ the Haupt-Bahnhof (Pl. E 3, 4; *I*), Lorenz-Kirche (Pl. D E 3; *I*), and Plärrer (Pl. C 3; *I*) to *Fürth* (beyond Pl. A 2, *I*). — **2.** From *Gustav-Adolf-Strasse* (beyond Pl. A 4, *I*) viâ Plärrer (Pl. C 3; *I*), Lorenz-Kirche (Pl. D E 3; *I*), and Marien-Tor (Pl. E 3; *II*) to *Dutzendteich* (Pl. H I 5; *I*). — **3.** From *Erlenstegen* (beyond Pl. I 1; *I*) viâ the Rathaus (Pl. D 2; *I*) and Plärrer (Pl. C 3; *I*) to *Schweinau* (beyond Pl. A 6, *I*).

4 and **14.** From the *Süd-Friedhof* (beyond Pl. E 6, *I*) viâ Gugel-Strasse (Pl. D E 4-6; *I*), Christus-Kirche (Pl. D 4, 5; *I*), Haupt-Bahnhof (Pl. E 3, 4; *I*), Maxfeld (Pl. F 1; *I*), Johannes-Kirchhof (Pl. B C 1, 2; *I*), and Plärrer (Pl. C 3; *I*) to the *Christus-Kirche* and (on Sun. only) the *Tiergarten* (Pl. G H 6; *I*). — **5** (circular route). From *Maxfeld* (Pl. F 1; *I*) viâ Rathenau-Platz (Pl. F 2; *II*), the Haupt-Bahnhof (Pl. E 3, 4; *I*), Stadt-Theater (Pl. D 3; *I*), Plärrer (Pl. C 3; *I*), Haller-Tor (Pl. D 2; *II*), and Pirckheimer-Strasse (Pl. D-F 1; *I*) to *Maxfeld*. — **6.** From the *West-Friedhof* (Pl. A 1; *I*) viâ the Johannis-Kirchhof (Pl. B C 1, 2; *I*) and the Rathaus (Pl. D 2; *I*) to *Viktoria-Strasse* (Pl. H 1; *I*) and (on Sun. only) *Erlenstegen* (beyond Pl. I 1, *I*). — **7.** From *Wodan-Platz* (Pl. G 5; *I*) viâ the Haupt-Bahnhof (Pl. E 3, 4; *I*) and Plärrer (Pl. C 3; *I*) to *Gärtner-Strasse* (beyond Pl. C 1, *I*). — **8.** From *Mögeldorf* (beyond Pl. I 2, *I*) viâ

Tullnau (Pl. H 3; *I*) and the Haupt-Bahnhof (Pl. E 3, 4; *I*) to the *Süd-Friedhof* (beyond Pl. E 6, *I*). — **9.** From *Gibitzenhof* (Pl. C 6; *I*) viâ Hall-Platz (Pl. D 3; *II*) and the Königs-Tor (Pl. E 3; *II*) to the *Tiergarten* (Pl. G H 6; *I*). — **11.** From *Dutzendteich* (Pl. H I 5; *I*, viâ the Lorenz-Kirche (Pl. D E 3; *I*) and Plärrer (Pl. C 3; *I*) to *Fürth* (beyond Pl. A 2, *I*). — **13.** From *Schweinau* (beyond Pl. A 6, *I*) viâ the Rathaus (Pl. D 2; *I*) to *Herrnhütte* (beyond Pl. F 1, *I*). — **17.** From the *West-Friedhof* (Pl. A 1; *I*) viâ Plärrer (Pl. C 3; *I*) and the Haupt-Bahnhof (Pl. E 3, 4; *I*) to *Mögeldorf* (beyond Pl. I 2, *I*). — **19.** From *Gibitzenhof* (Pl. C 6; *I*) viâ Rathenau-Platz (Pl. F 2; *II*) to *Erlenstegen* (beyond Pl. I 1, *I*). — **21.** From *Herrnhütte* (beyond Pl. F 1, *I*) viâ Maxfeld (Pl. F 1; *I*), the Haupt-Bahnhof (Pl. E 3, 4; *I*), Lorenz-Kirche (Pl. D E 3; *I*), and Plärrer (Pl. C 3; *I*) to *Fürth* (beyond Pl. A 2, *I*). — **31.** From the *Königs-Tor* (Haupt-Bahnhof) viâ Lorenz-Kirche and Plärrer to *Fürth*.

General Post Office, Bahnhof-Platz 1 (Pl. E 3, *II*; poste restante). Telegrams may also be sent at Karolinen-Str. 36, at the Haupt-Bahnhof (central hall; stairs No. 9), and at most of the branch-offices.

Theatres. *Neues Stadt-Theater* (Pl. D 3, *II*; p. 332), for operas, operettas, and plays (closed in summer); *Altes Stadt-Theater*, Lorenzer Platz (Pl. D E 3; *II*); *Intimes Theater* (Pl. E 3; *II*), for plays; *Apollo-Theater*, at the Hotel Wittelsbach (p. 308; variety entertainments).

Shops. NUREMBERG TOYS: *Wahnschaffe*, Josephs-Platz 18; *Virnich*, König-Str. 4, near Kaiser-Strasse. — ARTS & CRAFTS: *Leykauf*, corner of König-Str. and Karolinen-Str.; *Ostermayr*, König-Str. 33-37; *Wieseler & Mahler*, Karolinen-Str. 27. — ANTIQUITIES: *Buckreis*, König-Str. 70; *Nüsslein & Co.*, Königstor-Graben 7; *F. Neumann*, Trödel-Markt 31. — BOOKS (old engravings): *Schrag*, König-Str. 15; *Edelmann*, Haupt-Markt 3. — LEBKUCHEN (a kind of gingerbread): *Häberlein-Metzger*, König-Str. 56 and Rathaus-Gasse 6.

Travel Agencies. *Amtliches Bayerisches Reisebureau*, at the Haupt-Bahnhof (week-days 8-7, Sun. 10-12). — INQUIRY OFFICE. *Fremden-Verkehrsverein* and *Nordbayrischer Verkehrs-Verband*, at the Haupt-Bahnhof, E. side (week-days 8-12 and 2-6).

Times of Admission.

Art Exhibition, Municipal (p. 324), daily 10-1 & 2-7; 1 *M*.
Deutsches Sänger-Museum (p. 324), daily 10-1, 75 pf.; Mon.-Fri. also 3-5, 1 *M*.
Dürer's House (p. 320), week-days 9-12 and 2-4 or 6, Sun. 10-1; 50 pf.
Germanic Museum (p. 325), Tues.-Fri. 9-1, Sat. 9-2, Sun. and holidays 9-1; week-days 1 *M*, Sun. free. The building is closed on Mon. but parties are conducted round at 10.30, 12, and 2 for a special fee.
Kaiserburg (p. 321), daily 8-1 and 2-6 (Oct.-April 9-1 and 2-4); 10 pf. View-tower closed at dusk.
Landesgewerbe-Anstalt (p. 324): industrial art collections Mon.-Fri. 10-12 and 2-4, Sat. 10-1, 50 pf.; Sun. 10-12, free. Library and collection of models Mon.-Fri. 9-12 and 2-5, Sat. 9-1, Sun. 10-12, free.
Library, Municipal (p. 320), week-days 9-12 and 3-5 (closed on Sat. afternoon); the show-collection is open free on Sun. 10-12 (June-Aug.), on other days for a fee.
Natural History Museum (p. 324), Sun. 10-12, free.
Picture Gallery, Municipal (p. 313), Tues.-Sat. 10-1 & 2-5, 50 pf.; Sun. 10-1, free.
Planetarium (p. 332), week-days at 5 and 8 p.m., Sun. also at 11 a.m. and 3.30 p.m.; 1 *M*.
Rathaus (p. 317), Mon.-Fri. 8-12.30 and 1.30-6.30, Sat. and Sun. 7.30-1.30 (closed on Sun. in winter); 20 pf. Adm. to the dungeons and subterranean passages 50 pf., for 3-6 pers. 40 pf. each, then 30 pf. for each pers. more.
Tiergarten (p. 334), open in summer from 8 a.m., in winter from 9 a.m.; adm. 1 *M*, after 7 p.m. 30 or 50 pf.

Verkehrs-Museum (p. 332), week-days, in May-Sept., 9-5 (6 on Sat.), Oct.-April 10-3, Sun. 9-1; 50 pf. (Sun. 30 pf.).

The **Churches** may not be inspected during service.

Egidien-Kirche (p. 322), gratuity 20 pf.; ring at the Tetzel-Kapelle at the back of the church; sacristan at Gymnasialhof 6, behind the church.

Heiliggeist-Kirche (p. 323), gratuity 20 pf.; verger at Spital-Platz 1.

Jakobs-Kirche (p. 324), gratuity 20 pf.; ring at the N.W. door; verger in the building adjoining the N. side of the church.

Liebfrauen-Kirche (p. 315), closed 12-1.30; adm. by ticket (30 pf.) usually obtained in the sacristy, at the S.E. corner of the church; sacristan at Haupt-Markt 6, 3rd floor.

Lorenz-Kirche (p. 313), open in summer from 8 a.m., in winter from 9 a.m.; free on Sun. after service till noon, on other days 30 pf.; knock at the S. door; verger at Lorenzer Platz 7.

Sebaldus-Kirche (p. 317), open all day; knock at the N.W. portal (Pl. 5); verger at Burg-Str. 6 (Pl. D 2; *II*); 30 pf.

Chief Attractions (2 days). 1st day: In the morning, Lorenz-Kirche (p. 313), Liebfrauen-Kirche (p. 315), Haupt-Markt (p. 315), Sebaldus-Kirche (p. 317); in the afternoon, Burgberg (p. 320), walk round the walls (p. 332). — 2nd day: In the morning, Germanic Museum (p. 325); in the afternoon, Tiergarten (p. 334), Dutzendteich (p. 334).

Nuremberg, German *Nürnberg* (Pegnitz 960 ft., castle 1150 ft.), a town of 400,000 inhab., lies in a sandy plain, partly clothed with fir-trees and intersected by the *Pegnitz*, which divides the old town into two nearly equal parts, the Lorenz and the Sebald sides, the latter being the older and more interesting. There is no town in Germany so suggestive of an old imperial city as the Altstadt, dominated by the castle, and still enclosed by a wall, towers, and a broad, dry moat. Nuremberg is also the chief commercial and manufacturing town in S. Germany, machinery, toys, metalware, lead-pencils, gingerbread (see p. 310), and beer being among its chief products.

History. St. Edmund, king of the East Angles, slain in 870 by the Danes at Hoxne in Suffolk, was born here in 841, as his parents were returning from a pilgrimage to the Holy Land. — The first historical mention of Nuremberg occurs in a document of 1050. The town arose under the protection of the castle and, owing to its position on the road from Ratisbon to the Main, made rapid progress. The Hohenstaufen frequently chose Nuremberg as their residence; in 1192 Emp. Henry VI. nominated Count Friedrich I. of Zollern (died c. 1200) a royal burgrave. In 1219 Nuremberg appears as a free city of the empire. At the beginning of the 13th cent. Burgrave Friedrich II. formed a principality out of Bayreuth and the Pegnitz district, which, strengthened by the addition of Ansbach and Kulmbach, later became a dangerous rival to the imperial city. — Subsequently, the town gradually extended from the S. slope of the castle-hill down to and beyond the Pegnitz, necessitating the construction of new walls. The government was originally vested in the patrician families ('Geschlechter'), and though expelled by the artisans in 1348 they returned in the following year and with the aid of Charles IV. obtained a firmer grasp of power. That emperor cherished a special affection for Nuremberg, and in his Golden Bull of 1356 (comp. p. 7) ordained that every emperor should hold his first diet here. In 1424, during the Hussite war, the imperial regalia were transferred by his son the Emperor Sigismund to Nuremberg, whence they were removed to Vienna in 1796. Burgrave Friedrich VI. of Hohenzollern (after 1417 also Margrave of Brandenburg) in 1427 ceded to the town his castle, which

stood near the imperial castle and had been burnt down only a short time before. The bitter feud (1449-53) with Albrecht Achilles, the Margrave of Ansbach, did not prevent the continuous growth of the town, which at the beginning of the 16th cent. had become, like Augsburg, one of the chief depots of the trade between Germany, Venice, and the East. At this period, too, it was eminent as a centre of learning and took an active part in the introduction of the Reformation. The mathematician *Regiomontanus* (p. 302), the cosmographer *Martin Behaim* (p. 316), the humanist *Willibald Pirckheimer* (p. 316), and the poet *Hans Sachs* (1494-1576; p. 323) all resided at Nuremberg, while *Anton Koberger* (p. 322) was known throughout Europe as a publisher and printer. The discovery of the sea-route to India somewhat impaired the prosperity of the town; it suffered still more severely from its feud with Margrave Albrecht Alcibiades of Brandenburg-Kulmbach (1552-54; p. 146) and during the Thirty Years' War (1618-48); in the 18th cent. its decline was hastened by the feeble rule of the patricians. As a Bavarian city (since 1806), however, Nuremberg has prospered greatly, thanks to its favourable situation on the great routes of traffic; the local line (Ludwigs-Bahn) to Fürth, opened in 1835, was the first railway in Germany (see p. 334).

Art History. The principal churches, built of red sandstone, date from the 13-15th cent., but the SECULAR BUILDINGS, which render Nuremberg so picturesque, were erected mainly in the 16th and early 17th cent., with the exception of a few older stone buildings (e.g. the Nassauer Haus) and a number of frame-houses with wooden galleries. In the domestic architecture of Nuremberg, one of the most characteristic expressions of the German Renaissance, special attention is given to the elegant oriel-windows ('Chörlein') and to the artistic embellishment of the courtyards. Town-walls, see p. 332.

The zeal with which the art of SCULPTURE was cultivated at a very early period is shown by the astonishing wealth of carving in the churches and by the fountain-figures, as well as by the numerous cognizances and figures of saints (14-16th cent.) on the houses. Few authenticated names of artists have come down to us from the earlier period, and for a long time it was customary to refer all works of art to one or other of the three great masters *Adam Kraft* (c. 1455-1508) the 'stone-mason', *Veit Stoss* (1438-1533) the wood-carver, and *Peter Vischer the Elder* (1455-1529) the brass-founder. Kraft's principal works are the Stations of the Cross on the way to the Johannis-Kirchhof, the sacrament house in St. Lawrence's, and the Schreyer monument in St. Sebald's. The works of the first great creative period (1471-96) of Veit Stoss are to be sought for in Cracow. Both of these masters are rooted in the traditions of mediæval art. Peter Vischer, on the other hand, endowed with a delicate sense of form, illustrates in the shrine of St. Sebald the triumph of the Renaissance spirit, to which he was probably introduced by his sons, *Peter Vischer the Younger* (d. 1528), an artist of great imagination, who visited Upper Italy in 1508, and *Hermann* (d. 1516), who was in Rome in 1515. The foundry of the Vischers was the most famous in Germany; after it closed much meritorious work was produced by *Pankraz Labenwolf* (1492-1563), a pupil of the elder Vischer (Gänsemännchen and other popular fountain-figures).

The Nuremberg school of PAINTING, influenced at first by the early masters of Prague and later by the Netherlandish schools, finds its first important representatives in the anonymous painters of the Imhoff, Tucher, and Löffelholz altar-pieces, dating from the early 15th century. In the latter half of the same century *Hans Pleydenwurff* (d. 1472; influenced by Roger van der Weyden) and *Michael Wolgemut* (1434-1519) were the most prominent of Nuremberg painters. The characteristic depth of meaning shows itself, even more distinctly than in his paintings, in the woodcuts and engravings of *Albrecht Dürer* (1471-1528), a pupil of Wolgemut. His best works are to be found at Vienna, Munich, and Berlin, only a few having remained in his native town (all in the Germanic Museum; comp. p. 327). Some of Dürer's numerous pupils, the so-called 'little

masters', *Georg Pencz* (c. 1500-50), *Hans Sebald Beham* (1500-50), and *Barthel Beham* (1502-40), were also prominent as engravers. In other departments the most famous names are those of *Veit Hirschvogel the Elder* and *the Younger*, glass-stainers, *Augustin Hirschvogel*, and *Albrecht* and *Nikolaus Glockendon*, the book-illustrators.

Painting now rapidly declined in Nuremberg. On the other hand the Artistic Handicrafts flourished here till the 18th century. Among the specialities of Nuremberg were artistic cabinets, pottery, armour, pewter-work *(Hans Lobsinger* and *Kaspar Enderlein)*, and, above all, the casting of medals and goldsmith's work. The best-known goldsmiths are *Wenzel Jamnitzer* (1508-85) and *Hans* (d. 1585) and *Elias Lenker* (d. 1591); *Ludwig Krug* (d. 1532) and the versatile *Peter Flötner* (d. 1546) were celebrated for their small sculptures.

Comp. 'The Story of Nuremberg', by Cecil Headlam, in the Mediæval Towns Series (illustrated; 1899), and 'Old Nuremberg', by Justus Bier, translated by Rosie Guiterman (Nuremberg; 1928).

A. From the Station through the Old Town to the Castle Hill.

To the S. of the Altstadt lies the *Railway Station* (Haupt-Bahnhof; Pl. E 3, *II*), erected from the designs of Von Zenger in 1901-11. In front is a bronze equestrian statue of *Prince-Regent Luitpold*, by W. von Ruemann (1901). A little to the N. is the *Frauen-Tor*, with an imposing round tower (p. 332). To the right of this gate is the **Künstler-Haus** (Pl. E 3; *II*), erected by K. Walther in 1908 and containing a restaurant (see p. 309; fine hall) and the **Municipal Picture Gallery** (adm., see p. 310).

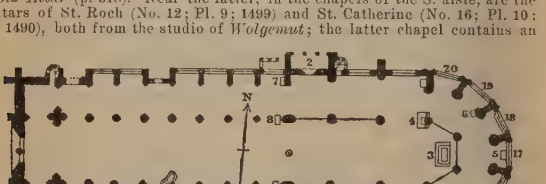
In the vestibule are sculptures (note the Forge-master, by *C. Meunier*). The main saloon contains paintings by *A. Böcklin, A. Feuerbach, J. A. Koch, W. Leistikow, K. F. Lessing, H. von Marées, A. Menzel, K. Rottmann, K. Spitzweg, F. Waldmüller*, and others. — On the first floor are paintings by *L. Corinth, A. Feuerbach* (Battle of the Amazons, 1837), *W. Leibl, F. Lenbach, F. von Rayski, M. Slevogt, H. Thoma, W. Trübner, F. von Uhde* (Noli me tangere, 1894), and *H. Zügel*.

Farther on we reach König-Strasse (Pl. D E 3; *II*), the busiest street in the old town (p. 311). A little off the road, on the right, is the Prot. *Martha-Kirche* (Pl. E 3, *II*; 14th cent.), where the Meistersingers held their classes in the time of Hans Sachs (comp. p. 324). To the left rises the little Rom. Cath. *Klara-Kirche* (Pl. D E 3; *II*), an early-Gothic church consecrated in 1273 but rebuilt in 1428-34. Farther on, on the same side, is the late-Gothic *Mauthalle* (Pl. D 3; *II*), originally a granary erected by H. Beheim the Elder in 1498-1502 but divided up into shops in 1899. The relief on the E. portal, from Adam Kraft's workshop, and the lofty gable should be noticed. No. 32, the *Mohren-Apotheke*, opposite the Lorenz-Kirche, has a brick gable and a statue of the Madonna (15th cent.).

In the Lorenzer Platz (Pl. D E 3; *II*) rises the Gothic ***St. Lorenz-Kirche** (Pl. D 3, *II*; Protestant), with its two towers, the largest and finest church in Nuremberg, begun in 1274(?). The nave, dating from the first half of the 14th cent., was enlarged in 1403(?)-45, and in 1439-77 the choir was rebuilt according to the

plans of Konrad Roritzer (p. 365). Above the sculptured W. portal (1332) is a rose-window, 30 ft. in diameter. The S. tower was completed in 1403, the N. tower, with its roof of gilded copper, 235 ft. in height, was renewed after a fire in 1865.

***Interior** (adm., see p. 311). The numerous ALTARS of the 15-16th cent. afford an interesting survey of the development of art in Nuremberg. In the first chapel of the N. aisle is a painting of the legend of St. Vitus, by R. Fruenauf (1487); in the gallery (usually closed) over the N. entrance is the Imhoff Altar (c. 1420), with the Coronation of the Virgin as altar-piece, an outstanding example of early Nuremberg panel-painting; by the 6th pillar, a wooden figure of St. Michael (c. 1480). The Wolfgang Altar (No. 38; Pl. 7), in the last chapel, dates from c. 1460. By the pillar opposite is the large Deocarus Altar (No. 42; Pl. 8), with animated wooden figures of the Apostles (1406). Behind it is (No. 1) an Adoration of the Magi, which, along with its four fine wing-paintings (Nos. 2, 3) on the pillar opposite (Annunciation, Adoration of the Child, Flight into Egypt, and Massacre of the Innocents), is by the *Master of the Löffelholz Altar* (p. 318). Near the latter, in the chapels of the S. aisle, are the altars of St. Roch (No. 12; Pl. 9; 1499) and St. Catherine (No. 16; Pl. 10; c. 1490), both from the studio of *Wolgemut*; the latter chapel contains an



1. Sacristy; 2. Braut-Tür; 3. High Altar; 4. Sacrament House; 5. Krell Altar; 6. Altar of St. Anne; 7. Wolfgang Altar; 8. Deocarus Altar; 9. Altar of St. Roch; 10. Altar of St. Catherine; 11. Altar of St. Martha. — CHOIR WINDOWS: 12. Tucher, 13. Kaiser, 14. Schlüsselfelder, 15. Volckamer, 16. Künhofer, 17. Friedrich III., 18. Knorr, 19. Haller, 20. Rieter.

Ecce Homo, with three saints and the donor, by the *Master of the Tucher Altar* (p. 315). The Altar of St. Martha (No. 18; Pl. 11) dates from c. 1520. Near the pulpit in the nave is a Gothic brass candelabrum, by *Peter Vischer the Elder* (1489). Passing the fine two-storied sacristy (Pl. 1; 1463) and the tower with the spiral staircase (1519), we reach the Krell Altar (No. 5; Pl. 5; late 15th cent.), behind the high altar, with the earliest known representation of the town; the Altar of St. Anne (No. 4; Pl. 6), to the left, has wing-paintings by *Hans von Kulmbach* (1523).

The choir, like the chapels, is hung with hatchments of patrician families. In front of the high altar (1839), on which is a large gilded wooden crucifix by *Veit Stoss*, is the *ANGELICAL SALUTATION ('Englischer Gruss'), suspended from the roof, carved in wood by *Veit Stoss* and presented by the Tucher family in 1518; it represents the Annunciation, enclosed in a garland of roses with reliefs of the Seven Joys of the Virgin. On the left of the high altar is the *SACRAMENT HOUSE (Pl. 4; 65 ft. high), the masterpiece of *Adam Kraft* (1493-1500), presented by Hans Imhoff; it consists of a slender Gothic tower of limestone, resting on the lifesize figures of the sculptor and his two assistants, and is enriched with num-

crons statues and scenes from the Passion; the apex is bent like a crosier. On the right of the high altar is the Renaissance brass of the provost Anton Kress (d. 1513), from the foundry of Peter Vischer.

Most of the stained-glass *Windows in the choir date from the second half of the 15th century. The finest is the Volckamer window (Pl. 15), representing the genealogy of Christ with portraits of the donors, probably by *Hans Wild* of Ulm (c. 1487). The two windows on the left of it (Pl. 16, 17), designed by *Wolgemut* (c. 1490), and the Tucher window (Pl. 12), by *J. Springlin* of Zürich (1601), are interesting also. Adjoining the last is the 'Kaiser-Fenster' (Pl. 13), put up in 1881 in memory of the 84th birthday of Kaiser Wilhelm I. The four Apostles (after Dürer; comp. p. 433) in the bottom row of the Schlüsselfelder window (Pl. 14) are modern.

The *Tugend-Brunnen*, or 'Virtue Fountain', on the N.W. side of the church, with numerous bronze figures, was executed in 1585-89 by Benedict Wurzelbauer. To the left, at the corner of Karolinen-Strasse (p. 324), is the so-called ***Nassauer Haus** (Pl. D 3; *II*), with a tasteful oriel (facing König-Str.), a gallery with coats-of-arms, and corner turrets. The lower part was erected in the 13th cent., the Gothic upper in 1422-31. King Adolph of Nassau, commemorated here by a statue (1824) on the side facing König-Str., is in no way connected with the house. Wine-restaurant, see p. 309. — Farther on König-Str. descends to the Pegnitz, passing Adler-Strasse (left; see p. 325) and Kaiser-Strasse. The *Museums-Brücke* (Pl. D 2; *II*), rebuilt in 1700, commands a picturesque view of both banks. The *Fleisch-Brücke* (Pl. D 2; *II*), which we see to the left, was rebuilt in 1596-98 in imitation of the Ponte di Rialto at Venice. We continue through the short Plobenhof-Str. to the quaint old Haupt-Markt (Pl. D 2; *II*), the centre of traffic on the Sebald side (p. 311).

The Gothic ***Liebfrauen-Kirche** (Pl. D 2, *II*; Rom. Cath. since 1816), on the E. side of the market-place, was erected in 1355-61 and well restored by Essenwein in 1879-81. Over the W. porch, with its rich sculpturing, on the wall of St. Michael's chapel (1411?), is a curious old clock known as the 'Männleinlaufen', skilfully reconstructed in 1506-9 by G. Heuss and S. Lindenast, with moving figures of the seven electors around the Emperor Charles IV. (seen daily at noon). The clock commemorates the 'Golden Bull' (p. 311).

The interior (adm., see p. 311) has recently been redecorated. In the N. aisle is the *Tomb of the Peringsdorffer family by *A. Kraft* (1498?; formerly in the Augustinian convent, p. 320), with a relief of the Madonna as Mother of Mercy. Adjacent is the *Tucher Altar, a winged altar-piece with paintings on a gold ground, one of the finest works of the Nuremberg school (c. 1450; the outer pictures by Hans Pearl?). To the right, beside the triumphal arch, is the tomb of Hans Rebeck (d. 1500), by *A. Kraft*, formerly in the Dominican convent (p. 320).

In the square behind the Liebfrauen-Kirche is the famous **Gänsemännchen** (Pl. D 2; *II*), by Pankraz Labenwolf (c. 1550?), a little bronze fountain-figure of a peasant carrying a goose under each arm.

In the centre of the Haupt-Markt is a copy (by C. Lenz, 1902) of the **Neptune Fountain.** The original (by G. Schweigger and

C. Ritter), completed in 1661-69, was never erected in Nuremberg, and having been sold in 1797 now graces the Peterhof near Leningrad.

The **Schöner Brunnen** (Pl. D 2; *II*), the 'Beautiful Fountain' on the N. side of the market-place, erected after 1361, probably by Heinrich Parler (comp. p. 317), was restored in 1903 by H. Wallraff and painted according to a coloured drawing by G. Pencz (1541). The Gothic pyramid, 60 ft. in height, is adorned with numerous figures. The statues below represent the seven electors and the nine heroes (Charlemagne, Godfrey de Bouillon, and Clovis, the Christian heroes; Judas Maccabæus, Joshua, and David, the Jewish heroes; Cæsar, Alexander, and Hector, the pagan heroes); above are Moses and the seven prophets (originals in the Germanic Museum, p. 326). There are other seated figures of the Evangelists, church-fathers, etc. The wrought-iron railing round the fountain is Gothic in its lower part; the upper part, in the Renaissance style, is a replica of an addition (now lost) made in 1587 by Paulus Kühn of Augsburg.

The long house (Meier's) to the N. of the Schöner Brunnen is said to date from the 14th century. No. 19, on the W. side of the Haupt-Markt, was the residence of the humanist Willibald Pirckheimer (1470-1530; comp. pp. 278, 312). No. 15, with modern frescoes, is the house in which Martin Behaim, the cosmographer (1459-1507; p. 312), was born. From 1425 till 1523 the crown-jewels (p. 311) were exhibited annually in front of this house. The relief of the Madonna on No. 11 is attributed to Adam Kraft. — At the corner of the Haupt-Markt and Waag-Gasse is the building of the *Handels-Vorstand* (Pl. D 2; *II*), with frescoes by G. Kellner; the council-chamber of the Chamber of Commerce (on the 2nd floor) contains a painting by A. Feuerbach (Emperor Lewis the Bavarian according privileges to the merchants of Nuremberg).

A few yards to the N. lies Rathaus-Platz (Pl. D 2; *II*), with the town hall and the church of St. Sebald.

The ***Rathaus** (Pl. D 2; *II*) was originally a Gothic edifice of 1332-40, but of this only the Saalbau on the S., with the skilfully restored E. gable in Rathaus-Gasse, now remains. The elder Hans Beheim erected a late-Gothic addition in the rear in 1515; and in 1616-22 the whole structure was practically rebuilt in the Italian Renaissance style by the younger Jacob Wolf. The façade has three fine portals with sculptures designed by C. Jamnitzer. The tasteful bronze fountain in the large three-storied court is by Pankraz Labenwolf (1557). In the S.E. corner of the court, on Beheim's addition, is a balustraded gallery, resting upon curious carved brackets. The modern-Gothic annexe on the E., with a façade towards Theresien-Strasse (p. 322), was added by Essenwein in 1884-89. In the small court is a bronze fountain-figure of Apollo, by Hans Vischer (1532).

The entrance (adm., see p. 310) is opposite St. Sebald's (bell for the custodian in the entresol, to the right). The chief attraction of the interior

is the Grosser Saal, in the entresol, 130 ft. long and 35 ft. broad, with its arched timber roof. The decoration of this hall, which was restored in 1903, dates from the 16-17th cent., with the exception of two reliefs of 1340 on the E. wall (Emperor Lewis the Bavarian enthroned; allegory of the commercial league between Nuremberg and the Flemish cities). Of the famous mural paintings executed in 1522 by *G. Pencz* (?) from *Dürer's* designs only those on the N. wall have survived, and these were retouched in 1613, viz. Triumphal procession of the Emperor Maximilian, Town Pipers, and Calumny (after Apelles). Above the door under the first of these is the motto "Eins manns red ist ein halbe red, man soll die teyl verhören bed" (comp. p. 11). — On the ceiling of the corridor on the second floor is a large relief in stucco representing a tournament held at Nuremberg in 1446, executed by *Hans* and *Heinrich Kuhn* in 1621. — The Kleiner Saal has a timber-ceiling by *Hans Wilhelm Beheim* (d. 1619), paintings by *Wanderer* (1901), and a reproduction of *Wenzel Jamnitzer's* famous epergne (now the property of A. de Rothschild of Paris). — The registrar's office, with a portal of 1622, has (left) a tasteful Renaissance door by *Peter Flötner*.

Beneath the small court, in the S. part of the building, are the old Dungeons, of the 14th century. Subterranean passages lead hence in various directions; that leading to the casemates beneath the imperial castle was constructed in 1543.

An archway connects the Rathaus with the *Städtisches Amts-Gebäude* (municipal offices; Pl. D 2, *II*), a modern Renaissance edifice (1896-99) in Fünfer-Platz (p. 323). Rathaus-Keller, see p. 309.

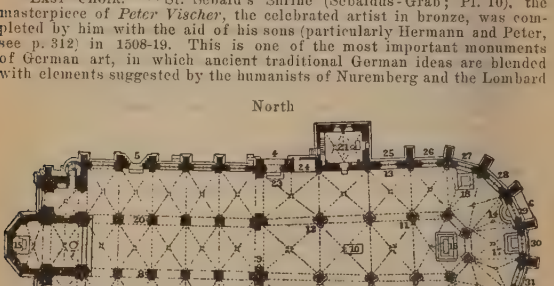
The Protestant ***St. Sebaldus-Kirche** (Pl. D 2; *II*) was originally a basilica with two choirs, nave and two aisles, and transepts, erected about 1230-73. The W. choir ('Löffelholz-Kapelle'), which was heightened later, and the nave date from this church, which was in the transitional style. The aisles were enlarged after 1309 in the Gothic style. The twin towers, completed in the middle of the 14th cent., were raised to their present height in 1481-83. In 1361-79 the church was provided with a Gothic E. choir ('Sebaldus-Chor'), an imposing erection with aisles and ambulatory built probably by Heinrich Parler of Prague (Heinrich Beheim Balier), the son of Heinrich Parler of Gmünd (p. 186). — The exterior of the church, restored in 1888-1904, is distinguished by an unusual wealth of *Sculptures (partly replaced by copies; original fragments in the N. aisle near the tower and in the upper story of the N. sacristy). Over the S.W. portal (Pl. 1) is the Last Judgment (c. 1310), and at the sides are fine statues of SS. Peter and Catherine (copies; originals of c. 1310). At the S.E. portal ('Schau-Tür'; Pl. 3) is another Last Judgment, by Veit Stoss (?; after 1485). The 'Schreyer Monument' (Pl. 6), on the E. choir, with reliefs of the Bearing of the Cross, Crucifixion, Entombment, and Resurrection, is one of the most important works of Adam Kraft (1492). On the N.E. portal ('Braut-Tür' or Bridal Door; Pl. 4) appear the Wise and Foolish Virgins (early 14th cent.): on the N.W. portal ('Anschreibe-Tür'; Pl. 5), which is the usual entrance, are reliefs of the Death, Burial, and Coronation of the Virgin (c. 1310). On the S. tower is an over-lifesize statue of St. Christopher (1442).

The **Interior** (adm., see p. 311) was restored in 1903-6. The W. Choir contains a Gothic bronze font (Pl. 7; c. 1150), ascribed to the elder Hermann Vischer, father of Peter Vischer. The *Löffelholz Altar* (Pl. 15), with carvings (inside, the Martyrdom of St. Catherine) and paintings betraying Netherlandish influence, dates from 1453.

On the pillars of the Nave are numerous statues of saints (1st half of 14th cent.). The Haller Altar (Pl. 20), by the 2nd pillar on the left, is perhaps an early work by the *Master of the Tucher Altar* (p. 315). On the 2nd pillar on the right is a Bearing of the Cross (Pl. 8) by *Adam Kraft* (1506). The modern-Gothic pulpit (1859; Pl. 9) is richly carved. Behind, in the tympanum of the 'Magi Portal' (Pl. 2), is a fine relief of the Madonna (1490?), retaining the original colouring.

East Choir. **St. Sebald's Shrine (Sebaldus-Grab; Pl. 10), the masterpiece of *Peter Vischer*, the celebrated artist in bronze, was completed by him with the aid of his sons (particularly Hermann and Peter, see p. 312) in 1508-19. This is one of the most important monuments of German art, in which ancient traditional German ideas are blended with elements suggested by the humanists of Nuremberg and the Lombard

North



South

Portals: 1. Last Judgment (c. 1310); 2. Portal of the Magi (Schul-Tür); 3. Schau-Tür; 4. Braut-Tür; 5. Anschreibe-Tür. — 6. Schreyer Monument; 7. Bronze Font; 8. Bearing of the Cross by Adam Krafft; 9. Pulpit; 10. St. Sebald's Shrine; 11. Godl's Madonna; 12. Statue of the Madonna (c. 1440); 13. Kulmbach Madonna; 14. Tabernacle. — Altars: 15. Löffelholz; 16. High Altar; 17. St. Peter; 18. Tucher; 19. Muffel; 20. Haller. — 21. North or Great Sacristy; 22. South or Small Sacristy. — Choir Windows: 23. Window of c. 1360, 24. Grundherr, 25. Mendel, 26. Tucher, 27. Fürer, 28. Stromer, 29. Bamberg, 30. Maximilian, 31. Margrave, 32. Pfinzing, 33. Haller, 34. Schürstab, 35. Behaim, 36. Volckamer, 37. Imhoff, 38. Window of c. 1360.

sculptors of the Renaissance. From a platform borne by twelve snails and four dolphins rises a Gothic canopy surmounted by three domes and enclosing the Gothic silver sarcophagus (1397; restored in 1506) in which are preserved the relics of the saint (d. 801 at Nuremberg). On the base of the sarcophagus are four *Reliefs, representing the miracles of St. Sebald and heads in the antique style; at the W. end is St. Sebald, at the E. end Peter Vischer with apron, hammer, and chisel, two beautiful statuettes. The canopy displays an astonishing wealth of charming Renaissance ornamentation and carving; pagan deities (Jupiter, Venus, etc.) and other figures of classical mythology (Centaurs, Tritons, Nereids,

Sirens) appear side by side with putti playing with lions and dogs and the four Christian cardinal virtues (in the centre of the four sides of the base); in niches round the sarcophagus are the twelve *Apostles (note the beautiful little candlesticks held by female fabulous creatures on the four corners beneath); on the top are statuettes of prophets of the old dispensation; on the central dome appears the Infant Christ with the terrestrial globe. — From the upper room of the old sacristy by the N. wall of the choir (Pl. 21) a beautiful oriel projects into the church. — Over the high altar (Pl. 16) is a lifesize wooden *Crucifixion by *Veit Stoss* (1520). On the pillar to the left of the altar is a bronze statue of the Madonna (Pl. 11) by *Stephan Godl* (c. 1529). On the 1st N. choir-pillar is a wooden *Statue of the Madonna (c. 1440; Pl. 12), with excellently preserved colouring.

On the pillars of the Ambulatory are numerous statues of saints (mostly 15th cent., including several by Veit Stoss). To the left, below the Mendel window, is the *Tucher Altar-piece (Pl. 13), a votive triptych painted in 1513 by *Hans von Kulmbach* from drawings by *Dürer;* the central painting, the Virgin enthroned with SS. Catherine and Barbara and angelic musicians, breathes quite a Venetian spirit. Farther on, below the Bamberg window, are a richly sculptured Gothic wall-tabernacle (Pl. 14; late 14th cent.) and, below the Margrave window (Pl. 31), three reliefs by *Veit Stoss* (1499): Last Supper, Christ on the Mount of Olives, and the Kiss of Judas. — The stained-glass Windows in the choir are, like those in the Lorenz-Kirche, among the finest in Germany. More than half (Pl. 23-28, 33-35, 38) date from c. 1360-80, the rest from the end of the 15th and the beginning of the 16th cent., the latest, the Imhoff window (Pl. 37), from 1641. In the centre of the apse is the *Maximilian Window (Pl. 30), by *Veit Hirschvogel* (1514), with portraits of Emperor Maximilian, the donor, his first wife Mary of Burgundy (d. 1482), his son Philip the Fair, and Joanna of Castile. To the left is the Bamberg window (Pl. 29), designed by *Wolfgang Katzheimer* (1501); to the right are the *Margrave Window (Pl. 31; designed by *Hans von Kulmbach;* heads of Luther and Melanchthon inserted in 1817), presented by Margrave Friedrich of Ansbach-Bayreuth, and the Pfinzing window (Pl. 32; probably from a design by Dürer), both executed by *Veit Hirschvogel* (1515). The Volckamer window (Pl. 36; late 15th cent.) is perhaps an early work by *Hirschvogel*.

The *Sebalder Pfarrhof* (parsonage; Pl. D 2, *II*), opposite the N.W. corner of the church, has a fine Gothic 'Chörlein' (oriel) (original now in the Germanic Museum, p. 330). The house was once occupied by Melchior Pfinzing (d. 1535), provost of St. Sebald's and author of the 'Teuerdank', an allegorical narrative of the wooing of Mary of Burgundy by Emperor Maximilian I. — Opposite St. Sebald's, on the N., is the Gothic *St. Moritz-Kapelle* (Pl. D 2; *II*), built in 1313 and recently restored by J. Schmitz. On its N. side is the *Bratwurst-Glöcklein* (p. 309), mentioned as early as 1519. The present building dates from 1655.

To the S.W. of St. Sebald's, Winkler-Str. 29, is *Palm's House* (Pl. 3, D 2; *II*), with inscription signifying "Here dwelt Johann Palm, bookseller, who fell a victim to the tyranny of Napoleon in 1806". Palm was shot at Braunau (Austria) on Aug. 26th, 1806. Opposite, over the gateway of the *Stadt-Wage* (a weigh-house built by the elder Hans Beheim in 1497), is a humorous *Relief by Adam Kraft (1497), who executed also the Annunciation (1504) on No. 24. Both these works are copies, the originals being in the Germanic Museum.

Adjoining Palm's house, at the corner of Augustiner-Str., on the site of an Augustinian convent (p. 325), stand the old law-courts, erected by Solger in 1872-77. Lower down (Winkler-Str. 20) is the house in which Dürer was born. Nos. 5 and 1 have tasteful court-yards (1496 and 1516).

We now cross the Wein-Markt (Pl. D 2; *II*), to the W. of St. Sebald's, noting the fine statues of the Madonna on Nos. 12a and 12, and enter Albrecht-Dürer-Str. to the N. No. 17 (left) in this street was the home of Wenzel Jamnitzer, the goldsmith (p. 313), and No. 39, near the Tiergärtner Tor (p. 332), is **Dürer's House** (Pl. D 2; *II*), a Gothic frame-building (15th cent.) acquired by the master in 1509 and now the property of the city. It contains old furniture and utensils and numerous copies of Dürer's works. Adm., see p. 310. — We return S.E. to the Rathaus viâ Berg-Str. and Albrecht-Dürer-Platz (Pl. D 2; *II*), in which is Rauch's statue of *Dürer* (1840).

On the right side (No. 4) of Burg-Strasse, at the corner of Theresien-Strasse (p. 322), is the old *Dominican Convent*, containing (on the upper floor) the *Municipal Archives* (the oldest document dating from 1236) and the *Municipal Library* (Stadt-Bibliothek; Pl. D 2, *II*; adm., see p. 310), which was founded in 1538 and possesses 130,000 vols., 3000 MSS. (including a breviary with fine miniatures by the brothers Glockendon), and 2000 incunabula; also autographs of Dürer, Luther, Melanchthon, Ulrich von Hutten, and Hans Sachs. — No. 15 (left) is the *Fembo-Haus*, a late-Renaissance edifice of the early 17th cent., with a large gable. No. 21 was *Wolgemut's House* (p. 312); No. 10, *Scheurl's House* (1482), has a room with delicate Gothic panelling.

Burg-Str. ends on the S. slope of the **Burgberg**, or castle-hill (1150 ft.; Pl. D 2, *II*), a reddish sandstone rock on the N. side of the old town, on which stand the imperial castle, the remains of the small burgrave's castle (p. 311), destroyed by fire in 1420, and two municipal edifices. We continue straight on past the Kaiser-Stallung (p. 321) to the Burggrafenburg.

Of the **Burggrafenburg**, or burgrave's castle, the only remains are the *Five-Cornered Tower* ('Alt-Nürnberg'; Pl. 10), the oldest building in the town (11th cent.; upper parts of the 14th or 15th cent.); the *St. Ottmar's* or *Walpurgis Chapel* (Pl. 21), a Romanesque structure rebuilt after the fire of 1420; and the *Amtmanns-Wohnung* (Bailiff's Dwelling; Pl. 6), probably erected as early as 1273 as a guard for the Kaiserburg. The five-cornered tower contains a torture-chamber (adm. 60 pf.) with the 'Iron Maiden', a hollow figure with iron spikes into which the victim was thrust, and other instruments of torture. From beside the tower we command a view of the moat and the N. suburbs. On the parapet are hoof-marks, said to have been left by the horse of the robber-

knight Eppelein von Gailingen. — We pass through the *Vestner-Tor*, to the left of the Amtmanns-Wohnung, to the *Freiung* (Pl. 9; open free), so called from the right of asylum exercised by the burgraves. Good view of the old town. — We now pass through another gateway, to the right of which is the *Sinwell-Turm* or *Vestner-Turm* (Pl. 19), an old round tower with a pointed roof dating from 1561 (view from the top; 10 pf.), and enter the *Vorhof*, or forecourt, with the *Tiefer Brunnen* (Pl. 20), a well 315 ft. deep (adm., including illumination, 20 pf.). Passing the Heiden-Turm (see below) on the left, we reach the *Inneres Burg-Tor*, a Renaissance gateway of 1562, through which we enter.

The **Kaiserburg**, or imperial castle (Pl. 17; adm., see p. 310; ring), was founded probably in the 11th cent., enlarged by Frederick Barbarossa in the 12th, afterwards frequently altered, and restored in the 19th.

In the *Inner Court* (Pl. 16), altered in 1833 by Heideloff, is the stump of a lime-tree, said to have been planted by the Empress Kunigunde (d. 1038). In the old *Palas* the only points of interest are the chapel, with its choir built into the *Heiden-Turm* (Pl. 12), and the royal apartments. The *Chapel* (Pl. 8) is a two-storied Romanesque structure of the time of Barbarossa; above is the Emperor's Chapel, with sculptures and paintings, below is St. Margaret's Chapel, probably used originally as a burial-vault. The *Royal Apartments*, fitted up in a modern Gothic style in 1854-56, contain several Renaissance stoves. The ceiling of the audience-chamber, painted in 1520 by Hans Springinklee, a pupil of Dürer, shows coats-of-arms with the motto of Charles V.; on the timber ceiling of the study (late 14th cent.) appears the imperial eagle. — The modern Romanesque balcony of the *West Wing* (erected in 1861-66 on the site of the 'Kemenate') affords a splendid view. — The gardens on the W. side of the Kaiserburg, said to have been laid out in 1487, are temporarily closed.

Next the Five-Cornered Tower (p. 320), on the right, is the old granary, built by the elder Hans Beheim in 1494-95, now known as the *Kaiser-Stallung* (Pl. D 2, *II*; imperial stables), with a coat-of-arms by A. Kraft. To the E. is the *Luginsland* ('look in the land'; Pl. 18), a watch-tower with turrets at its four corners, erected in 1377.

B. The East Part of the Old Town.

In Paniers-Platz (Pl. E 2; *II*), a few paces to the E. of the castle-hill, rises the **Topler-Haus** (Pl. 5; D 2), a Renaissance edifice of 1590-97. No. 9, close by, has a Gothic tower with a spiral staircase; No. 20 is a Gothic frame-house. — No. 23, Schild-Gasse, farther down, is the *Haus zum Goldenen Schilde* (Pl. D 2; *II*), where the first twenty-three articles of the Golden Bull (p. 311) were composed in 1356.

Turning to the N.E. out of Paniers-Platz, we pass the former *Max-Tor* (Pl. E 2; *II*) and the *Sieben Zeilen* (Pl. E 2; *II*), seven rows of weavers' houses, erected in 1488 on the site of the old town-moat. In Hirschel-Gasse (Pl. E 2; *II*), on the left (No. 11),

is the *Tucher Landhaus*, erected in 1534-45 and tastefully restored by G. Seidl, with an interesting court (entrance at No. 9; gratuity). The **Hirschvogel House** (Pl. E 2; *II*), No. 21, farther on, contains at the back a hall in the pure early-Renaissance style by P. Flötner (1534; open 9-12 and 2-6, Sun. 9-12; 20 pf.).

Retracing our steps, we cross Webers-Platz to the *Landauer-Brüder-Kloster* (Pl. E 2; *II*), now a Real-Gymnasium (boys' school). The pretty vaulting of the late-Gothic chapel (1508; entrance at Vordere Landauer-Gasse 8; gratuity) is borne by two twisted columns. For this chapel Dürer painted in 1511 his celebrated All Saints altar-piece, now at Vienna. — A few paces lower down is the *Laufer-schlag-Turm* (Pl. E 2; *II*), a remnant of the town-wall (p. 332), reconstructed in 1508 and 1561.

In Egidien-Platz (Pl. E 2; *II*), to the W. of the Landauer Kloster, rises the Protestant **Egidien-Kirche** (St. Giles's), originally a Romanesque basilica belonging to the Schotten-Kloster, the oldest monastery in the town. The church was burned down in 1696 and rebuilt in 1711-18 by G. Trost. Adm., see p. 311.

Three chapels dating from the original church have been preserved: the Gothic Tetzel-Kapelle (1345), containing seventy hatchments of the Tetzel family and the tomb (injured in the fire) of the Landauer family, by *Adam Kraft* (1503), and adorned on the exterior with a statue of the Virgin, perhaps an early work by *Kraft:* the Romanesque Eucharius-Kapelle (12-13th cent.), with two altar-pieces by unknown Nuremberg masters (Betrothal of St. Catherine, 1502; St. Paul); and the Gothic Wolfgangs-Kapelle, with a large group of the Entombment (1446).

The church is peculiar in having an oval nave, which, with its two stories of boldly projecting galleries, is suggestive of a theatre. The decoration illustrates the transition from the baroque to the rococo style. The Pietà on the high altar is a studio-copy of Van Dyck's painting in the Kaiser Friedrich Museum at Berlin. To the left, behind the high altar, is the Renaissance brass of the Eissen family, with a Pietà in relief, by the two *Peter Vischers* (1522).

On the N. side of the square stands a bronze equestrian statue of *Kaiser Wilhelm I.*, by Ruemann (1905). At the back of it is the ***Peller-Haus** (No. 23; Pl. E 2, *II*), erected for Martin Peller in 1605 by the elder Jakob Wolff. It is the finest late-Renaissance building in Nuremberg, and has a grand court with arcades in three stories (gratuity). On the W. side of the square, at Nos. 11-13, is the house occupied by the printer *Anton Koberger* from 1470 till his death in 1513. Opposite is a statue of *Melanchthon*, by J. D. Burgschmiet (1826), in front of the school (Gymnasium) organized by him in 1526.

Adjacent on the S.W. is the little Theresien-Platz (Pl. E 2; *II*), with a bronze statue of *Martin Behaim* (p. 312), by Hans Rössner (1890). Thence Binder-Gasse and Theresien-Str. lead W. to the Rathaus (p. 316). Binder-Gasse 20 and Theresien-Str. 23 are adorned with *Reliefs by A. Kraft (Joshua and Caleb, St. George and the Dragon). *Kraft's House* (Pl. D 2; *II*), Theresien-Str. 7,

probably erected by the elder Hans Beheim about 1510, has a fine two-storied court. — Adam Kraft's statue of the Virgin at the corner of Binder-Gasse and Fünfer-Platz, and the statue of the Madonna at Obst-Markt 16 have been disfigured by painting. In the Obst-Markt, at the corner of the Städtisches Amts-Gebäude (p. 317), is a statue of St. Helena (15th cent.).

Tucher-Strasse (Pl. E 2; *II*), to the E. of the Obst-Markt, possesses three of the finest courtyards in Nuremberg, at Nos. 15, 20 ('Historischer Hof'), and 21. At the corner of this street and Neue Gasse is the *Grübel Fountain* (Pl. E 2; *II*), by Wanderer (1881), commemorating Konrad Grübel (1736-1809), a popular poet of Nuremberg. At the corner of Ebners-Gasse and Heu-Gässchen, near the W. end of Neue Gasse, is the bronze *Bagpiper Fountain* (Dudelsackpfeifer-Brunnen; Pl. E 2, *II*), a copy of a Renaissance model in the Germanic Museum.

In Spital-Platz (Pl. E 2; *II*) is a bronze statue of *Hans Sachs* (1494-1576), by J. K. Krausser (1874). Sachs lived at No. 17 in the adjacent Hans-Sachs-Gasse (Pl. 2), which was partly restored to its original condition in 1910; the landlord of the wine-room shows the cobbler-poet's workshop.

The Protestant **Heiliggeist-Kirche** (*Spital-Kirche*; Pl. E 2, *II*; adm., see p. 311), on the S. side of Spital-Platz, a Gothic church (1331-41) belonging to the neighbouring hospital, was formerly the depository of the imperial regalia (p. 311). The interior was remodelled in the baroque style by Carlo Brentano in 1663. The aisles are adorned with frescoes, partly dating from the 14th cent. (retouched). On the high altar (1912) is a fine crucifix in the style of Veit Stoss; in front of it is the tomb of Konrad Gross (d. 1356), founder of the hospital. At the E. end of the N. aisle is the altar-tomb of Herdegen Valzner (d. 1426). The marble pulpit is by Heilmaier (1912). — In the forecourt (entrance Spital-Gasse 14) of the Hospital (Spital) is the *Hansel Fountain*, with a Renaissance railing (the original of the piper is in the Germanic Museum, p. 326). In an adjoining court (entrance over the Spital-Brücke, through the Noris-Stift) is a *Chapel of the Holy Sepulchre* (1459).

Opposite the church is the handsome *Synagogue* (Pl. E 2, *II*; 1869-74; fee).

Turning S. from Spital-Platz, we cross the *Spital-Brücke* to the island of *Schütt* (Pl. E 2; *II*), with the *Männerschuld-Turm* (debtors' tower for men). View to the left of the picturesque houses on the Pegnitz. Thence the *Heu-Brücke* leads to Peter-Vischer-Str., with the house in which the elder Peter Vischer lived (Pl. 4, E 3, *II*; No. 23). — Retracing our steps we pass through the gateway of No. 7 to the former *Katharinen-Kirche*, a Gothic monastery-church built in the early 14th cent. and restored in 1921. It is now known as the **Katharinen-Bau** (Pl. E 3; *II*) and serves as a concert hall

(gratuity). On special occasions the Meistersingers held their classes here from 1620 onwards (comp. p. 313); the scene of Wagner's opera (Act I) is laid here also. The interior contains a memorial to members of the German Choral Society who fell in the War, by Fritz Mayer and Hans Albert (1925). In the adjoining refectory is the *Deutsches Sänger-Museum*, with objects dealing with the history of men's singing and of the above-mentioned society (adm., see p. 310).

The Luitpold-Haus (Pl. E 3; *II*), built in 1908-11, on the E. side of the Katharinen-Bau, accommodates the collections of the *Natural History Society* (adm., see p. 310). — Still farther E. is the **Bayerische Landesgewerbe-Anstalt** (Pl. E 3; *II*), consisting of a main building (1894-96; entrance on the N. side; adm., see p. 310), in the baroque style, and an annexe of 1900. On the ground-floor, to the right, are modern industrial art exhibitions; the first floor contains ancient and modern patterns for industrial art (metalware, ceramics, furniture, carvings, textiles, etc.).

Near the Marien-Tor (Pl. E 3; *II*), at the S. end of the Marien-tor-Graben, is a hall occupied by the municipal *Exhibition of Art* (Städtische Kunstausstellungs-Halle; adm., see p. 310).

C. The South-West Part of the Old Town.

The main thoroughfares between Lorenzer Platz (p. 313) and the Spittler Tor (p. 332) are Karolinen-Strasse (Pl. D 3; *II*) and Ludwig-Strasse (Pl. D C 3; *II*). No. 30, Karolinen-Str., has a graceful 'Chörlein' (oriel; after 1700), and No. 34 has a Renaissance gable and court (16th cent.; entered from Post-Gässchen). No. 36, a post office, is by L. Ullmann (1905). — In Hefners-Platz (Pl. D 3; *II*) stands a monument (1905) to *Peter Henlein* (1480-1542), who is supposed to have invented watches (called from their shape 'Nuremberg eggs'). — Ludwig-Str. leads past the *Weisser Turm* (Pl. D 3; *II*), a relic of the town-wall (p. 332), to Jakobs-Platz (Pl. C D 3; *II*). On the right stands the Rom. Cath. *Elisabeth-Kirche*, a domed edifice built in 1785-1802 by the knights of the Teutonic Order in a classical style next to the former Deutsches Haus.

In the middle of the square rises the **St. Jakobs-Kirche** (Pl. C D 3, *II*; Protestant), founded in 1209 as the church of the Teutonic Order. The present building, begun in the late 13th cent., was completed in 1500; it was restored by Heidcloff in 1825.

The interior (adm., see p. 311) contains many fine sculptures in wood and stone (14-16th cent.). To the right and left of the W. portal are the Virgin and St. John the Evangelist, figures from a group of the Crucifixion in the style of *Veit Stoss*. — In the N. aisle is a Pietà (Virgin with the body of Christ and St. John; c. 1500); to the right, on a winged altar in the Dillherr Chapel, is a group of St. Anne, the Virgin, and Child, from the studio of *Veit Stoss*. This aisle contains also an impressive Pietà (the Virgin kneeling before the body of Christ), closely allied in style to the Nuremberg Madonna (p. 328). — The fine choir contains many hatchments of Teutonic knights and good statues of saints (14th cent.). The

Gothic high altar (c. 1400) has wing-paintings (retouched; supposedly the oldest panel-paintings in Nuremberg, 14th cent.) and four admirable figures of Apostles in terracotta (six others of the series in the Germanic Museum, see p. 328).

From Jakobs-Platz we may follow Jakob-Str. E. to the Korn-Markt and Hall-Platz (Pl. D 3; *II*), to the left of which, along the inner town-wall, are a row of *Corn Magazines*, now used by the hop-merchants, with a portal of 1588 at the E. end. On the S. side of the Korn-Markt is the entrance to the Germanic Museum (see below).

We turn to the N. from the Jakobs-Kirche and follow Weizen-Strasse (Pl. C D 3; *II*) past the *Weizen-Bräuhaus* (right), a large baroque building of 1672 (now municipal offices), to Unschlitt-Platz (Pl. D 2; *II*), with the *Unschlitt-Haus* (1491), originally a granary, now a pawnbroking office (Leih-Haus).

Superb *Views of the town (particularly by moonlight) are afforded by the four lower **Bridges over the Pegnitz** (Pl. D 2; *II*): the *Kettensteg* (1824), the first suspension-bridge in Germany, adjoining the present town-wall (p. 332); the *Max-Brücke*, rebuilt in 1852-53 by B. Solger; the iron *Henkersteg* (hangman's bridge); and the *Derrer-Brücke* (1486), between the Trödel-Markt island and Karl-Strasse. — In the second court of No. 23, Karl-Strasse (Pl. D 2; *II*), are realistic carvings in the style of Hans Sebald Beham (p. 313), representing a village kermis, etc. — In the gardens of Max-Platz (Pl. D 2; *II*) is the *Triton Fountain*, by Bromig (1687).

In Adler-Strasse (Pl. D 3; *II*) the rococo façade of No. 21 should be noticed; in the Gothic court is a small relief (Adoration of the Child) by Adam Kraft (1498). On No. 28 is a statue of the Madonna (14th cent.).

D. The Germanic Museum.

The ****Germanic Museum** (Pl. D 3; *II*), founded in 1852 by Baron Hans von Aufsess, consists of most extensive collections bearing on the history of German art and civilization. Since 1857 it has been established in a suppressed Carthusian monastery, a Gothic structure founded in 1380 and enlarged in the 15th cent., with a church and two cloisters. The building has been repeatedly extended. On the S. side, facing the Frauentor-Mauer, is the Augustinian convent (p. 320), rebuilt here in 1872-75; adjoining it is the S.W. wing, completed in 1902; and a further addition was erected on the N. side in 1916-18.

Adm., see p. 310. — Excellent guide (1924-25) 1 *M.* — The *Library* and *Archives*, at Untere Grasers-Gasse 18, are open on week-days 10-12 and 2-4 (closed on Sat. afternoon).

New Building.

Ground Floor (Erdgeschoss; comp. the plan facing p. 326). — From the main entrance in the Korn-Markt we first enter the

Ehren-Halle (Pl. 2), which contains tombstones and hatchments. We pass straight on into the Lapidarium (3), with sculptures ranging from the beginning of the 14th to the second half of the 17th cent.: originals from the churches of St. Sebald and St. Lawrence and from the Schöner Brunnen (14-15th cent.); *Figures from an Annunciation, by *Adam Kraft* (1504).

The next rooms contain the collections of **Industrial Art.** Gothic Room (4). Two sacristy cupboards from Sterzing in Tyrol (late 15th cent.); richly coloured *Tapestry depicting Minnesingers and scenes of social life (S. E. German, c. 1400); mediæval pottery, caskets, and boxes; a rare specimen of a late-Gothic convex mirror; a fine dragon-shaped lustre (hanging from the ceiling). — Renaissance Room (5). Two cabinets designed by Peter Flötner(?); a large Nuremberg cabinet of c. 1600; chests; Burgundian tapestry of the early 16th century. — Baroque Room (6). *Bedstead belonging to Paulus Scheurl, a Nuremberg patrician (1596); *Cabinet from Augsburg (early 17th cent.); black-glazed tiled stove; large embroidered covering made on the occasion of the death of Hieronymus Imhoff (1571); chair with the arms of the Empire and the city of Ulm (late 17th cent.).

The next three rooms (7-9) are devoted to **Textiles.** Paramenten-Saal (7). Church vestments (13-18th cent.); 'Palmesel', or figure of Christ on an ass, used in Palm Sunday processions (Central Franconia; early 16th cent.); costly aquamanilia (14th and 15th cent.). — In Hall 8 are the bronze figure of Hansel (see p. 323; late 14th cent.); N. German oak cabinet (1566); in the windows, Nuremberg coats-of-arms and (in the centre of each) fine portraits of SS. Bruno and Hugh (1510-30; by Hans Baldung Grien?); stoneware. — Room 9 contains the textile collection proper; Saxon tapestry (1605-15); so-called cabinet of the Last Supper (1641?).

We return to Hall 8, whence we enter (right) Rooms 11 and 10, containing a rich collection of **Faience.** — Rooms 11a and 11b, adjoining Hall 8 on the N., contain large tapestries and 18th cent. sculptures. — We return again to Hall 8 and bear half-left into the Green or Rococo Room (12), containing industrial art of the 18th century. Porcelain figures; rococo stoves; furniture. — Red Room (13), with a collection of glass. 'Schaper' glass, so named after its inventor, *Johann Schaper* of Nuremberg (d. 1670); a Boulle *Writing-table (probably by a Munich craftsman). — Blue Room (14). Works in pewter, brass, bronze, and leather; 16-18th cent. cabinets; stove from Winterthur (1644). — Yellow Room (15). Ecclesiastical handicraft and small plastic works of ecclesiastical art.

We return through the Lapidarium into the Ehren-Halle (see above) and mount the stairs to the upper floor.

Upper Floor (Obergeschoss; comp. the plan, p. 327). The majority of the rooms are devoted to **Paintings.** — Cabinet 133.

Geogr. Anst. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

Geogr. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

Primitives. Plastic works of the 13-14th cent.: The Virgin in childbed (Lower Rhenish relief; c. 1350). Pictures of the 14-15th cent.: Madonna with the pea-blossom, ascribed to *Meister Wilhelm of Cologne*. — Room 132. Large paintings of the early 15th cent.: *Erfurt School*, Crowning with Thorns (altar-wing; 1430-40); *Conrad Witz*, *Annunciation; *Stephan Lochner*, *Crucifixion; altar-pieces from a Nuremberg church (c. 1400); two figures from a Visitation (Swabian; mid-14th cent.); sandstone figure of the Madonna (Austrian, c. 1350); and a seated Madonna (Lower Bavarian; 1st half of 15th cent.). — Room 131. Late-Gothic panel-paintings by Swabian, Cologne (Annunciation, by the *Master of the Life of the Virgin*), and Westphalian schools. Two large carved altars, the left from Wurtemberg (c. 1500), the right by *Valentin Lendenstreich* of Saalfeld (d. 1507). — Room 130. Tyrolese School. Three panel-paintings from the studio of *Friedrich Pacher;* SS. Leonard and Stephen, two carvings by a close acquaintance of *Michael Pacher* (c. 1500); statue of an Apostle, in limewood, by the *Master of the Blutenburg Figures* (c. 1496). — Nuremberg Room (129). Nuremberg art before Dürer. Wings of the Peringsdorffer altar (1487), from the studio of *Michael Wolgemut* (p. 312); opposite is the carved central part and four wings of the high altar of the Katharinen-Kirche at Nuremberg, by *Hans Pleydenwurff* (p. 312); carved *Altar from Hersbruck (late 15th cent.), probably from the studio of *Wolgemut*. — Dürer Room (128). *Albrecht Dürer* (p. 312): Pietà, the so-called Holzschuher panel (1500; another version of the picture at Munich); over-lifesize ideal portraits of the emperors Sigismund and Charlemagne (1512); Emperor Maximilian I., a variant of the picture (1519) at Vienna; copies of the Four Apostles by J. G. Fischer (comp. p. 433). Also a few good works by Dürer's pupils *Hans von Kulmbach* (1476-1522) and *Wolf Traut* (c. 1480-1520). — Burgkmair Room (143). *Hans Burgkmair* (p. 354), *Madonna in the garden (1509). Swabian sculptures: Two pairs of saints (in high relief; c. 1520); animated *Statues of SS. John the Baptist and John the Evangelist (c. 1530). — Room 143a contains interesting Nuremberg tapestries (15-16th cent.) from the churches of St. Sebald and St. Lawrence. — Cranach and Hans Baldung Grien Room (122). *Lucas Cranach the Elder* (p. 292): Venus and Cupid; Portrait of J. S. Reuss, Rector of Vienna University (1503); King Christian II. of Denmark (1523). *Hans Baldung Grien:* *Altar-piece of St. Sebastian, his earliest dated work (1507), with a self-portrait (in the middle panel, on the right of the saint); small Madonna (1516); *Judith with the head of Holofernes (1525).

Turning to the left, we descend the stairs into the upper story of the E. connecting passage between the New and Old Museums (123; adjoining Room 110, see p. 331). In front of the windows, fitted with Swiss panes of the 16-17th cent., is a collection of medals by *Peter Flötner*,

Hans Schwarz, Friedrich Hagenauer, etc. On the wall and in the late-baroque staircase of the steps leading down to the ground-floor of the connecting passage (31; see p. 329) are bronze memorial tablets from Nuremberg cemeteries (16th and 17th cent.).

Room 124 (lighted from above). Altar-pieces by *Lucas Cranach the Elder* (1584) and *Bartholomæus Bruyn* (Cologne School; 16th cent.). — Room 125, into which portions of the chapel of the former Ebrach Hof at Nuremberg (1483) have been built, contains, in the centre, the celebrated **Nuremberg Madonna*, in the style of the elder Peter Vischer (c. 1520); large seated Madonna (c. 1490). In the windows are old panes of glass. — Room 126. Paintings of the 17-19th centuries *(Kupetzky, Anton Graff, Josef Abel, Joachim von Sandrart)*. — Room of the Mannerists (127), with works produced during the transition from the 16th to the 17th cent.: large altar by *Christoph Schwarz* (1550-92) and a St. Catherine (from Waldsee in Wurtemberg; early 17th cent.).

Cabinets 135-142, on the N. side, containing smaller works, serve to complete the larger rooms in the middle. Cabinet 135. Cologne School. — Nuremberg Cabinets (136, 137). *Master of the Tucher Altar, Michael Wolgemut.* — Swabian Cabinet (138). *Bernhard Strigel*, Altar from Mindelheim, depicting the Holy Kinship (in ten parts). — Cabinet 139. Works by *Albrecht Altdorfer*. — Cabinet 140. Smaller works by Franconian and Swabian masters. *Hans Holbein the Elder*, *Madonna; *Sigmund Holbein*, Madonna enthroned; *Hans Burgkmair*, Madonna; *Dürer*, *Portrait of Michael Wolgemut (1516). — Cabinet 141. *Rembrandt*, St. Paul (c. 1629-30); *Pieter de Hooch*, Genre scene. — Cabinet 142. German paintings of the 17-18th centuries.

Side-rooms 121-116 on the S. side of the New Building are devoted to **Plastic Arts.** — Room 121. Small plastic works and bronze sculptures of the Renaissance, especially from Nuremberg. Model for the figure of the Gänsemännchen fountain (p. 315); frame of the All Saints picture (p. 322), carved from a design by *Dürer* (1511); Session Scene, from the Nuremberg council chamber, by *Hans Leinberger* (?; early 16th cent.); candlestick in the form of an angel, by *Veit Stoss* (see below; c. 1500). — Cabinet 120. *Figure of St. Elizabeth and the *Adoration of the Child by *Tilman Riemenschneider* (p. 257); St. Anne, the Virgin, and Child, a work of the *Ulm School* (1st half of 16th cent.); plaquettes by *Peter Flötner* (p. 313). — Veit Stoss Cabinet (119). *Veit Stoss*, *Limewood Madonna (c. 1500), from his house in Wunderburg-Gasse, *St. Catherine in the tomb (late 15th cent.), over-lifesize *Crucifixion, from the Heiliggeist-Spital (1st quarter of 16th cent.). A work closely allied to his in style is the beautiful 'Rosenkranztafel', a wooden tablet with coloured reliefs (c. 1500). — Cabinet 118. Works by Austrian and Bavarian sculptors of the 15-16th centuries. The principal work is the Coronation of the Virgin (from the Vintschgau; c. 1430). — Cabinet 117 contains works in red-burnt clay (14-15th cent.), including the Nuremberg Apostles (c. 1400; comp. p. 325). — Room 116 contains large baroque sculptures.

The connecting passage (115), adjoining Room 116 on the S., leads to Room 114 of the Old Museum, also with large baroque sculptures and, in addition, tapestries and cabinets. — We pass through Passage 77 (see p. 331) and turn to the left into Cabinets 111 and 112, containing small plastic works.

Cabinet 134, in the New Building, contains Romanesque and early-Gothic plastic works.

Cabinet 134 is adjoined on the N. by Room 144, containing Ecclesiastical Utensils in precious metals and secular Gold and Silver Utensils.

We mention some of the chief exhibits. On the left, a late-Gothic tower-shaped ciborium (Ochsenfurt; c. 1500), the Holzschuher goblet, and the goblet of the Nuremberg tailors' guild in the shape of a thimble, the last two by *Elias Lenker* (1586 and 1562; p. 313); a glass goblet with silver-gilt mounting by *Wenzel Jamnitzer* (p. 313), the only authenticated work of this master at Nuremberg; silver *Bust-reliquary of St. Zeno (probably from Augsburg; 1467); nautilus goblet by *F. Hillebrand* of Nuremberg (1595); the Kress goblet in the shape of a cock by *Hans Petzolt* (Nuremberg, 1599); large epergne in the form of a ship (1503); large silver-gilt salver by *Ludwig Biller* and *J. A. Thelot* (early 18th cent.); charming silver statuette of St. Bartholomew (Nuremberg, 1509); the *Cocoa-nut goblet with Bacchic scenes, made by *Peter Flötner* c. 1540 for the Holzschuher family, one of the finest goldsmith's works of the German Renaissance; silver-gilt travelling-service, adorned with agate, and a silver service of thirty-two pieces (both from Augsburg; c. 1710 and c. 1760); late-Gothic bridal coronet of gold (15-16th cent.); and the *Augsburg Tabernacle of ebony with silver decorations (c. 1700). — The show-cases near the window-wall contain gold ornaments, silver objects found at Pretzfeld (16-17th cent.), medals, and gems.

Rooms 145-148, adjoining on the N., are devoted to the Development of Writing and Printing (also bookbindings and varying exhibitions of the graphic arts).

We now return through Rooms 144, 134, and 133 to the staircase, which we descend to the Ehren-Halle (2; p. 326). Hence we may either quit the building or continue through the Lapidarium (3) and proceed straight on through Room 16 into the older part of the museum.

Old Museum.

The Old Museum is occupied chiefly by collections illustrating the **History of Civilization.**

We first enter Room 16, once a monk's cell. Würzburg Madonna of the Vineyard (mid-14th cent.); angel of the Annunciation; and a bust of a Madonna from the Frauen-Kirche (1360-70). — We proceed straight on into the North Wing of the Cloisters (23) belonging to the old Carthusian monastery (p. 325). This, like the wings of the Large and Small Cloisters (p. 330), contains casts of sepulchral monuments, interesting from the point of art, history, and costume. — At the E. end of the cloister (30), on the left, is the E. passage to the new building in the Korn-Markt (see p. 327). Room 31 here contains stone sculptures, a large stone sarcophagus (Cologne; c. 900), and the wooden figure of the Bagpiper (p. 323) by a follower of *Pankraz Labenwolf*. — Rooms 29-25 contain Prehistoric

Collections. — Room 24. Monuments of the Roman Period, Migration of the Nations, and Merovingian Period.

In Covered Court 75 is a Madonna in stone (Nuremberg; early 15th cent.). Covered Court 76 contains the *Oriel-window from the Sebalder Pfarrhof (p. 319), one of the chief plastic works executed at Nuremberg in the 2nd half of the 14th cent.; on the left of it, a domestic Madonna (Nuremberg; 1484).

The adjoining Carthusian Church (72; comp. p. 325) is an aisleless building of the late 14th century.

On the N. wall, on the right, a large crucifix (Cologne; 1st half of 13th cent.); below, a large seated Madonna from Straubing, an important piece of Ratisbon sculpture (c. 1280). On each of the long walls are three of *Adam Kraft's* *Stations of the Cross (c. 1505; p. 333). On the S. wall: Sepulchral figure of Count Heinrich III. of Sayn (d. 1247), in oak, an important work of c. 1250; seated Madonna in sandstone (Schweinfurt; c. 1350); further on, between the Stations of the Cross, a colossal Archangel Michael (Franconian; 17th cent.); here, opposite, and at the end of the choir are the lifesize figures of the four Evangelists and St. Paul, important late-baroque works by *Ehrgott Bernhard Bendel* of Augsburg (1697). In the centre of the church are the red marble tomb-slab of Georg Ludwig von Seinsheim (d. 1591), from Central Franconia, and the silver-mounted casket in which the imperial jewels were kept (after 1424; see p. 311), historically the most important possession of the museum. In the choir, on the left, are baroque stalls (Cologne; 1640).

In the former Sacristy (74) are (straight ahead) the seated figure of a bishop blessing (Tyrolese carving; 1st half of 16th cent.); on the left, a knight and St. Catherine (Swabian reliefs; late 15th cent.); between these, a panel with the Mass of St. Gregory, from the Frauen-Kirche (1480-90); on the right of the entrance, a Betrothal of St. Catherine, by *Hans Pleydenwurff*. — The Geuder-Kapelle (73) contains stained glass of the 14th and altar-pieces, wooden sculptures, and panel-paintings of the 15th and 16th centuries.

We now traverse the N. wing (67) and W. wing (68) of the Small Cloisters, and enter Room 70, which illustrates the development of portable Firearms, and the department devoted to The Chase (71), with an extensive collection of hunting weapons, bags, horns, etc. — From the S. wing (64) of the Small Cloisters (p. 329) and the Large Cloisters (p. 331) we pass into Room 69 (right), with instruments of torture, a guillotine (late 18th cent.), etc. Continuing along the cloister, we enter, on the left, beyond the E. wing of the Small Cloisters, the German Commercial Museum (65), containing models of ships (partly 16-17th cent.) and waggons, weights and measures, etc. — On the right, entered from the W. wing of the Small Cloisters (57), is the large Room 56, with Jousting Accoutrements, including some fine gala armour from Augsburg and Nuremberg. — Hall 45 (adjoining on the E.). Hafted Weapons (spears, halberds, swords, daggers; also shields and spurs). The *Heilsbronn Portal* (comp. p. 184), an important Franconian work of the middle of the 13th cent., is built into the N. ante-room (44).

We ascend the steps adjoining Hall 45 into the Old German Rooms (46-52) on the upper floor, of which the second (52; dating from between 1560 and 1585) of the two rooms of Nuremberg patricians is the most noteworthy.

We return to ante-room 44 and, passing through the S. wing of the Large Cloisters (43), turn to the left (W.) along this and again to the left (S.) into the E. wing (57) of the Small Cloisters, skirting the Wittelsbacher-Hof. — Straight ahead is the E. side-chapel of the Augustinian Convent (58; comp. p. 325), with rapiers, sabres, military headgear, and cuirasses. Room 61 contains military arms of the 19th century.

At the W. end of cloister-wing 59 a staircase on the left ascends to Room 97 (right), with rustic furniture, models of peasants' houses, votive figures in wax, etc. A staircase at the E. end of the room leads (left) to the Therapeutic Collection (98; see below). — Above Room 97, on the second floor, is Room 96, with a collection of Rustic Utensils and Furniture. — On the other side of the staircase, in the S.W. building, is Room 95, with *Peasants' Costumes and ornaments, a unique collection of 353 costumed figures and busts. — On the 1st floor of the S.W. building (94) are *Peasants' Rooms.

We now descend the W. staircase to Room 93. German Handicraft collection. — Room 92 is a pewterer's workshop. Room 89 contains painted rococo panelling and doors from a Nuremberg house. — Room 88. Panelling from Nuremberg (1771). — Room 87. Tapestried room from Aachen (c. 1737). — Room 86. Nuremberg turnery in ivory and boxwood.

Nuremberg Room (84). Pictures, models, carvings, etc., illustrating the development and history of the town. — Room 85. Ansbach Block Printing Room. — Room 100. Clocks. The steps on the right descend to the Students' Room (101), with souvenirs of German students' clubs. — Hall 99. Musical Instruments. — Corridor 102. Scientific Instruments, including the first terrestrial globe, by Martin Behaim (p. 316; 1491-93), the astronomical globe of *Johannes Stöffler* of Tübingen (1493), and the terrestrial globe of *J. Schoner* of Nuremberg (1520).

At the beginning of Corridor 102, on the right, is Room 98, with the Therapeutic Collection.

At the end of Corridor 102 we ascend the steps and reach the collections of Civil and Court Costumes (103-106) and *Toys (107, 108); the dolls' houses are especially interesting. — We descend the steps, passing on the right a Nuremberg kitchen (109), splendidly fitted up (early 18th cent.). — Room 110. Wrought Iron. — We continue straight on into Corridor 77. Portraits of the nobility (16-18th cent.); on the left we obtain a view of the oriel-window mentioned on p. 330.

On the right are Cabinets 111 and 112 and Room 114, through which we may pass into the W. connecting passage (115) to the New Building (comp. p. 328).

Rooms 78-81 contain the Pharmaceutical Collection. Room 81 is an apothecary's shop with wooden furniture of the early 18th century. Room 78 is a chemical and pharmaceutical laboratory.

Room 79. Room for storing drugs and herbs (Nuremberg; 1727). — Room 82. Coppersmith's Workshop, in use until the end of the 19th century.

Near by is a staircase descending to Covered Court 76 (p. 330). Hence we may cross the cloister, and traversing Passage 16, the Lapidarium (3), and the Ehren-Halle (2), reach the exit (comp. p. 326).

E. The Town Walls and Outer Quarters.

The ***Town Walls,** built in 1345-1452 and greatly strengthened in the 16-17th cent., form one of the most interesting features of Nuremberg; though they have unfortunately been removed at places to meet the requirements of modern traffic, they still bear testimony to the defensive strength of the old imperial city.

The earliest fortifications consisted of a double wall 23 ft. in height and 55 ft. broad, with a protected passage and square towers placed at intervals of 50 yds. Outside was a dry moat, 30 ft. deep and 90 ft. broad. The four main gates (*Frauen-Tor*, Pl. E 3, *II*; *Spittler Tor*, Pl. C 3, *II*; *Neu-Tor*, Pl. D 2, *II*; and the razed *Laufer-Tor*, Pl. E F 2, *II*) were defended by strong outworks. Of the four smaller gates (*Haller Tor*, Pl. D 2, *II*; *Tiergärtner Tor*, Pl. D 2, *II*; *Vestner Tor*, Pl. D 2, *II*; and the razed *Wöhrder Tor*, Pl. E F 2, *II*) the second alone belongs to the older fortifications completed in 1332. When gunpowder became a feature of warfare, the wall was reinforced by smaller forts and by round forts with cannon ('Streichwehre'), especially in the Vestnertor-Graben and at the points where the Pegnitz entered and quitted the town. These additions were made in conformity with the theory of fortification propounded by Dürer. In 1538-45 Antonio Fazuni of Malta erected the great polygonal *Burgbastei* between the Tiergärtner Tor and the Vestner Tor, with casemated side-bastions. In 1556-64 the four main towers received their present circular shape (walls 19 ft. thick) from the designs of Georg Unger. The works constructed shortly before and during the Thirty Years' War have vanished. — The most picturesque portion of the fortifications is on the W. side, between the Spittler Tor (Pl. C 3; *II*) and the site of the Max-Tor (Pl. E 2; *II*), and near the Wöhrder Tor (Pl. E F 2; *II*). The protected passage ('Wehrgang') and other defence works on the inside of the wall are well seen at the Ludwigs-Tor (Pl. C 3; *II*) and the Neu-Tor (Pl. D 2; *II*). — A good idea of the whole fortifications is afforded by a circular trip on the tramway-line No. 5 (p. 309).

In Laufertor-Graben, near the old Wöhrder Tor (see above), is a *Planetarium* constructed by Carl Zeiss of Jena (comp. p. 456; adm., see p. 310). — On the Prinzregenten-Ufer rises a lofty pedestal supporting an equestrian statue of *Bismarck* (Pl. F 3; *II*), in limestone, 16 ft. high, by T. Fischer and J. Flossmann (1915).

In the Frauentor-Graben, opposite the Germanic Museum, is the *Neues Stadt-Theater* (Pl. D 3, *II*; p. 310), built in 1902-5. In front is a seated statue of *Beethoven*, by Konrad Roth (1923).

A little to the S. of the theatre, in Lessing-Strasse, is the new **Bayrisches Verkehrs-Museum** (Museum of Communications; Pl. D 4, *I*), erected in 1914-24 from designs by Weiss. Adm., see p. 311; guide (1925) 80 pf.

Basement. Model workshop; compressed-air installation; archives. — Ground Floor. Strong current technics; permanent way; vehicles; maintenance of permanent way; bridges; great hall. The vehicle hall contains also the royal train of Ludwig II. and Bismarck's saloon-carriage. — First Floor. Director's office, reading-room, and library; royal saloon from the old Nuremberg station; weak current technics; tools; models of locomotives belonging to the former Bavarian state railways, models of carriages, braking mechanism. Also the Aula and a refreshment-room. — Second Floor. Lecture room; welfare, finance, instruction, and administration; workings above and below ground; navigation; postal department (stamps, broadcasting, and pneumatic post). — Courtyard. Railway lines, safety appliances, and signalling installation.

A little W. of the theatre is the building of the *Industrie- und Kultur-Verein* (Pl. D 3, *II*; restaurant, see p. 309), by T. von Kramer (1905).

In the Plärrer (Pl. C 3; *II*) are the *Schweppermann Fountain* (1915; Pl. Schw.-Br.) and, in front of the Ludwigs-Bahnhof, a fountain (1890) commemorating the opening of the first German railway (p. 312). — In Rothenburger Str., S.W. of the Plärrer, is the old **St. Rochus-Kirchhof** (Pl. B 3; *I*), with the grave of Peter Vischer the Elder (d. 1529) and his sons Hermann and Peter (No. 90, ninth stone in the path to the right). The *Rochus-Kapelle*, erected in 1519-21 by Paul Beheim, contains stained glass from the workshop of Veit Hirschvogel, resembling Dürer's work. — A little to the S.W. is the *Harbour* of the Ludwigs-Kanal (p. 303), 370 yds. long.

To the W. of the Spittlertor-Graben lies the *Rosenau* (Pl. C 3; *II*), with pleasure-grounds and a restaurant. — In the Prater-Anlage (Pl. C 3; *II*) is the *Minnesänger-Brunnen*, by Kittler (1905).

Outside the Neu-Tor, in Johannis-Strasse (tramway No. 6, see p. 309), which leads to the Johannis-Kirchhof (see below), is the simple *Heiligkreuz-Kapelle* (Pl. C 2, *II*; No. 24, on the right), containing numerous hatchments of the Haller family and a large altar from Pleydenwurff's or Wolgemut's workshop, with a group of the Descent from the Cross (by Hans Kraft?) and painted double wings (key at Linden-Gasse 32, a little S.E. of the Johannis-Kirchhof).

In Burgschmiet-Str., which runs from the Tiergärtner Tor (p. 332) to the Johannis-Friedhof, stands on the right the *Lenz Bronze Foundry* (formerly *Burgschmiet;* Pl. D 2, *II*). — In Burgschmiet-Str. and Johannis-Str., farther on, are Adam Kraft's *Stations of the Cross*, seven sandstone pillars (1505-6) with reliefs of the Passion. The Kalvarienberg, the last station, is in front of the Johannis-Kirchhof, to the N.E. Six of the stations have been replaced by copies; the originals are in the Germanic Museum (p. 330).

The **Johannis-Kirchhof** (Pl. B C 1, 2; *I*), laid out in 1518 and containing fine brasses, is well worth a visit.

The late-Gothic *Holzschuher-Kapelle* (opened by the keeper; gratuity), to the left of the N.E. entrance, contains a large Entombment, by Adam Kraft (1508). — In the 5th row from the entrance, five graves N. of the Holzschuher chapel, is *Pirckheimer's* grave (No. 1414; p. 316). On the path leading to the Johannis-Kirche (p. 334) rises the *Müntzer* tomb (1560;

25 ft. in height). In the 6th row behind it is the grave of *Dürer* (No. 649, the 11th stone to the left of the path): "Quicquid Alberti Dureri mortale fuit, sub hoc conditur tumulo; emigravit VIII Idus Aprilis MDXXVIII" (April 6th, 1528). About 50 paces S. is the tomb (No. 503) of the confectioner Hans Sachs and his descendants, perhaps including the poet *Hans Sachs* (p. 323). A few paces to the right (N.E.) of Dürer's grave is that of *Wenzel Jamnitzer* (p. 320; No. 664, in the 5th row from the Müntzer tomb), with a fine tombstone by Jost Amman. In the row in front lies the painter *Anselm Feuerbach* (d. 1880; No. 715). Eight rows to the W. of Dürer, in the direction of the Johannis-Kirche, rests *Veit Stoss* (p. 312; No. 268). Four rows farther N.W., opposite the Johannis-Kirche, is *Paumgärtner's* grave (d. 1679), with a large bronze skull (movable jaw). In the second row farther N.W., on the paved side-walk, a little to the right of the church, is the tomb of the painter *Joachim von Sandrart* (d. 1688). — The Gothic *Johannis-Kirche* (14-15th cent.; opened by the sacristan, gratuity) contains a winged altar by the Master of the Tucher Altar (p. 315; left); the main altar is by Dürer's contemporary Wolf Traut.

To the N.E. of the Altstadt, in Bayreuther Strasse, 10 min. from the Laufer Tor, is the **Stadt-Park** (Pl. F 1, *I*; tramways Nos. 1, 3, and 5, see p. 309). On the left of the central walk is a bronze monument to *King Ludwig II.*, by M. Heilmeier (1913); on the right is a garden-restaurant, and at the end of the walk is the *Schiller Monument*, by A. Hildebrand (1909).

The tramway (Nos. 2 and 11, p. 309) runs S.E. from the Lorenz-Kirche to **Dutzendteich** (Pl. I 5, *I*; station, see p. 282), with a large lake for bathing and boating, gardens, and restaurants (Dutzendteich-Park, Volksgarten). The *Luitpoldhain* (with a festal hall) adjoins on the W. — To the S. of the Luitpoldhain (entrance opposite the festal hall; tram Nos. 1, 4, 7, and 9) is the ***Tiergarten** (Pl. G H 6, *I*; adm., see p. 310), laid out in 1912 in the style of the Hagenbeck zoological gardens at Hamburg, with an aquarium. Near the main entrance, to the left, is a restaurant (band daily on summer afternoons).

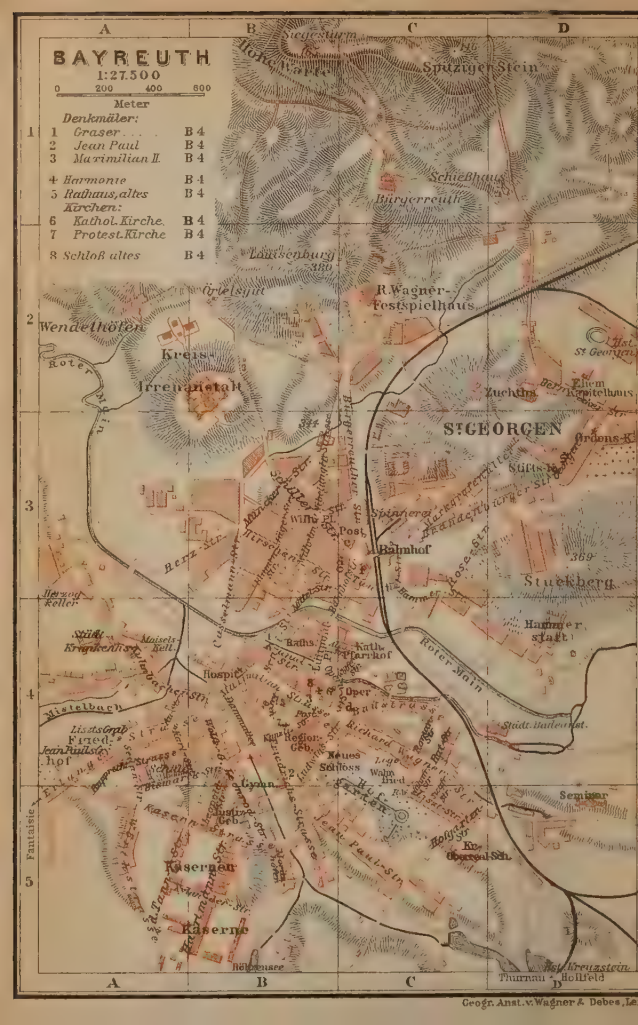
From Dutzendteich a pretty forest-path leads viâ the *Falzner Weiher* (rfmts.) and *Schmausenbuck* (1275 ft.; rfmts.), with its view-tower and open-air theatre, to *Mögeldorf* station. — Near the Erlenstegen terminus of tramway No. 3 (p. 309) is the *Platnersberg*, an old town-park with a garden-restaurant (fine views). Beyond Erlenstegen is the *Schiesshaus* (garden-restaurant).

F. Fürth.

For an excursion to Fürth we may use the state railway (5 M.; p. 298) or the tramway (Nos. 1, 11, 21, or 31); the latter runs along the embankment of the old Ludwigs-Bahn (see p. 312).

Fürth (965 ft.; comp. the inset-plan opposite; Park-Hotel, Pl. a, at the corner of Hindenburg-Str. and Friedrich-Str., 24 R.; Schwarzes Kreuz, near the Rathaus, unpretending), an important commercial and industrial town of 73,700 inhab., to the N.W. of Nuremberg, lies at the confluence of the *Pegnitz* and the *Rednitz*. Its industries include the manufacture of glass, mirrors, furniture,

FÜRTH
1:25.000
Meter
Rathaus
Theat.
Kathol. K.
Stadtpark
Post
Bahnhof
Lokalbahn Cadolzburg
NÜRNBERG
Poppenreuth
Schniegling
Dambach
Höfen
Lain
Sündersbühl
St. Leonhard
Schweinau
Gibitzenhof
Röthenbach
Eibach
Maiach
Reuth
Thon
Gross-Reuth
Wetzendorf
Doos
Flugplatz
Wohra
Glaishammer
Herzabelshof
Galgenhof
Steinbühl
Lichtenhof
Dutzendteich
Grosse Dutzendteich
Kleuter
Schafhof
Erlenstegen
St. Jobst
Mögeldorf am Holz
Laufamholz
Schmausenbuck
Hasenbuck
Hasenbuck
Schwabach
Treuchtlingen
Strassenbahn
1:100.000
Kilom.
Geograph. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes Leipzig


BAYREUTH
1:27.500
0 200 400 600
Meter
Denkmäler:
1 Graser B 4
2 Jean Paul B 4
3 Maximilian II. B 4
4 Harmonie B 4
5 Rathaus, altes B 4
Kirchen:
6 Kathol. Kirche. B 4
7 Protest. Kirche B 4
8 Schloß altes B 4
A
B
C
D
Siegesturm
Hohe Warte
Spitzigen Stein
Schießhaus
Bürgerreuth
Lausenburg
380
R. Wagner-Festspielhaus
Wendelhöfen
Kreis-Irrenanstalt
Roter Main
Zuchthaus
Ehem. Kapitelhaus
St. Georgen
SIGEORGEN
Ordens-K.
Stifts-K.
Stiftsstr.
Opernstr.
Wilhelmstr.
Post
Bahnhof
Brandenburgerstr.
Rosenstr.
Stuckberg
369
Hammerstatt
Roter Main
Maiselbergstr.
Maisel-Keller
Städt. Krankenhaus
Rathsgarten
Rathhaus
Theater
Oper
Hospital
Mistelbergstr.
Mistelberg
Lisztstr.
Richard Wagnerstr.
Stadt. Badeanstalt
Jean Paulstr.
Jean Paul-Denkmal
Hof
Gymn.
Kgl. Regier.-Geb.
Neues Schloss
Wahn-Hard
Lage
Eremitage
Seminar
Kasernenstr.
Kasernen
Kaserne
Exerzierplatz
Kgl. Forstamt
Forstamtsstr.
Kanzleistr.
Kanzlei
Kgl. Forstamt
Kgl. Forstamtsstr.
Kanzleistr.
Kanzlei
Fantasie
Heilbrunnen
Thurnau
Kreuzstein
Hollfeld
Geogr. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Le

toys, and sheet metal. In front of the Haupt-Bahnhof is a monumental fountain (1890). Farther N. are the *Theatre* (1900-2) and the *Rathaus* (1844-50), with its lofty tower. We proceed through the Old Town, with its late-Renaissance sandstone and timbered houses, to the Gothic *St. Michaels-Kirche* (14th cent.; Prot.), which contains a beautiful late-Gothic sacrament-house, 26 ft. high. — A little to the W. of St. Michael's is the old-fashioned market-place, and to the S. of the latter are the *Synagogue*, originally built in 1616, and the old *Jews' Cemetery*.

From Fürth to Cadolzburg, 8 M., local railway in 40 minutes. We start from a station W. of the Haupt-Bahnhof. — 2 M. *Alte Feste*. At the **Alte Feste** (1185 ft.), on a wooded hill by the Rednitz, 10 min. W., the battle between Gustavus Adolphus and Wallenstein, which compelled the Swedish monarch to retreat, was fought on Sept. 4th, 1632. Extensive view from the tower, 90 ft. high; adjacent is a garden-restaurant. — At (8 M.) *Cadolzburg* (1245 ft.), with 1500 inhab., is the old castle of the Burgraves of Nuremberg (now a law-court).

Railway from Nuremberg to *Heilbronn*, see R. 14; to *Stuttgart*, see R. 16; to *Würzburg* or *Ratisbon*, see R. 29; viâ *Bamberg* to *Hof* or *Probstzella*, see R. 32; viâ *Bayreuth* or *Marktredwitz* to *Hof*, see below; to *Munich*, see R. 38; to *Furth* (for Prague), see R. 43.

35. From Hof viâ Bayreuth or Marktredwitz to Nuremberg.

A. Viâ Bayreuth.

Railway. 103$^3/_4$ M. in 2$^1/_2$-7 hrs. (12 ℳ 60, 8 ℳ 40 pf.; express 24 ℳ 20, 15 ℳ 60, 9 ℳ 90 pf.).

Road, 84$^1/_2$ M. — 11 M. *Münchberg* (1820 ft.; p. 293). — 25 M. *Berneck* (1235 ft.; p. 341). — 34 M. **Bayreuth** (1120 ft.; see below). — 45 M. *Schnabelwaid* (1166 ft.; p. 339). — 50 M. *Pegnitz* (1385 ft.; p. 339). — 64 M. *Hiltpoltstein* (1700 ft.). — 74 M. *Eschenau* (1130 ft.). — 84$^1/_2$ M. *Nuremberg* (1083 ft.), see p. 308.

From Hof to (33 M.) *Neuenmarkt-Wirsberg*, see pp. 293, 294. — 36 M. *Trebgast*, on the *Weisser Main*. — 43$^1/_2$ M. *Bindlach*, with a church of 1767. — Near Bayreuth the Festspielhaus (p. 338) is seen on the right.

45$^1/_4$ M. **Bayreuth.** — Air Service, comp. pp. xvii-xix. — Hotels (information bureau at the station during the Wagner Festival). At the station: *Post* (Pl. g; C 3), with garden, 65 R. at 3-4$^1/_2$, D. from 2 ℳ, good; *Bahnhof-Hotel Reichsadler* (Pl. c; C 3), with garden, 65 beds at 2$^1/_2$-4 ℳ; *Bayrischer Hof* (Pl. f; C 3), 50 beds at 2-3 ℳ. — In the town: *Goldener Anker* (Pl. d; C 4), Opern-Str. 6, 50 beds at 2$^1/_2$-4 ℳ, well spoken of; *Schwarzes Ross* (Pl. e; B 4), Ludwig-Str. 2.

Restaurants. *Rathaus*, Luitpold-Platz 8 (Pl. B 4); *Eule*, Kirch-Gasse 8 (Pl. B 4), a resort of musicians during the festival; *Streil*, Ludwig-Str. 1 (Pl. B 4); *Lieb*, Kanzlei-Str. 4 (Pl. B 4); *Sonne*, Richard-Wagner-Str. 6 (Pl. C 4); *Lohengrin*, Wilhelm-Platz 2 (Pl. B 3). — Cafés. *Habsburg*, Luitpold-Platz 12; *Metropol*, Maximilian-Str. 77 (Pl. B 4); *Zum Landhaus Röhrensee*, at the Röhren-See (Pl. B 5).

Post Office (Pl. C 3) at the station.

Baths. *Wagner-Bad*, *Städtisches Bad*, both in Bad-Strasse (Pl. C D 4).

Inquiry Office at Karl Giessel's bookshop, Opern-Str. 3 (Pl. B C 4).

Cabs. Per drive in the town (1/4 hr.), 1-3 persons 1 1/2 m. with two horses, 3 *M*. To the Festspielhaus from the station, 1-2 persons 3 *M*, from Maximilian-Str. 1-2 persons 4 *M*, with two horses 5 *M*.

Times of Admission.

Eremitage (p. 338). Visitors are shown round daily every 1/2 hr. from 9 to 12 and 2 to 5; 1 *M*. The fountains play at 11 and 5 from May 1st to Oct. 31st.

Municipal Museum (p. 337), including the collections of the *Historical Society*, the *Natural History Collection*, and the *Wagner Museum*, open free on Sun. 10.30-12.30, on other days on application; closed in winter.

Neues Schloss (p. 337). Visitors are shown round daily every 1/2 hr. from 10 to 12 and 2 to 5; 1 *M*. The visit lasts 20 minutes. The palace is closed in the afternoon on Sat., Sun., and holidays.

Opera House (see below), open for inspection 8-12 & 1-6; 30 pf.

Bayreuth (1120 ft.), with 35,300 inhab., the capital of Upper Franconia, in the broad valley of the *Roter Main*, was the residence of the Margraves of Brandenburg-Kulmbach from 1603 to 1768, and has been Bavarian since 1810. It is mainly indebted for its present appearance to Margrave Christian (d. 1655), who transferred his seat from Kulmbach hither, to Georg Wilhelm (d. 1726), and to Friedrich (d. 1763; husband of Wilhelmine, the talented sister of Frederick the Great). Bayreuth is famous for its association with Richard Wagner, who lived here from 1872 till his death in 1883, and for the performances of his operas in the theatre specially built for the purpose (see p. 338). The first performance of the 'Ring' took place here in 1876, that of Parsifal in 1882. — The industries of Bayreuth include spinning and weaving and the manufacture of machinery, porcelain, and furniture.

Houston Stewart Chamberlain (b. 1855 at Southsea near Portsmouth), author of the 'Foundations of the 19th Century', married Eva, Wagner's only daughter, in 1908, and thenceforth resided at Bayreuth till his death in 1926.

From the station (Bahnhof; Pl. C 3) we turn to the left along Bahnhof-Str. to Luitpold-Platz. The *Rathaus* (Pl. B 4), on the W. side of this square, was built by Gontard as the Palais Reitzenstein in 1760-67. — In Opern-Str., which runs to the left from the S. end of Luitpold-Platz, is the small **Opera House** (Pl. C 4), erected in 1745-48 by Joseph St-Pierre.

The *Auditorium is most richly decorated in the Italian baroque style by Carlo Bibiena (adm., see above). The gorgeous court box, in itself a miniature stage, was, when occupied by the margrave and his retinue, a counter-attraction to the stage proper, which it faces.

Opposite the Opera House is the *Wittelsbacher-Brunnen*, by Lommel (1914). — Opern-Str. ends at 'Kutscher-Platz', on the left of which stands a fountain monument erected in 1922 to Prince Albrecht of Prussia's 6th Royal Bavarian Light Cavalry Regiment. From this point radiate Ludwig-Strasse (p. 337; straight on), Maximilian-Strasse (right), and Richard-Wagner-Str., with the Villa Wahnfried (left; p. 337).

The **Altes Schloss** (Pl. 8; B 4), on the right of Maximilian-Str., now occupied by public offices, was erected in the 16th cent., enlarged in the 17th, and rebuilt after a fire in 1753. In front of the central block is a statue, by Brugger (Pl. 3; 1860), of King Maximilian II. The octagonal tower in the inner courtyard (1603), with a spiral staircase and fine approach, affords a survey of the town and environs (key from the Landbauamt in the Altes Schloss). The *Roman Catholic Church* (Pl. 6; B 4), formerly the palace church, built in 1753 by St-Pierre on the E. side of the courtyard, contains (beneath the organ) the tomb of Margrave Friedrich and his consort Wilhelmine (p. 336).

From the Altes Schloss we may proceed W. along Maximilian-Str., passing the *Spital-Kirche*, built by St-Pierre in 1748, to the (12 min.) *Friedhof* (Pl. A 4), the burial-place of Jean Paul (comp. below; under a block of granite) and Franz Liszt (in the chapel; p. 338).

Kanzlei-Strasse runs S. from the Altes Schloss to the Prot. **Parish Church** (Pl. 7; B 4), erected in the mid-15th cent. and restored in the early 17th. Fine view from the N. tower (apply at Kirch-Gasse 32). Twenty-six members of the princely house are interred below the high altar (1615). — Kanzlei-Str. ends at Friedrich-Str., at No. 5 in which (left) *Jean Paul* (Jean Paul Friedrich Richter; see above and p. 344) died in 1825. Farther on is his statue (Pl. 2; B 4) by Schwanthaler (1841).

The **Neues Schloss** (Pl. B C 4), in Ludwig-Str., built in 1754-1759 from the plans of St-Pierre, contains the apartments once occupied by the margraves (adm., see p. 336), the *Natural History Collection* (ground-floor, left), the *Wagner Museum* (1st floor), and the *Municipal Museum* (2nd floor; adm., see p. 336), which embraces also the collection of the *Historical Society*. — The large fountain, by Elias Ränz (1698), in front of the palace, bears an equestrian statue of Margrave Christian Ernst (d. 1712). The fine Hof-Garten, behind the palace, was laid out in the French style in 1726.

In a garden on the right of Richard-Wagner-Strasse (Pl. C 4, 5; No. 48) is the **Villa Wahnfried** (Pl. C 4), Wagner's house, built by Wölfel in 1874. It bears the inscription: "Hier, wo mein Wähnen Frieden fand, Wahnfried sei dieses Haus von mir benannt" ("I call my house Wahnfried because here my fancies first found peace"). The graffito above, by Krausse, depicts Wotan as a wanderer. In front of the house is a bronze bust of King Ludwig II. and on the left is the residence of Richard's son, Siegfried (b. 1869). Behind the villa, in the direction of the Hof-Garten (see above), beneath an ivy-clad tumulus covered by a granite slab (no epitaph), repose the remains of Richard Wagner (b. 1813 at Leipzig, d. 1883 at Venice; Pl. R. W., C 4, 5). Visitors are admitted daily 11-1 through the open door in the Hof-Garten as far as the railing round the grave. — At the corner of Wahnfried-Str. and Liszt-Str. is the house (No. 1;

Pl. C 5) where the composer Franz Liszt, Wagner's father-in-law, died in 1886 (comp. p. 337).

About ¼ hr. N. of the railway station, on a hill, stands the **Wagner Theatre** or **Festspielhaus** (Pl. C 2), built from designs by G. Semper in 1872-76 for the performances of Wagner's works (comp. p. 336). The theatre, which has a concealed orchestra, contains 1650 seats. — About 7 min. higher up is the *Bürgerreuth* (Pl. C 1), a restaurant with a fine view. About 20 min. above the Bürgerreuth rises the *Hohe Warte* (1525 ft.; Pl. B 1), with the Sieges-Turm (55 ft. high), commanding an extensive view.

To the N.E. of Bayreuth, beyond the railway, lies **St. Georgen**, commonly called the 'Brandenburger', a suburb founded by Margrave Georg Wilhelm (p. 336). On its N. side is the former *Chapter House* (Pl. D 2; now a work-house) of the 'Ordre de la Sincérité', instituted in 1712 by Margrave Georg Wilhelm and converted in 1734 into the Order of the Red Eagle. The neighbouring *Ordens-Kirche* (Pl. D 3) was built in 1705-11. The balustrade of the gallery is adorned with the arms of the knights down to 1767.

The Eremitage may be reached on foot in 1 hr. (motor post in summer in ¼ hr.) by following the avenue (Pl. D 5) past the *Rollwenzel Inn* (halfway), where a room often occupied by Jean Paul is shown. Then to the left (N.) across the Weiden railway, past the Unteres Schloss and Oberes Schloss, through a rocky portal ('Parnassus') to the Gesellschafts-Platz. — Or we may take the Weiden railway to *Eremitage* station (see below), whence we walk to the left (N.) through the village of *Eremitenhof* and ascend straight on to (8 min.) the S.W. corner of the park; we then follow the arboured walk, which ends at (6 min.) the Unteres Schloss. — The ***Eremitage** (adm., see p. 336), with gardens, fountains, artificial ruins, etc., is situated on a hill (1250 ft.) washed on three sides by the Roter Main. It consists of two châteaux, the *Oberes* or *Altes Schloss* (a little to the W. of the Gesellschafts-Platz, see above), built by Margrave Georg Wilhelm in 1715-26, and the neighbouring *Unteres* or *Neues Schloss*, erected by Margrave Friedrich (p. 336) in 1749-53 for his wife Wilhelmine, the architect being St-Pierre. The Oberes Schloss contains a handsome rococo music-room and a number of family-portraits, including Frederick the Great as a child and as king, and his sister the Margravine Wilhelmine, who is supposed to have written her memoirs here. The Unteres Schloss is a crescent-shaped colonnade with rooms behind it, encircling the 'Grosses Bassin' (see below). The small central building is called the 'Sonnen-Tempel'. The walls and pilasters are fantastically inlaid with coloured stones, rock-crystal, etc. In the interior (1st room on the W. side) is a youthful portrait of Margravine Wilhelmine. The temple contains handsome columns of striped marble. The *Fountains* comprise the 'Grosses Bassin', an imitation of that at Versailles, a second basin a little lower down, and a grotto near the Oberes Schloss.

About 1¼ hr. W. of Bayreuth (motor post once daily in 25 min.) lies *Donndorf* (Goldener Pfau inn), with the **Fantaisie**, a country-seat built in 1765, now private property (no adm.). The pretty park is entered from the Hotel Fantaisie.

From Bayreuth to Weiden, 36 M., railway in 2 hrs. — 3 M. *Eremitage* (see above). — 11¾ M. *Kirchenlaibach*, junction for the Nuremberg and Marktredwitz line (p. 340). — 16½ M. *Kemnath-Neustadt* (1475 ft.). *Neustadt am Kulm* (Hotel Goldener Löwe) lies ¾ hr. S.W. About 25 min. N.E. of Neustadt (¾ hr. from the station) rises the *Rauher Kulm* (2240 ft.), a wooded basaltic hill, with a view-tower. From Neustadt a road runs

S. in 1¼ hr. to the Premonstratensian monastery of **Speinshart** (1404 ft.), founded in 1145 and rebuilt at the end of the 17th and at the beginning of the 18th century. The church, rebuilt in 1691-1706 by Johann Wolfgang Dientzenhofer, is richly decorated with painting and stucco-work by the brothers Luchese (1696-1700). — We descend along the *Heidenab.* — From (23 M.) *Pressath* a branch-line runs to (4 M.) *Grafenwöhr*, with an army manœuvring-ground and a well-kept cemetery in which British, French, and Russian prisoners who died here during the War are buried. — Beyond (26¾ M.) *Schwarzenbach* the line traverses the *Mantler Wald.* — 29 M. *Parksteinhütten*, 1½ hr. N.E. of which is the *Parkstein* (1950 ft.), a hill of beautifully formed columnar basalt. — 36 M. *Weiden*, see p. 346.

Branch-line from Bayreuth to *Warmensteinach*, see p. 342. — Motor post in 2¼ hrs. to *Berneck* (9 M.; p. 341), *Weissenstadt* (21¾ M.; p. 343), and *Wunsiedel* (31 M.; p. 344).

On leaving Bayreuth the railway to Nuremberg continues S. and beyond (51 M.) *Neuenreuth* traverses the valley of the Roter Main. — 54 M. *Kreussen*, with 1000 inhab., encompassed by a tall towered wall, was once well known for the painted stoneware tankards made here until the 18th century.

At (57¼ M.) *Schnabelwaid* we are joined by the line from Marktredwitz (see p. 340). About 1 hr. N.W. of Schnabelwaid is the village of *Lindenhardt*, the parish church of which contains an altar-piece of 1503; on the outer side of the wings are two paintings by Matthias Grünewald representing the 'Fourteen Helpers in Need' (comp. p. 295). — From (62¼ M.) *Pegnitz* (Weisses Lamm, 28 beds from 2 ℳ; Hirsch; Weisses Ross, 16 beds) a motor post runs to Gössweinstein in Franconian Switzerland (see p. 300). — About ½ hr. E. of (66½ M.) **Michelfeld** is a former Benedictine abbey, founded in 1119 and encircled by a wall with six towers (15th cent.). The conventual building, re-erected in the baroque style in 1690-1700, is now a deaf-and-dumb asylum. The decoration of the church (rebuilt in the late 17th cent.), with stuccoes and paintings by the brothers Asam, dates from 1710-20.

72 M. *Neuhaus an der Pegnitz* (Hotel Rossbacher), with a rococo church of 1765, is commanded by the watch-tower of the old castle of *Veldenstein* (1430 ft.). About ¾ hr. E., beyond (½ hr.) *Krottensee*, is the *Maximilians-Grotte* (guide at Krottensee), with fine stalactites. — 74 M. *Velden* (1240 ft.; Hotel Krone), a prettily situated little town, lies 10 min. N.W. of the station. — 76½ M. *Rupprechtstegen* (1240 ft.; Waldrab's Kurhaus, 70 beds at 2-3½, B. 1½, D. 2 ℳ, well spoken of; Fränkische Schweiz), the centre of the 'Hersbruck Switzerland', is a summer resort.

83¼ M. *Hohenstadt.* — Our line turns to the W. along the right bank of the Pegnitz. The line from Furth (see p. 378) runs on the opposite bank.

86½ M. **Hersbruck** (right bank station; 1132 ft.; Hotels Post, Roter Hahn) is a little town of 470 inhab., surrounded by hop-gardens, at the S. foot of the *Michelsberg* (1420 ft.; view; rfmts.).

The station on the left bank lies 12 min. S. (see p. 378). The *Arzberg* (2008 ft.; view-tower), 1 hr. S. of Hersbruck, is a good vantage-point. — 93¼ M. *Lauf* (Hotel Schwarzer Bär), with a 15th cent. Schloss on the Pegnitz (comp. p. 378). — 101¼ M. *Nürnberg-Ost.*

103¾ M. *Nuremberg*, see p. 308.

B. Viâ Marktredwitz.

103¼ M. Railway in 3-8 hrs. (12 ℳ 60, 8 ℳ 30 pf.; express 24 ℳ, 15 ℳ 60, 9 ℳ 80 pf.).

From Hof to (3¾ M.) *Oberkotzau*, see p. 293. — The railway enters the wooded Fichtel-Gebirge (R. 36), which it traverses to the S. — About 1½ hr. N.E. of (11¼ M.) *Kirchenlamitz* station rises the *Grosser Kornberg* (2715 ft.; view). Branch-line in ¾ hr. to Weissenstadt (7½ M.; p. 343) via (2½ M.) Kirchenlamitz Town (1962 ft.; Goldener Löwe, 20 beds at 1½-2 ℳ) and (4¼ M.) *Buchhaus;* ½ hr. N.W. of Buchhaus is the *Epprechtstein* (2620 ft.; view), with a ruined castle and granite quarries (to the Grosser Waldstein, see p. 344). — 21¼ M. *Holenbrunn* (1845 ft.).

From Holenbrunn a branch-line runs S.W. in ¾ hr. viâ *Wunsiedel* (2½ M.; p. 344) to (7 M.) *Leupoldsdorf* (to the Ochsenkopf, see p. 314); another runs N.E. to *Selb* (see p. 293).

26 M. **Marktredwitz** (1765 ft.; Kaiserhof, 22 beds at 2-2½ ℳ; Bahnhof, 60 beds at 2½-5 ℳ; Deutsches Haus, 20 beds from 2 ℳ) is an industrial town of 7600 inhabitants. About 2¾ hrs. S.W., beyond the *Püttnersfels*, is the Kösseine (p. 345).

From Marktredwitz to Eger, 16¾ M., railway in ½-¾ hr. — 6¾ M. *Arzberg*, with iron-mines. — Beyond (8¾ M.) *Schirnding* we enter Czecho-slovakia. — The line enters the valley of the Eger at (11¼ M.) *Mühlbach*, penetrates the plateau to the S. of the town by a cutting 55 ft. deep, and reaches (16¾ M.) *Eger* (see Baedeker's 'Austria').

Railway from Marktredwitz to *Ratisbon*, see R. 37. — Motor post in 1¾ hr. viâ *Alexandersbad* (3¾ M.; p. 344) and *Wunsiedel* (5 M.; p. 344) to *Bischofsgrün* (17½ M.; p. 342).

The Nuremberg line turns to the S.W. — 28 M. *Waldershof.* — 33 M. *Neusorg* (1828 ft.).

Branch-line in 1 hr. to (9½ M.) *Fichtelberg* (2245 ft.; Hotels Post, Bahnhof, Grüner Baum), a wood-girt village visited in summer. Hence viâ the (1 hr.) source of the Fichtelnab (2845 ft.) and the (¼ hr.) source of the Weisser Main (p. 343) to the (½ hr.) Ochsenkopf (p. 313).

Near *Riglasreuth* our line crosses the valley of the *Fichtelnab* by an iron bridge 130 ft. high and penetrates the watershed between the *Heidenab* and Fichtelnab by a tunnel 900 yds. long. — 44¾ M. *Kirchenlaibach* (1519 ft.), junction for Bayreuth or Weiden (p. 338). — 56½ M. *Schnabelwaid*, and thence to *Nuremberg*, see p. 339.

Münchberg
Münchberg
Weissenstein
Weissenstein
Zell
Tannenreuth
Buchau-M.
Müllenreuth
Grossenau
Walpenreuth
Streitau
Zettlitz
Witzleshfn
Lübnitz
Wurldenbach
Tannenreuth
Falls
Bech
Gefrees
Neuenreuth
Kornbach
Bösenreuth
Kessel-B.
Vord-Kopf
701
Grümmeln
Gottmannsberg
Leidlas
Lützenreuth
Schamdesberg
798
Wetzstein
Wasserknoden
Holzlersreuth
Hohenknoden
Stein
Hermannsreuth
Müllersreuth
Hirschhaid
Birnstengel
Schloss-B.
Hänerlas
710
Neuhaus
BAIRNECK
Bischofsgrün
Dürrenhieb
Weisser Main
Main-Rangen
Zaunsteiner-B.
Bärenreuth
Waldhaus
Hirschhorn
Föllmar
Steinbühl
Ochsenkopf
1022
Degmann
Eschenlich
Weiher-Lohe
Zoppaten
Grossenmann
Brandholz
Fürstenstein
Goldberg
795
Goldkronach
Kienreuth
761
Kreuzberg
748
Gieselsberg
Hecht
Hütten
Nemmersdf.
Hohe Warte
Ob. Warmensteinach
Warmensteinach
Schloss-B.
Reuth
Dürr-B.
Fellenhof
Sommerleithen
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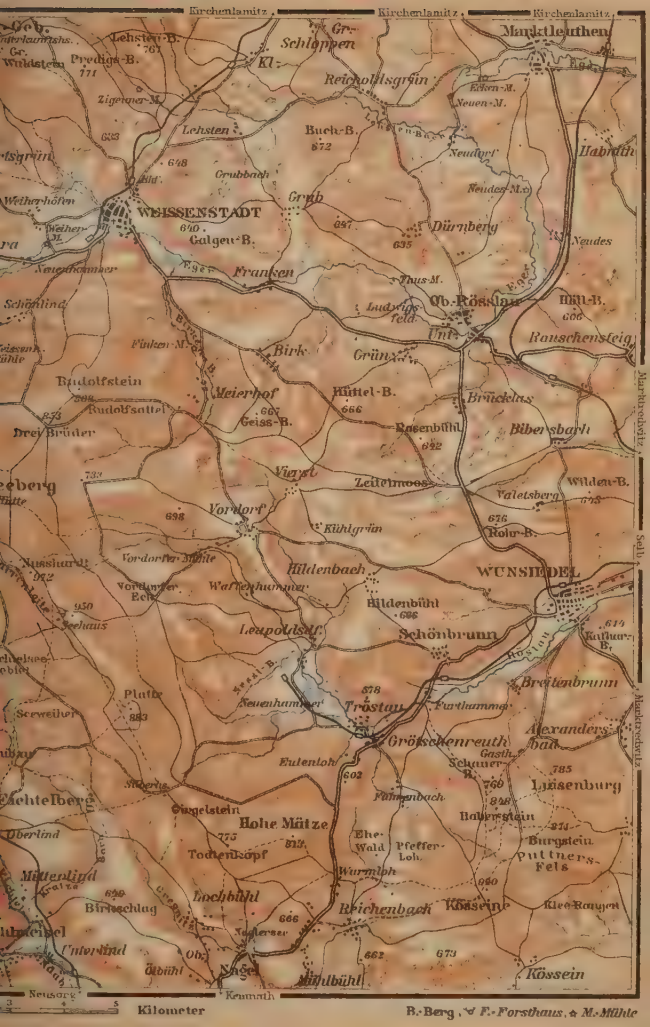
Kirchenlamitz
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Kirchenlamitz
Lehstein-B.
Predigt-B.
Zigeiner-M.
Lehsten
Grubbach
Weissenstadt
Galgen-B.
Franken
Schönlind
Finken-M.
Birk
Grün
Rudolfstein
Rudolfsattel
Drei Brüder
Geier-B.
Geierhof
Vordorf
Vordorfer Mühle
Vordorfer Eck
Warmenhammer
Leopoldsh.
Pluthe
Neuenhammer
Eulenloh
Tröstau
Gumpelstein
Hohe Mütze
Todtenköpf
Lochbühl
Birkschlag
Unterlind
Mittenlind
Ochsenkopf
Ochsenkopf
Kemnath
Gr. Schloppen
Kl.
Reicholtsgrün
Buch-B.
Grub
Dürnberg
Ludwigsfeld
Ob.-Röslau
Grün
Brückles
Eisenbühl
Viegel
Zeitelmoos
Kühlgrün
Hildenbach
Hildenbühl
Schönbrunn
Schauer-B.
Fahrhammer
Fahrnbach
Ehe-Wald
Pfeffer-Loh
Wurmloh
Reichenbach
Mühlbühl
Kössein
Marktleuthen
Eichen-M.
Neuen-M.
Neudorf
Neudes-M.
Neudes
Thus-M.
Unt.-B.
Rauschensteig
Wilden-B.
Valetsberg
Rohr-B.
WUNSIEDEL
Kathar.-B.
Brettenbrunn
Alexandersbad
Linsenburg
Burgstein
Puttners-Fels
Kössein
Kies-Bauern
Habrath
Marktredwitz
Seidl
Marktredwitz
Neusorg
Kilometer
B.-Berg, ✝ F.-Forsthaus, ⚘ M.-Mühle

36. The Fichtel-Gebirge.

The **Fichtel-Gebirge,** in the N.E. part of Bavaria, composed geologically of granite and slate, consists of three ranges grouped round the basin of Wunsiedel in the form of a horseshoe — the *Waldstein-Gebirge* (2880 ft.) in the N.W., the ranges of the twin-peaked *Kösseine* (3085 ft.) and the *Steinwald* (3090 ft.) in the S.E., and in the S.W. the ridge crowned by the *Ochsenkopf* (3360 ft.) and the *Schneeberg* (3450 ft.; the highest summit of the system). Almost half the entire district is wooded. The stone quarries are important; the kaolin won from the weathered granite is used for making porcelain, the chief centre of this latter industry being at Selb (p. 293).

Itinerary. Two days, with Neuenmarkt as starting-point, may be spent as follows. 1st Day: Railway to Berneck and (1¼ hr.) Bischofsgrün; then on foot viâ the Ochsenkopf and Schneeberg to (6 hrs.) Weissenstadt. [Or railway from Bayreuth to (1½ hr.) Warmensteinach, then on foot viâ the Ochsenkopf and Schneeberg to (7 hrs.) Weissenstadt.] 2nd Day: Walk to the top of the Waldstein and back (2½ hrs.); from Weissenstadt on foot viâ Birk in 2½ hrs. to Wunsiedel; in the afternoon ascend the Luisenburg with guide and descend to (2½ hrs.) Alexandersbad. Thence either by motor post to Marktredwitz (p. 340) or on foot viâ the Katharinenberg back to (40 min.) Wunsiedel. — The most popular Summer Resorts are *Berneck*, *Bischofsgrün*, and *Warmensteinach*.

A. Berneck. Bischofsgrün. Warmensteinach.

From Neuenmarkt-Wirsberg (p. 294) to Bischofsgrün, 13 M., branch-line in 1½ hr. — We diverge to the left from the Bayreuth line and cross the *Weisser Main*. — 3 M. *Himmelkron* (1090 ft.), with an old Cistercian nunnery founded in 1280 by Count Otto IV. of Orlamünde and suppressed in 1548, also known for the legend of the 'White Lady' (comp. p. 298).

7 M. **Berneck.** — Hotels. **Bube*, on the left bank of the Ölschnitz, not far from the bridge mentioned below, with garden-restaurant, 120 beds at 2-4, P. 6-8 ℳ; *Heissinger*, in the market-place, 20 beds at 1 ℳ 80 pf.-2, P. 5½-6½ ℳ; *Post*, in the main street, 4 min. from the station, plain; *Stadt Bayreuth*, also in the main street, 10 min. from the station; *Schwarzer Adler*, in the main street, unpretending.

Restaurants. *Kurhaus* (see below); *Merkel*, in the market-place. — Cafés. *National*, near the Hotel Stadt Bayreuth, with confectionery and wine-room; *Münch*, in the market-place.

Visitors' Tax. — Post Office near the Hotel Bube.

Berneck (1235 ft.), a small town of 2200 inhab., picturesquely situated at the mouth of a narrow valley watered by the *Ölschnitz* or *Ölsnitz*, is a favourite summer resort. From the station we turn to the right and follow the main street to (8 min.) a bridge over the Ölschnitz; near by is the *Kurhaus*, with reading-room, restaurant, and garden. About 10 min. farther, on the slope of the Schlossberg, is the colonnade (concerts). We may ascend thence to the castle of *Wallenrode* (1550 ft.), destroyed by the Hussites in 1431. Fine view of Berneck from the tower (open about mid-day) of the lower ruin. From the 'Kapf' (view; ascended from the church), a spur of the *Kirchleite*, we may follow the crest of the hill to the 'Rothers-

felsen', with a view of the castle-ruins. On the hill-slope to the S.E. of the town is the 'Rothersberg' promenade.

Panorama from the tower on the *Köstar-Höhe* (1960 ft.), reached from Berneck viâ the *Rimlasgrund* in 1½ hr. — About ¾ hr. N.E. is the ruined castle of *Stein* (1765 ft.).

Motor post to Bayreuth or Wunsiedel, see p. 339.

The railway crosses the Weisser Main and then follows it up the *Goldmühl-Tal* to (8 M.) *Goldmühl* (1350 ft.; Grampp, 15 beds).

From Goldmühl to Warmensteinach, 2½ hrs.; yellow way-marks. We follow the road up the valley of the *Zoppatenbach* to (25 min.) *Brandholz* (1715 ft.); thence viâ (¾ hr.) *Fürstenstein* (view) and (½ hr.) *Weiher Lohe* (hence to the Ochsenkopf, 1¾ hr.) to (50 min.) *Warmensteinach*. Pleasant walk along the Weisser Main from Goldmühl to (2 hrs.) *Bischofsgrün* (see below).

The train now rapidly ascends the beautiful contracting valley of the Weisser Main. — 13 M. **Bischofsgrün** (2125 ft.; Main-Tal, 12 beds). The village (Goldener Löwe, good; Post) lies 20 min. from the station, at the N. base of the Ochsenkopf, which is most conveniently ascended from here in 1¼ hr. (comp. below). Bischofsgrün is frequented as a health resort and for winter sports.

A woodland path runs S.W. in 50 min. to the *Waldhaus Hirschhorn*, a forester's house situated in the middle of a fine old forest; thence up the Ochsenkopf in 1¼ hr. (yellow way-marks). — From Bischofsgrün we may walk N.E. (red-marked path) to (1¼ hr.) *Weissenhaider Eck* and thence either S.E. (red marks) up the (1 hr.) *Schneeberg* (p. 343) or S.W. to the (2¼ hrs.) *Ochsenkopf* (p. 343).

Motor post from Bischofsgrün to Marktredwitz, see p. 340.

From Bayreuth (p. 335) to Warmensteinach, 14¼ M., branch-line in 1½ hr. — At (11 M.) *Sophiental* the railway enters the hills and runs N. through the beautifully wooded valley of the *Steinach* (the walk hence along the road is preferable). — 14¼ M. **Warmensteinach** (2065 ft.; Krug, above the station, 50 beds at 3-3½ *M*, very fair; Hotel Post, near the station), a village picturesquely scattered over a broad valley, with a high-lying church, is a summer resort and is frequented also for winter sports.

About 1¼ hr. S.W. of Warmensteinach is the *Königsheide* (2715 ft.), a plateau with a view-tower. — We may proceed N. past the Löchleinwirtshaus (rfmts.) and through the Moosbach-Grund to the (1 hr.) woodgirt *Grassemann* (2405 ft.; inn); thence (white way-marks) up the (1 hr.) Ochsenkopf (p. 343). — The road to (1½ hr.) Fichtelberg (p. 340) passes *Ober-Warmensteinach* and turns to the right beyond *Hütten*. — To *Goldmühl* see above.

B. Ochsenkopf. Schneeberg. Waldstein.

From Bischofsgrün (see above) to the Ochsenkopf, 1¼ hr. S.E. At the E. end of the village we turn to the right (left for Fichtelberg and Wunsiedel) and follow the road past the Pension Villa Helene to the (20 min.) wood; after 5 min. we cross the road from the Waldhaus Hirschhorn to Karches; then ascend the footpath half-left (sign-post: 'Ochsenkopf direkt'), rather steeply at first; after 20 min. we cross a road and in 20 min. more reach a group

of rocks on which an ox's head (Ochsenkopf) is carved in relief; the summit is reached in 4 min. more. The ***Ochsenkopf** (3360 ft.), with a tower 54 ft. high, commands an extensive outlook. — The ascent from Bischofsgrün viâ *Dürrnhieb* and the (1¼ hr.) *Source of the Weisser Main* (see below) takes 1¾ hr.

From the Ochsenkopf to *Goldmühl* or to *Warmensteinach*, see p. 312; to *Fichtelberg*, see p. 340; to *Wunsiedel*, see p. 344.

From the Ochsenkopf to the Schneeberg, 2¾ hrs. (as far as the Seehaus yellow, thence red way-marks). We descend to the E., cross (¼ hr.) a road, and in 3 min. more reach the *Source of the Weisser Main* (2910 ft.), on the stone parapet of which are the arms of the Bavarian Electors (to Fichtelberg, see p. 340). About 12 min. farther on is the *Weissmainfelsen* (3050 ft.), a group of huge granite blocks (view spoilt by trees), whence the *Seehaus* (3100 ft.; rfmts.) is reached in 1¼ hr. We now follow the red way-marks to (20 min.) the *Nusshardt* or *Nosser* (3190 ft.), huge blocks of granite; the round hollows on the top are called the 'Druiden-Schüsseln' (druids' dishes). From the Nusshardt we proceed N.W. along the ridge, turning to the left after 25 min. (sign-post: 'Zur Schneebergspitze'); at the (5 min.) fork we keep straight on to the (4 min.) **Schneeberg** (3450 ft.), the highest summit of the Fichtel-Gebirge. At the top are a group of granite rocks, 23 ft. high, named the *Backöfele* (oven) and a shelter-hut (no rfmts.). The view from the new tower (1926) includes the distant Erz-Gebirge on the N.E., Weissenstadt and the Waldstein to the N., the Thuringian hills and the Gleichberge to the N.W., and the Ochsenkopf to the S.W. Descent to Bischofsgrün, see p. 342.

From the Schneeberg to Weissenstadt, 1¾ hr. (red way-marks). From the summit we return by the way we came to the (7 min.) sign-post ('Zur Schneebergspitze'), then N.E. along the ridge and down through woods to the (25 min.) *Rudolfs-Sattel*, where routes diverge W. to (½ hr.; red marks) Weissenhaider Eck (p. 342), S.E. viâ *Vordorf* to (2¼ hrs.; red marks) Wunsiedel (p. 344). In 7 min. we reach the *Drei Brüder* (2798 ft.), three granite rocks. Then (10 min.) the *Rudolfstein* (2850 ft.), a group of large granite slabs, with 'Druiden-Schüsseln' (see above). View from the highest point. We descend for 25 min. more through the forest, then follow a path to the right to (½ hr.) **Weissenstadt** (2035 ft.; Reichsadler or Alte Post, 40-beds at 2-3 *M*; Goldener Löwe), a small town with 2850 inhab., on the *Eger*. Railway to Kirchenlamitz, see p. 340; motor post to Bayreuth or Wunsiedel, see p. 339.

From Weissenstadt to the Waldstein, 1¼ hr. N.W. (red way-marks). From the W. side of the town we follow the path across the meadows, in ½ hr. enter the woods, and in 35 min. more reach the club hut of the Fichtelgebirgs-Verein (2830 ft.). The ***Grosser Waldstein** (2880 ft.) is a group of granite rocks, made

accessible by paths and steps. The highest point (the 'Schüssel') commands an extensive view. The castle of *Waldstein*, of which fragments remain, was destroyed by the Swabian League in 1523. A few paces N.W. of the Waldstein is the *Bärenfang*, a 17th cent. stone building, once used as a bear-trap. — From the Waldstein a red-marked forest-path leads E. to the ($1^1/_2$ hr.) Epprechtstein (p. 340). — From the Waldstein to *Zell*, see p. 293.

C. Wunsiedel. Alexandersbad. Luisenburg. Kösseine.

From Weissenstadt to Wunsiedel, a walk of $2^1/_2$ hrs. We follow the *Unter-Röslau* road for $^1/_4$ hr., then, beyond the bridge over the Birkenbach, take the road diverging to the right to the ($^1/_2$ hr.) village of *Birk;* thence through the *Zeitelmoos* to the (1 hr.) road from Unter-Röslau, which we follow to (40 min.) Wunsiedel. — From Holenbrunn to Wunsiedel, branch-line in 10 minutes (see p. 340).

Wunsiedel. — Hotels. *Kronprinz von Bayern*, Maximilians-Str., near the market-place, 50 beds at $2^1/_2$-$3^1/_2$, P. 5-6 *M*; *Einhorn*, near the parish church, 28 beds at 2-$3^1/_2$ *M*: *Grüner Baum*, Eger-Str., a little to the N.E. of the parish church, 40 beds from 1 *M* 80 pf.; *Weisses Lamm*, Katharinen-Str., S.W. of the market-place; *Sonne*, Sonnen-Str., N. of the parish church. Restaurants. *Fritz Porsch*, Breite Str.; *Bratwurstglöckle*, facing the parish church. — Cafés. *Losburg*, in the market-place; *Wartburg*, with garden and café, on the way to the Luisenburg. — Post Office, in Ludwig-Str., near the market-place.

Motor post to Berneck and Bayreuth, see p. 339; to Bischofsgrün or Marktredwitz, see p. 340.

Wunsiedel (1755 ft.), a town of 6100 inhab., rebuilt after a fire in 1834, lies at the N. base of the Luisenburg (p. 345). It was the birthplace (1763) of Jean Paul (p. 337), whose bust by Schwanthaler has been placed in front of the house where he was born, near the Protestant parish church.

The *Katharinenberg* (2020 ft.), 20 min. S.E., with a ruined church, and the *Kapellenberg* or *Kappel*, command pretty views. — The Luisenburg (p. 345) is reached from the S. side of the town in $^3/_4$ hr. — From Wunsiedel viâ Leupoldsdorf (railway, see p. 340) to the Ochsenkopf (p. 343) in 5 hrs. (yellow way-marks). — The Marktredwitz road (motor post, see p. 340) leads S.E. from Wunsiedel in $^3/_4$ hr. to Alexandersbad.

Alexandersbad (1935 ft.; Kurhaus, 105 beds at $2^1/_2$-5 *M*; Weber; Lang; Roglermühle, outside the village), a pleasantly situated health resort, is named after Karl Alexander, the last Margrave of Ansbach-Bayreuth (1783). From the old Schloss (now the Kurhaus), where Queen Louise of Prussia, Goethe, and other notabilities have stayed, an avenue of chestnuts runs S.W. to the bath-house and the two springs, strongly impregnated with carbonic acid. The *Kösseine* (p. 345) lies $1^1/_2$ hr. S.W. of Alexandersbad. — Road (motor post) viâ *Dunkelhammer* and *Sichersreuth* to ($1^1/_4$ hr.) *Marktredwitz* (p. 340).

The ***Luisenburg** (2570 ft.), $^1/_2$ hr. W. of Alexandersbad and $^3/_4$ hr. S. of Wunsiedel, formerly called the *Luchsburg*, derives its name from the visit of Queen Louise of Prussia in 1805. The Luisenburg is, as it were, a mountain in ruins. Huge fantastic blocks of granite are piled together in wild confusion, the result of disintegration; they are partly overgrown with thick moss, interspersed with pines, beeches, and bushes. Numerous inscriptions on the rocks.

At the entrance is the *Hotel Luisenburg*, with a view-terrace and garden, where we buy the tickets of admission (30 pf.). Facing us, high up, is the *Festspiel-Platz*. The rocky labyrinth affords a walk of about 2 hrs.; hurried visitors would do better by hiring a guide either for a circular tour (1-9 persons 2 ℳ) or to the 'Kreuz' only, whence they may ascend the Kösseine. From the entrance we turn to the S. through the rocks to the ($^3/_4$ hr.) *Kreuz* on the *Bundesstein* (limited view). In 10 min. more we reach the *Kaiser-Wilhelm-Felsen* (2675 ft.; view).

From the Kreuz on the Luisenburg to the Kösseine, 1 hr. S. We start in a southerly direction and after 4 min. turn to the left (sign-post: 'Burgstein, Kösseine'); at the (10 min.) cross-paths we keep straight on to the (8 min.) *Burgstein* (2860 ft.), a mass of rocks affording a view; after 8 min. we take the road to the left, and in 3 min. more (sign-post) turn to the right; in 6 min. a road is crossed, and 12 min. afterwards we pass by a spring; after 6 min. we cross another road and ascend the steps to the (3 min.) *Kösseine-Haus* of the Fichtelgebirgs-Verein (16 beds). The ***Kösseine** (3085 ft.) commands about the finest and most extensive view in the Fichtel-Gebirge, embracing, to the S., the greater part of the Upper Palatinate.

From the Kösseine to Marktredwitz, $13^1/_4$ hr. N.E. We follow the little road to the right and at the (8 min.) fork turn to the left (red and white way-marks); after 35 min. a cart-track is crossed (left for Alexandersbad); at the (4 min.) fork we keep to the left and at the (11 min.) cross-paths straight on; after 3 min. more we pass a group of rocks, close to our path on the left; after a few paces we diverge to the right for the (25 min.) forester's house (rfmts.) on the edge of the wood; thence to Marktredwitz railway station (p. 340) in 20 minutes.

37. From Hof to Ratisbon.

Railway. $111^1/_4$ M. in $2^3/_4$-$6^3/_4$ hrs. (13 ℳ 60 pf., 9 ℳ; express 19 ℳ 60, 16 ℳ 60, 10 ℳ 50 pf.). This route forms part of the main line from Berlin to Munich or Passau (for Vienna).

Road, 121 M. — 13 M. *Kirchenlamitz* (1962 ft.; p. 340). — $23^1/_2$ M. *Wunsiedel* (1755 ft.; p. 344). — 28 M. *Marktredwitz* (1765 ft.; p. 340). — 45 M. *Tirschenreuth* (1740 ft.). — $59^1/_2$ M. *Neustadt an der Waldnab* (1380 ft.; p. 346). — 71 M. *Luhe* (1275 ft.). — $82^1/_2$ M. *Nabburg* (1000 ft.; p. 346). — $94^1/_2$ M. *Schwandorf* (1181 ft.; p. 346). — $105^1/_2$ M. *Burglengenfeld* (1138 ft.). — 121 M. *Ratisbon* (1110 ft.), see p. 364.

From Hof to (26 M.) *Marktredwitz*, see p. 340. — Our line now turns to the S.E. — $36^3/_4$ M. **Wiesau** (1666 ft.).

From Wiesau to Eger, $16^3/_4$ M., railway in 40 minutes. — $8^3/_4$ M. **Waldsassen** (1611 ft.; Hotel zum Kloster) has a Cistercian monastery founded in 1133, completely rebuilt in 1681-1704, suppressed in 1803, and occupied since 1864 by Cistercian nuns. The baroque church, rebuilt c. 1700,

contains vigorous plaster-work by G. B. Carlone, ceiling-paintings by Jakob Steinfels, and richly carved stalls of 1696. The finely decorated library is in the W. wing of the nunnery. The pilgrimage-church at *Kappel* (1 hr. N.W. of Waldsassen), with a peculiar ground-plan, was built by Georg Dientzenhofer in 1685-89. — 163¼ M. *Eger*, in Czechoslovakia, see Baedeker's 'Austria'.

54 M. *Neustadt an der Waldnab* (1380 ft.; Hotel zur Eisenbahn).

From Neustadt to Eslarn, 31 M., railway in 2¼ hrs. — 15½ M. *Vohenstrauss* (Hotel Drei Lilien), with *Schloss Friedrichsburg* (late 16th cent.). The loftily situated ruin of *Leuchtenberg* (14th cent.), 1½ hr. S.W., was the ancestral seat of the margraves of that name (comp. p. 277). — 31 M. *Eslarn.*

57¾ M. **Weiden** (1309 ft.; Hotels Post, Bahnhof), a town of 19,500 inhab., junction for Bayreuth (p. 338) and Neukirchen (p. 378). — At (62¾ M.) *Luhe-Wildenau* (1276 ft.) the Heidenab and Waldnab unite to form the *Nab.* — 72 M. *Pfreimd*, at the confluence of the Pfreimd and Nab. In the valley of the former, 1¾ hr. N.E., are the village and castle of *Trausnitz*, where Frederick the Handsome of Austria was imprisoned in 1322-25 after the battle of Mühldorf (p. 504). — 75¼ M. *Nabburg* (1000 ft.; Hotel Schwan), with town-walls and a Gothic church (first half of the 14th cent.).

82¾ M. *Irrenlohe* and (85¼ M.) *Schwandorf* (1181 ft.; Hotels Kloster, Bahnhof; 8600 inhab.) are both stations on the Nuremberg-Furth line (R. 43). — Beyond (96¼ M.) *Ponholz*, to the right, is *Schloss Pirkensee* (early 18th cent.). — Short of (102 M.) *Regenstauf* the *Regen* is crossed. — Beyond (108¾ M.) *Walhalla-Strasse* the train crosses the *Danube* by an iron bridge, 650 yds. long. On the left the Walhalla (p. 372) is visible. We describe a wide curve to the right.

111¼ M. *Ratisbon*, see p. 364.

38. From Nuremberg to Munich.

A. Viâ Treuchtlingen and Ingolstadt.

Railway, 124 M. in 2¾-8 hrs. (15 *M*, 10 *M*; express 27 *M* 60, 18 *M*, 11 *M* 50 pf.).

Road, 112½ M. — 9¼ M. *Schwabach* (1083 ft.; see below). — 16¾ M. *Roth* (1116 ft.; p. 347). — 31½ M. *Ellingen* (1305 ft.; p. 347). — 33½ M. *Weissenburg* (1386 ft.; p. 347); hence to (64½ M.) **Ingolstadt**, see p. 267. — 73¼ M. *Reichertshofen* (1230 ft.). — 84 M. *Pfaffenhofen* (1408 ft.). — 97 M. *Fahrenzhausen* (1510 ft.). — 112½ M. *Munich* (1706 ft.), see p. 394.

Nuremberg, see p. 308. — The railway crosses the Ludwigs-Kanal and turns towards the S.

9¼ M. **Schwabach** (1083 ft; Hotel zur Rose), a town of 11,700 inhab., with metalware and needle factories. 'Schwabach type' is one of the oldest German printing-types (early 16th cent.).

The 'Articles of Schwabach', drawn up in 1528-29, formed the basis of the first part of the Augsburg Confession (p. 353). From the station we walk straight on to (1/4 hr.) the late-Gothic *St. Johannis-Kirche* (Prot.), erected in 1469-95. In the interior (verger, Königs-Platz 7) is a large altar-piece with carving by Veit Stoss (?) and paintings from Wolgemut's studio (1506-8). The *Rathaus*, opposite the church, dates from 1509; the *Schöner Brunnen*, in front of it, is by J. W. von Zocha (1716).

The line ascends the Rednitz. — Near (16 1/4 M.) *Roth* (1116 ft.; Hotel Goldene Krone) is *Schloss Ratibor* (late 16th cent.).

From Roth to Greding, 24 1/4 M., railway in 2 hrs. — The line leads through the *Roth-Tal* to (7 M.) *Hilpoltstein* (1260 ft.; Post, 14 beds), a prettily situated little town of 1600 inhab., with remains of a castle and fortifications. — 24 1/4 M. *Greding* (1378 ft.; Hotel Post) is a small town surrounded by towered walls. The law-courts were once an episcopal hunting-lodge (1696). A road runs S. through the *Schwarzach-Tal* to Kinding (1 3/4 hr.; p. 279).

Near (21 1/4 M.) *Georgensgmünd* the *Schwäbische* and *Fränkische Rezat* unite to form the *Rednitz*. — 27 1/4 M. *Pleinfeld* (1293 ft.), junction for the Nördlingen and Augsburg line (p. 349). — 30 1/2 M. *Ellingen* (Hotel Römischer Kaiser), an old walled town with 1650 inhabitants. At the entrance to the town is the magnificent Schloss of Prince Wrede, rebuilt in the 18th cent., formerly a commandery of the Teutonic Order. Fine Rathaus of 1746 and other rococo edifices.

33 M. **Weissenburg** *in Bayern* (1385 ft.; Hotel Rose; Post, 22 beds at 2-2 1/2 *M*; Prot. hospice at Nürnberger Str. 28, 8 beds), a picturesque old town of 8000 inhab., was a free city of the empire from 1360 to 1802. Manufacture of gold and silver b aid. We follow Schanz-Str. and then Spital-Strasse to the (8 min.) market-place, on the N. side of which rises the late-Gothic Rathaus, with a portal of 1474, a tower of 1569, and a museum on the 1st floor. Rosen-Gasse, on the left of the Rathaus, leads to the neighbouring parish church (St. Andrew's; late-Gothic), with a notable S. portal. The Progymnasium in the N. Ring-Str. contains a collection of antiquities. A walk round the Old Town (1/2 hr.; recommended) takes us past the 'Limes' fort of Biricianis (foundations restored; comp. p. 375), immediately behind the station.

On a hill-spur 3/4 hr. S.E. is the convent of *Wülzburg* (2067 ft.; rfmts.), now a convalescent home for veterans, commanding a fine view. It was annexed by the Margraves of Ansbach and fortified in 1589-99.

36 M. *Grönhart*. To the right of the station is the *Fossa Carolina*, the remains of a canal begun by Charlemagne in 793 between the Altmühl and the Schwäbische Rezat, with the object of connecting the Danube with the Rhine.

38 1/2 M. *Treuchtlingen* (p. 276). Thence to *Ingolstadt* and *Munich*, see pp. 276-280.

B. Viâ Treuchtlingen and Augsburg.

Railway, 123½ M. in 3-5¾ hrs. (15 ℳ, 10 ℳ; express 27 ℳ 60, 18 ℳ, 11 ℳ 50 pf.).

Road, 127 M. To (33½ M.) *Weissenburg*, see p. 346. — 49 M. *Monheim* (1630 ft.). — 59½ M. *Donauwörth* (1320 ft.; see below). — 68¼ M. *Nordendorf* (1378 ft.; p. 349). — 86¼ M. **Augsburg** (1625 ft.; p. 352). — 94½ M. *Mering* (1706 ft.; p. 349). — 112 M. *Bruck* (1696 ft.; p. 468). — 123 M. *Pasing* (1723 ft.; p. 461). — 127 M. *Munich* (1706 ft.), see p. 394.

From Nuremberg to (38½ M.) *Treuchtlingen*, see R. 38a. — Beyond (49¾ M.) *Fünfstetten* we cross the Wörnitz.

59¾ M. **Donauwörth** (1320 ft.; Hotels Krone, Rose, Schwarzer Adler), an old imperial town of 4800 inhab., at the confluence of the *Wörnitz* and the *Danube*. From the station we walk straight on, along Bahnhof-Str., then (2 min.) turn to the right to the *Rieder Tor*, which contains the *Municipal Museum* (Sun. 10.30-12; at other times apply to the keeper, Sonnen-Str. 383). We continue along Spital-Gasse and, at the late-Gothic *Rathaus*, near by, turn to the left into the broad Reichs-Str., the main street, flanked by fine gabled houses of the 15-18th centuries. On the S. side of this street is the *Parish Church* (1444-67), with a sacrament house (1503) on the left of the choir. The baroque *St. Leonhards-Kapelle*, adjacent, was rebuilt in 1718. At the end of Reichs-Str., on the right, is the old *Fugger-Haus* (16th cent.), now government offices. Not far off lies the suppressed Benedictine abbey of the Holy Cross. In the baroque *Heilig-Kreuz-Kirche*, the abbey-church (1717-22), is the tomb (early 14th cent.) of Mary of Brabant (see below). The abbey-buildings contain the *Cassianeum*, which comprises a library (90,000 vols.), collections of natural history and graphic art, and a bookshop. — About ¼ hr. S.E. of the Rathaus is the *Mangoldstein;* a tablet here marks the spot where Mary of Brabant was beheaded in 1256 by her consort Duke Lewis the Severe of Bavaria on a groundless charge of infidelity. At the Mangoldstein we turn to the right, cross the Kaibach, then turn to the left (after 2 min. a path with Stations of the Cross branches off to the right to the *Kalvarienberg*, which commemorates the battle at the Schellenberg). A few paces beyond the Way of the Cross, we ascend to the right and reach in 10 min. the *Schellenberg* (fine view; rfmts. in summer), where, on July 2nd, 1704, an army of 12,000 Bavarians and French under Count Arco was annihilated by the imperial troops commanded by the Duke of Marlborough (comp. p. 377) and Margrave Ludwig of Baden.

From Donauwörth a road leads N.E. in 1½ hr. (motor post in 20 min.) to the former Cistercian monastery (now a penitentiary) of *Kaisheim*, founded in 1135. The church, rebuilt in the late-Gothic style in 1352-87, exemplifies the Cistercian spirit of cold and severe grandeur. The interior is baroque.

From Donauwörth to *Nördlingen* and *Nuremberg*, see R. 38c.; to *Ratisbon* or *Ulm*, see R. 42b.

The train crosses the Danube and then the Schmutter. — 64½ M. *Mertingen*. Branch-line to (10½ M.) *Wertingen*, the parish church of which has fine stucco decoration of the Wessobrunn school (p. 465). — 69½ M. *Nordendorf*. About ½ hr. N.W. is *Schloss Holzen*, an old Benedictine nunnery, founded in 1152 and rebuilt in 1696-1704. — 84 M. *Augsburg-Oberhausen*, junction for Ulm (p. 221). — We cross the *Wertach* near its union with the *Lech*. — 85 M. **Augsburg** (Main Station), see p. 352.

We cross the *Lech*. — 88 M. *Augsburg-Hochzoll*, junction for Ingolstadt (p. 375). — 94½ M. *Mering* (comp. p. 359). — Near (112½ M.) *Olching* we cross the *Amper*. The broad Dachauer Moos (p. 461) is then traversed. — At (119 M.) *Pasing* (p. 461) the train crosses the *Würm*. Near Munich the park of Nymphenburg (p. 459) is seen on the left.

123½ M. *Munich*, see p. 394.

C. Viâ Nördlingen and Augsburg.

Railway, 144 M. in 6-8¼ hrs. (17 ℳ 40, 11 ℳ 60 pf.). The express-trains run viâ Treuchtlingen (comp. R. 38b).

Road, 150 M. To (31½ M.) *Ellingen*, see p. 346. — 43 M. *Gunzenhausen* (1380 ft.; see below). — 56½ M. *Öttingen* (1375 ft.; see below). — 65 M. **Nördlingen** (1411 ft.; see below); right for (19¼ M.) Dinkelsbühl. — 75 M. *Harburg* (1355 ft.; p. 352). — 82½ M. *Donauwörth* (1320 ft.), and thence to (150 M.) *Munich*, see p. 348.

From Nuremberg to (27½ M.) *Pleinfeld*, see pp. 346, 347. — 37¾ M. *Gunzenhausen* (1380 ft.), on the *Altmühl*, junction of the Würzburg and Munich line (p. 276). — 46½ M. *Wassertrüdingen* (1400 ft.), on the *Wörnitz*. Motor post in 1¾ hr. to Dinkelsbühl (14¼ M.; p. 350). Pleasant excursion to the *Hesselberg* (2260 ft.; rfmts., also bedrooms), a spur of the Jura, 1¾ hr. N.W., with an entrenchment of the Hallstatt period (extensive view). — 49 M. *Auhausen*, where the union of Protestant princes was formed in 1608. The church of the former Benedictine convent contains an altar-piece by Hans Schäufelein (1513) and handsome Gothic stalls (1519). — Beyond (54 M.) *Öttingen* we enter the Ries (p. 350).

62 M. **Nördlingen.** — Plan, see p. 352. — Hotels. *Deutsches Haus* (Pl. a; C 2), Löpsinger Str., with restaurant, good; *Bahnhof* (Pl. b; D 2), 28 beds at 2-3 ℳ; *Weisses Ross* (Pl. c; C 2); *Goldenes Rad* (Pl. d; B 2), plain. — *Wiener Café*, Löpsinger Strasse (Pl. B C 1); *Café Müller*, Baldinger Str., opposite the Rathaus (Pl. B 2; also confectioner's); *Altdeutsche Weinstube Wörlen*, Hindenburg-Strasse (Pl. B 2); *Hubel* (wine-room), Schrannen-Strasse (Pl. B C 2); *Dehlerbräu-Garten* (beer-garden), Hall-Gasse (Pl. B 2). — Inquiry Office, Reimlinger Strasse (Pl. C 3).

Nördlingen (1411 ft.), on the *Eger*, formerly an imperial town, is still surrounded with walls and towers. Pop. 8800. During the Thirty Years' War the imperial general Ferdinand of Hungary gained a signal victory a little to the S. of Nördlingen over the Swedes

(1634). — In front of the station is a war memorial in the form of an obelisk (Pl. 3; D 2), by T. Fischer (1922).

In the centre of the town rises the handsome **St. Georgs-Kirche** (Prot.; Pl. B 2), erected in the Gothic style in 1427-1505. Fine view of the Ries (see below) from the tower (295 ft. high; key at the Rathaus).

Interior (verger at Pfarr-Gasse A 6, opposite the S. side). Organ-loft of 1610, ascended by a spiral staircase in the S. aisle; stone pulpit of 1499; baptistery, adjoining the N. aisle, with a Pietà by *Schäufelein* (1521; see below). — On the high altar (baroque; 1683) are five late-Gothic figures probably carved by *Simon Lainberger* of Nuremberg; behind the high altar to the right, the tomb of Duke Albert of Brunswick (1545); on the left of the high altar, a sacrament house of 1511-25.

In the Rüben-Markt, at the back of the church, is a pretty Franco-Prussian war monument, by Georg Wrba (1902; Pl. 2, B 2). — To the S. of the Georgs-Kirche is the *Salvator-Kirche* (Rom. Cath.; Pl. B 3), consecrated in 1422 (high altar of 1518).

On the E. side of the Markt is the late-Gothic **Rathaus** (Pl. B 2), restored in 1858, with a fine covered staircase of 1618 at the S.E. corner.

The Municipal Museum on the second floor (open daily 8 or 9-12 and 2-4 or 6) contains paintings of the Swabian school, including *Friedrich Herlin* (died c. 1500 at Nördlingen) and *Hans Schäufelein* (died c. 1540 at Nördlingen); also modern paintings and old carvings, political documents, coins, weapons, and flags.

Visitors should walk round the protected passage (¾ hr.) on the completely preserved *Town Walls* (14-15th cent.), with their imposing gate-towers. The *Löpsinger Tor* (Pl. C 1), erected by Wolf Waldberger (d. 1613), is especially noteworthy. In front of the Reimlinger Tor is a bronze bust of *Melchior Meyr* (d. 1871; Pl. C D 3), author of 'Erzählungen aus dem Ries'.

From Nördlingen to *Stuttgart*, see R. 16c.

From Nördlingen to Dombühl, 33½ M., railway in 2 hrs. — 2½ M. *Wallerstein,* with a large Schloss of Prince Öttingen-Wallerstein (19th cent.). — We enter the *Ries,* a fertile tract of volcanic origin, 12 M. broad, once the bed of a lake. The peasants here still wear their old costume consisting of a blue smock with white embroidered shoulder-straps, knee-breeches, and shallow hats. — About 20 min. E. of (5½ M.) *Marktoffingen* lies *Maihingen,* an old convent with the valuable library (over 110,000 vols., 1650 incunabula, and 1500 MSS.) and collections of Prince Öttingen-Wallerstein (Irish-Anglo-Saxon book of the gospels, 8th cent.). — 9½ M. *Fremdingen.* Interesting late-Gothic churches at *Hochaltingen* (¾ hr. S.E.) and *Thannhausen* (2 hrs. N.W.).

18½ M. **Dinkelsbühl.** — Plan, see p. 352. — Hotels. *Goldene Kanne* (Pl. a; B 2), Segringer Str. 8, 30 beds at 2½-5 ℳ, very fair; *Goldene Rose* (Pl. b; B 2), in the market-place, 45 beds at 2-3½ ℳ; *Weisses Ross* (Pl. c; A 2), Stein-Gasse 12, 12 beds from 2 ℳ 70 pf.; *Deutsches Haus*

(Pl. B 2; see below), Wein-Markt 5, 20 beds at 1 ℳ 75-2 ℳ 50 pf.; *Knab* (Pl. d; D 2), at the station. — *Café Grau*, Wein-Markt 5 (Pl. B 2); *Fragner* (wine), Segringer Str. 9 (Pl. A B 2). — Post Office (Pl. A 2), Schwein-Markt.

Times of Admission. — Collections of the *Historical Society*, week-days 9-12 & 1-5, Sun. 11-12 & 1-4; 50 pf. — *St. Georgs-Kirche*, week-days 8.30-12.30 & 2-7, Sun. 10-12.30 & 2.30-7; 25 pf. Ascent of the tower at 11 & 5; 25 pf.; caretaker at Kirchhöflein 3, on the N. side of the church.

Dinkelsbühl (1460 ft.), an old imperial town with 5000 inhab., situated in a fertile plain on the *Wörnitz* and partly surrounded with water, was mentioned as a fortified town as early as 928. Though not so famous as Rothenburg (p. 268), Dinkelsbühl, with its excellently preserved walls and towers and old gabled houses, affords an unusually complete idea of a mediæval town.

On the third Mon. in July a festival known as the 'Kinderzeche' (followed by a children's procession, which is repeated on Tues.) is held in the Korn-Schranne (Pl. B 2) and at the Altes Rathaus (Pl. B C 2), commemorating the escape of the town from pillage by the Swedes in 1632.

From the station (Bahnhof; Pl. D 2) we proceed to the right along Luitpold-Str., enjoying a good view of the town, cross the Wörnitz, and pass through the *Wörnitz-Tor* (Pl. C 2) to the Markt (Pl. B 2). This contains the *Dinkelbauer-Brunnen* (Pl. 1; 1866) and a bronze statue of *Christoph von Schmid* (b. 1768 at Dinkelsbühl, d. 1854; Pl. 3), a popular writer for the young, by Widnmann (1859). The tavern and shop signs suspended from wrought-iron brackets form a picturesque feature of the Markt and the neighbouring streets.

The late-Gothic ***St. Georgs-Kirche** (Rom. Cath.; Pl. B 2), rebuilt in 1448-99, is the finest church of its type in S. Germany. The portal of the tower (190 ft. high; completed in 1550) is Romanesque (early 13th cent.). The interior (adm., see above) produces an usually bright effect for this period of Gothic architecture. On the left of the choir is an elaborate Gothic sacrament house of 1480. The painting on the high altar is by the school of Wolgemut. The tower affords a fine view (adm., see above).

On the W. side of the Wein-Markt are the *Deutsches Haus* (Pl. B 2), a splendid half-timbered house of the 17th cent., now an inn, and the long *Korn-Schranne* (where the 'Kinderzeche' is performed, see above). The collections of the *Historical Society* (adm., see above) are housed partly in the Spital at Rothenburger Str. 6 (Pl. B 1) and partly in the old sacristy of the Dreikönigs-Kapelle, near the Segringer Tor (Pl. A 2). The Dreikönigs-Kapelle itself was fitted up in 1924 as a *War Memorial Chapel* (Pl. 4; A 2). The *Deutschherren-Haus* (Pl. B 3) in the Föhrenberg-Gasse, rebuilt in 1761-64 and now occupied by district offices, has a rococo chapel on the third floor (turn to the right in the courtyard).

A very interesting walk (1 hr.) may be made round the town walls. The most picturesque parts are the shady *Stadt-Park* (Pl. A 1) and the *Stadt-Mühle* (Pl. C D 3), a fortified mill within the walls,

built in 1490-95 and restored after a fire in 1923. A view of the town is also obtained from the *Galgenberg*, 12 min. E. of the Wörnitz-Tor (Pl. C 2).

Motor post to *Crailsheim* (p. 184), 15 M. in 1¾ hr.; to *Ellwangen* (p. 187), 14¼ M. in 1½ hr.; to *Wassertrüdingen*, see p. 349.

26½ M. *Feuchtwangen* (Hotel Greif), an ancient town of 2300 inhab., with a local museum. — 33½ M. *Dombühl*, see p. 184.

Beyond Nördlingen the Railway to Munich leaves the *Ries* (p. 350) and runs S.E. — 73½ M. *Harburg* (1355 ft.; Hotel Bahnhof), a little town of 1450 inhab., on the Wörnitz. On a steep rock on the W. side of the town is the large wall-girt castle of the Prince of Öttingen-Wallerstein. Its most interesting features are the 13th cent. keep, the Saalban with the Ritter-Saal, and the baroque church (early 18th cent.).

80¼ M. *Donauwörth*, see p. 348. Thence to *Munich*, see R. 38b.

39. Augsburg.

Hotels. **Palast-Hotel Drei Mohren* (Pl. a; C 4), Maximilian-Str. B 12-13, first-class, with elegant restaurant, 90 R. (12 with baths), 110 beds from 4½, B. 1¾, D. 3½, P. from 12 ℳ; *Kaiserhof* (Pl. b; B 5), Halder-Str. 1, in Königs-Platz, 100 beds at 4-6, B. 1½, L. or D. 2½ ℳ, good; *Bahnhof* (Pl. i; A 4), 60 beds, good; *Bayerischer Hof* (Pl. c, B 4; hôtel garni, p. xix), Bahnhof-Str. 3, 100 beds at 3½-10, B. 1½ ℳ; *Drei Kronen* (Pl. h; A 4), Bahnhof-Str. 17, with garden, 120 beds at 3-5 ℳ; *Weisses Lamm* (Pl. e; B 3), Ludwig-Str. D 179, 45 beds at 2½-4 ℳ; *Augusta* (Pl. d; B 4), Fugger-Str. 3, 50 beds; *Post* (Pl. f; B 4), Fugger-Str. 7, 40 beds at 2½-3½ ℳ. — *Christliches Hospiz* (p. xx; Pl. g, C 2), Inneres Pfaffen-Gässchen C 71, 17 beds, *Goldene Glocke* (Rom. Cath), Mittleres Pfaffen-Gässchen C 57a (Pl. C 2), 10 beds, both plain.

Restaurants. Wine. **Grünes Haus*, Anna-Str. D 253 (Pl. B 4; 1st floor; also beer); *Ratskeller*, Eisenberg C 323 (Pl. C 4); *Lamberger zur Weiberschaue*, Hinter dem Metzg C 182 (Pl. C 3); *Weitlauff*, Bäcker-Gasse A 153 (Pl. C 5; Palatine wines). — Beer. *St. Leonhards-Kapelle*, Karolinen-Str. D 44, entered from Karls-Strasse (Pl. C 3), good; *Riegele-Brauerei*, Königs-Platz (Pl. B 4); *Stadt-Garten* (in summer only), see p. 359; *Schnapperbräu*, Karolinen-Str. C 21 (Pl. C 3); *Lenzhalde*, Thelott-Str. 2, corner of Rosenau-Strasse (beyond Pl. A 6); *Stockhauskeller* (beer-garden), Eserwall-Str. 15a (Pl. C 6). — *Ceres*, a vegetarian restaurant, at the corner of Fugger-Str. and Grottenau (Pl. B 3; 1st floor).

Café-Restaurants. *Kernstock*, Stein-Gasse D 268 (Pl. B C 3); *Schachameyer*, Anna-Str. D 258 (Pl. B 4); *Kuss*, Stein-Gasse D 50 (Pl. B 3). — **Cafés.** *Königsbau*, Königs-Platz (Pl. B 4); *Theater-Café*, Grottenau D 202 (Pl. B 3); *Zeiler*, Philippine-Welser-Str. D 32 (Pl. C 4); *Schuh*, Ludwig-Str. D 188 (Pl. B 3).

Motor Cabs, with taximeters.

Tramways. Line 1 (white boards). From *Lechhausen* (beyond Pl. E 1) viâ Perlach (Pl. C 3), Moritz-Platz, and the Haupt-Bahnhof to the *West-Friedhof* (at *Pfersee*: beyond Pl. A 4). — 2 (green). From *Göggingen* (p. 359; beyond Pl. A 7) viâ Königs-Platz (Pl. B 4), Perlach, and the cathedral (Dom; Pl. B C 2) to *Kriegshaber* (beyond Pl. A 1). — 3 (blue). From *Oberhausen* (beyond Pl. A 2) viâ the Stadt-Theater (Pl. B 3) and Königs-Platz to the *Infantry Barracks* (Pl. B 7). —

DINKELSBÜHL
1 : 12.500
Meter
1. Dinkelbauer-Brunnen B2
2. Krieger-Denkm. B1
3. Schmid-Denkm. B2
4. Krieger Gedächtnis-Kap. A2
Crailsheim
Rothenburger Weiher
Rothenburger Tor
Spital
St. Georgs
Raths
Markt
Alt Raths
Gänsemarkt
Prot. K.
Schule
Segringer Tor
Nördlinger Tor
Wörnitztor
Forstamt
Amtsgericht
Bahnhof
Die Insel
Bleiche
Feuchtwangen
Dombühl, Rothenburg
Ansbach
Nördlingen
NÖRDLINGEN
1 : 12.500
Meter
1 Amtsgericht B1
2 Krieger-Denm. B2
3 1914-18 D2
Baldinger Tor
Reimlinger Tor
Deininger Tor
Post
Bez.-Amt
Kloster
Kloster-K.
Salvator-K.
Reimlinger Tor
Berger Tor
Mariensäule
Donauwörth
Augsburg
Wemding
Nürnberg
Geograph. Anstalt von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

AUGSBURG
1 : 15.000
0 100 200 300
Meter
A
B
C
D
E
Wertach-
Vorstadt
Strassenbahn
Zeughaus
Linden Str.
Spinnerei
Senkelbach
Liebig-Pl.
Wertachbr. Tor
Thorm. Pfeifle
St. Ulrich
Stephans Abteil
St. Stephan
Tanzst. Anst.
Kornhaus Mauer
Ehgl. Fr. Inst.
Untersuch. Gefängn.
Buss. Pfaffengässchen
Mittl. Pfaffengässch.
Stern Wache
Blinden-Inst.
Handels Sch.
Landger. Gefängn.
Realgymn.
Dom
Inn Platz
Sporer G.
Bisch. Reisd.
Regierung
Frohnhof
Spengler G.
Klinikum
Rentamt
M. Kreuz K.
Naturwiss. Samml.
Kessel-Mkt.
Karls Str.
Theater
Kom.-Gebäude
Hauptpost
Alter Einlass
Stadtbibl.
Justiz Geb.
Stadtarchiv
St. Anna
Maximil.
Obstmarkt
Hauerberg
Stadtbad
Pilgerh.
Sachsen
Suev. G.
Burgw.
Metzg.
Perlach
Barfüss. K.
Barfüss. Pl.
Rathaus
Börse
Polizei
Fuggerei
Jakobs-Pl.
St. Jakob
St. Markus
Rosengasse
Jakober Str.
Jakober Tor
Jakoberwall
Bergmühl
Mechan. Weberei
Maschin. Fabr.
Johannes Bapt.
Lechhauser Str.
Lechhausen
Schwabmünchen
Oberhausen
Siebenbrunnenstr.
Schlachthof
Reichsbahnhof
Bahnhof
Bahnhofstr.
Bahnhofplatz
Bahnhofgarten
Bahnhofrestaurant
Bahnhofhotel
Bahnhofbuffet
Bahnhofwirtschaft
Bahnhofcafé
Bahnhofkonditorei
Bahnhofbäckerei
Bahnhofmetzgerei
Bahnhofapotheke
Bahnhofdrogerie
Bahnhofoptiker
Bahnhofuhrmacher
Bahnhofjuwelier
Bahnhofbuchhandlung
Bahnhofzeitungskiosk
Bahnhoftabakwaren
Bahnhofreisebüro
Bahnhofgepäckaufbewahrung
Bahnhofwartesaal
Bahnhofbahnsteig
Bahnhofunterführung
Bahnhofüberführung
Bahnhoframpe
Bahnhofgüterhalle
Bahnhofgüterschuppen
Bahnhofgüterbahnhof
Bahnhofgüterverkehr
Bahnhofgüterabfertigung
Bahnhofgüterannahme
Bahnhofgüterausgabe
Bahnhofgüterlagerhaus
Bahnhofgüterspeicher
Bahnhofgüterwaage
Bahnhofgüterkran
Bahnhofgüterrampe
Bahnhofgüterbahnsteig
Bahnhofgüterunterführung
Bahnhofgüterüberführung
Bahnhofgüterbahnhof
Bahnhofgüterverkehr
Bahnhofgüterabfertigung
Bahnhofgüterannahme
Bahnhofgüterausgabe
Bahnhofgüterlagerhaus
Bahnhofgüterspeicher
Bahnhofgüterwaage
Bahnhofgüterkran
Bahnhofgüterrampe
Bahnhofgüterbahnsteig
Bahnhofgüterunterführung
Bahnhofgüterüberführung
Lech
Lechkanalstrasse
Baumwollspinnerei Augsburg
Oblatterwall
Oblatter Str.
Marienanstalt
Findlingsh.
Krankenhaus
St. Max
Krankenhaus Str.
Ginsterh.
Mechan. Baumwollspinnerei u. Web.
Gas Anst.
Lange Gasse
Lange Graben
Schaffler Graben
Pfaffengraben
Pfaffengasse
Pfaffenstr.
Pfaffenbrücke
Pfaffenbrücke Str.
Pfaffenbrücke Steg
Pfaffenbrücke Platz
Pfaffenbrücke Garten
Pfaffenbrücke Restaurant
Pfaffenbrücke Hotel
Pfaffenbrücke Café
Pfaffenbrücke Konditorei
Pfaffenbrücke Bäckerei
Pfaffenbrücke Metzgerei
Pfaffenbrücke Apotheke
Pfaffenbrücke Drogerie
Pfaffenbrücke Optiker
Pfaffenbrücke Uhrmacher
Pfaffenbrücke Juwelier
Pfaffenbrücke Buchhandlung
Pfaffenbrücke Zeitungskiosk
Pfaffenbrücke Tabakwaren
Pfaffenbrücke Reisebüro
Pfaffenbrücke Gepäckaufbewahrung
Pfaffenbrücke Wartesaal
Pfaffenbrücke Bahnsteig
Pfaffenbrücke Unterführung
Pfaffenbrücke Überführung
Pfaffenbrücke Rampe
Pfaffenbrücke Güterhalle
Pfaffenbrücke Güterschuppen
Pfaffenbrücke Güterbahnhof
Pfaffenbrücke Güterverkehr
Pfaffenbrücke Güterabfertigung
Pfaffenbrücke Güterannahme
Pfaffenbrücke Güterausgabe
Pfaffenbrücke Güterlagerhaus
Pfaffenbrücke Güterspeicher
Pfaffenbrücke Güterwaage
Pfaffenbrücke Güterkran
Pfaffenbrücke Güterrampe
Pfaffenbrücke Güterbahnsteig
Pfaffenbrücke Güterunterführung
Pfaffenbrücke Güterüberführung

Geograph. Anstalt von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

4 (red). From the *Railway Station* (Haupt-Bahnhof; Pl. A 4) viâ Moritz-platz to *Siebentisch* (beyond Pl. C 7) and *Haunstetten.* — **5** (yellow). From S. Jelbach (Pl. A 1) viâ Sebastian-Strasse (Pl. C 1) to *Barfüsser-Brücke* (Pl. C 3). — **6** (orange). From the *Railway Station* (Pl. A 4) viâ Margarethen-Gasse (Pl. D 5) and Prinz-Strasse (Pl. D E 6) to *Hoch-zoll* (beyond Pl. E 6).

Post Offices at Grottenau D 205-206 (Pl. B 3) and at the main station.

Theatres. *Stadt-Theater* (Pl. B 3); *Marionetten-Theater* in the Stadt-Garten (p. 359; on Sun. and Sat.), open in summer only.

Inquiry Offices, at the Rathaus and the main railway station, open on week-days 9-12 and 2-7.

Times of Admission.

Dominican Church (*Municipal Collection of Paintings and Sculptures:* p. 358), daily 10-1 and 3-5; week-days 30 pf., Sun. free.
Fugger Museum (p. 357), week-days 10-12 & 2-4, Sun. 10-12; apply to the custodian or on the left of the courtyard; 50 pf.
Maximilian Museum (p. 355), Mon.-Fri. 9-3, Sat. 9-5 (4 in winter), Sun. 10-1; free on Sat. after 1 p.m., Sun. 25 pf., other days 50 pf.
Natural History Collection (p. 355), week-days 10-1 (12 in winter) & 2-5 (4), Sun. 10-12 & 2-4; 20 pf.
Perlach-Turm (p. 354), week-days 10-12 & 2-6, Sun. 10-1; 20 pf.
Picture Gallery (p. 357), 9-4 (10-3 from Oct. to April), Sun. 10-1; closed on Mon.; free on Sun., on other days 1 *M.*
Rathaus (Goldner Saal, p. 354), Mon.-Fri. 8-12 & 2-6 (9-12 & 2-5 from Oct. to March), Sat. 8 or 9-12, Sun. 10-12; 50 pf.

Chief Attractions (1 day). Rathaus, Cathedral, Maximilian Museum, Fugger Museum, Picture Gallery, St. Ulrichs-Kirche, and St. Anna-Kirche.

Augsburg (1625 ft.), once a free imperial city, with 167,700 inhab., is situated at the confluence of the *Wertach* and the *Lech.* The churches (mostly Gothic) and the elaborate Renaissance structures of the 16-17th cent. give the town its chief architectural stamp and recall its former greatness. Its beautiful fountains are celebrated. Outside the gates are important cotton spinning and weaving mills and machine-works.

Augusta Vindelicorum was founded by the Romans about A.D. 9. It was the seat of a bishop as early as the 4th century. From 1276 Augsburg was a free imperial city and the great centre of traffic between N. Europe, Italy, and the Levant. It reached the height of its prosperity in the 15th and 16th cent., and several of its citizens enjoyed princely wealth and power. Three daughters of Augsburgers were married to princes: *Clara von Detten* to Elector Frederick the Victorious of the Palatinate; *Agnes Bernauer*, the beautiful daughter of a barber, to Duke Albrecht III. of Bavaria (p. 380); and *Philippine Welser* (p. 356) to Archduke Ferdinand of Austria. *Bartholomäus Welser*, uncle of Philippine, fitted out a squadron in 1527 to take possession of Venezuela, which had been assigned to him as a pledge by Emperor Charles V. Weaving flourished from the 14th cent. onwards. The Fugger family, the Rothschilds of the 16th cent., raised themselves within a century from the condition of poor weavers to that of the wealthiest merchants in the world. The chief members of the family were *Jakob Fugger II.* (1459-1525), 'the Rich', a co-founder of the Fuggerei (p. 354), and his nephew *Anton Fugger* (1493-1560); they frequently replenished the exhausted coffers of the emperors Maximilian I. and Charles V. The recently discovered newsletters, sent by the Fuggers' correspondents from all parts of Europe, are of unique historical value. At Augsburg Charles V. held the diet of 1530, at which the Protestant princes presented to the emperor and the estates the *Augsburg Confession,* a reformed creed framed by Melanchthon.

4 (red). From the *Railway Station* (Haupt-Bahnhof; Pl. A 4) viâ Moritz-Platz to *Siebentisch* (beyond Pl. C 7) and *Haunstetten*. — **5** (yellow). From S. *Welbach* (Pl. A 1) viâ Sebastian-Strasse (Pl. C 1) to *Barfüsser-Brücke* (Pl. C 3). — **6** (orange). From the *Railway Station* (Pl. A 4) viâ Margarethen-Gasse (Pl. D 5) and Prinz-Strasse (Pl. D E 6) to *Hochzoll* (beyond Pl. E 6).

Post Offices at Grottenau D 205-206 (Pl. B 3) and at the main station.

Theatres. *Stadt-Theater* (Pl. B 3); *Marionetten-Theater* in the Stadt-Garten (p. 359; on Sun. and Sat.), open in summer only.

Inquiry Offices, at the Rathaus and the main railway station, open on week-days 9-12 and 2-7.

Times of Admission.

Dominican Church (*Municipal Collection of Paintings and Sculptures;* p. 358), daily 10-1 and 3-5; week-days 30 pf., Sun. free.
Fugger Museum (p. 357), week-days 10-12 & 2-4, Sun. 10-12; apply to the custodian or on the left of the courtyard; 50 pf.
Maximilian Museum (p. 355), Mon.-Fri. 9-3, Sat. 9-5 (4 in winter), Sun. 10-1; free on Sat. after 1 p.m., Sun. 25 pf., other days 50 pf.
Natural History Collection (p. 355), week-days 10-1 (12 in winter) & 2-5 (4), Sun. 10-12 & 2-4; 20 pf.
Perlach-Turm (p. 354), week-days 10-12 & 2-6, Sun. 10-1; 20 pf.
Picture Gallery (p. 357), 9-4 (10-3 from Oct. to April), Sun. 10-1; closed on Mon.; free on Sun., on other days 1 *M*.
Rathaus (Goldner Saal, p. 354), Mon.-Fri. 8-12 & 2-6 (9-12 & 2-5 from Oct. to March), Sat. 8 or 9-12, Sun. 10-12; 50 pf.

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Religious peace was concluded by the diet of 1555. Augsburg art reached its highest point at the beginning of the 16th cent., at which period *Hans Holbein the Elder* and *Hans Burgkmair* flourished here. At the same time industrial art, especially goldsmith's work, attained a high level (comp. p. 356). The chief Augsburg architect was *Elias Holl* (1573-1646), the builder of the Rathaus and of several other edifices which even to-day determine to a large degree the appearance of the town. — Augsburg fell to Bavaria in 1806.

The broad Maximilian-Strasse (Pl. C 4, 5) is the chief street of the old town. At the corner of Moritz-Platz and Maximilian-Str. is the *St. Moritz-Kirche* (Pl. C 4), a Gothic church externally altered in the baroque style in 1714. In Maximilian-Str., in front of the church, is the **Mercury Fountain** (Pl. 4; C 4), by Adriaen de Vries (1596-99). On the N. side of Moritz-Platz, at the other corner of Maximilian-Str., is the *Weberhaus* (Weavers' House; Pl. 9, C 4), an exact copy (1916) of its 16th cent. original.

In Ludwigs-Platz (Pl. C 3, 4), usually called 'Am Perlach' or 'Eiermarkt', rises the ***Augustus Fountain** (Pl. 1; C 3), with a bronze statue of the Emperor Augustus, who founded the city, executed by the Dutch master Hubert Gerhard in 1589-94.

The ***Rathaus** (Pl. C 4), on the right side of Ludwigs-Platz, a solid Renaissance edifice with little exterior ornamentation, was erected in 1615-20 by Elias Holl under the influence of Palladio and Sansovino. On the gable in front is a large pine-cone in bronze, the heraldic emblem of the city. The nine-storied E. front, with the lofty gable between two octagonal towers, produces a particularly grand effect. An ante-room on the first floor, borne by eight columns of red marble, has a fine wooden ceiling. Above the ante-room, three stories high, is the *Goldener Saal, 110 by 55 ft., and 45 ft. in height, one of the finest halls in Germany, with fine baroque decoration and mural and ceiling paintings by Mathias Kager (adm., see p. 353). The four adjoining Fürsten-Zimmer also have fine wooden ceilings, panelling, and earthenware stoves (c. 1624).

To the N. of the Rathaus, adjoining the *Peters-Kirche*, rises the slender **Perlach-Turm** (Pl. C 3; 255 ft. high), originally a watch-tower, heightened and converted into a belfry by E. Holl in 1614; fine view from the top (entrance at the N.W. angle; adm., see p. 353). The *Bäckerzunfthaus* (bakers' guild house), to the N. of the tower, at Perlachberg C 18, was erected by Holl in 1602.

To the E. of the Perlach-Turm is Metzg-Platz, with the *Stadt-Metzg* (Pl. C 3), or butchers' house, erected in 1608 by Holl. Farther E. rises the Protestant *Barfüsser-Kirche* (Pl. C 3), a Gothic church of c. 1400, rebuilt in the baroque style in 1723-24. — Jakober-Strasse (Pl. C D 3) is an admirable example of a mediæval street (fine retrospect). It ends at the *Jakober-Tor* (Pl. E 3; 1st half of the 13th cent.). To the right, halfway, at No. 6 22, is the entrance to the **Fuggerei** (Pl. D 4), a quarter founded by the brothers Ulrich, Georg, and Jakob Fugger (p. 353) in 1519, closed by its own gates, and consisting of fifty-three small houses for indigent Rom. Cath. citizens.

From Ludwigs-Platz Karolinen-Str. leads N. to Karolinen-

Platz (Pl. C 3, 2). On the E. is the *Bishop's Palace*. On the W. rises the Rom. Cath. ***Cathedral** (*Dom;* Pl. B C 2, 3), originally a Romanesque pillared basilica with E. and W. choirs, a crypt, a W. transept, and two E. towers, begun in 994 and consecrated in 1065. In 1321-1431 it was altered to a Gothic church with double aisles, the E. lofty choir with its radiating chapels being added at the same period. The whole edifice has been under restoration since 1925. The curious bronze doors of the S. aisle contain representations of Adam and Eve, the serpent, centaurs, lions, etc., in thirty-three sections (1st quarter of the 11th cent.).

Interior. The raised W. choir contains an episcopal throne in marble, resting on two lions (11th cent.) and stalls of 1495. Fine stained glass, ancient and modern; the five S. windows of the nave, with figures of the prophets Moses, David, Hosea, Daniel, and Jonah, are the oldest in existence (early 12th cent.). The altar-pieces of the four altars by the E. pillars of the nave are by *Holbein the Elder* (1493; scenes from the life of the Virgin). — The chapels of the ambulatory, shut off by tasteful iron screens of the 17-18th cent., contain numerous tombs of bishops. In the first chapel on the left is an *Altar-piece by *Christoph Amberger* (Madonna and Child and Augsburg saints, with SS. Ulrich and Afra on the wings; 1554). In the third chapel are the red marble monuments of Bishops Friedrich von Zollern (d. 1505) and Heinrich von Lichtenau (d. 1517), both by *Hans Beirlin* of Augsburg. The next chapel contains the *Monument of Bishop Wolfhart von Rot (d. 1302), the slab being an excellent example of chased bronze. In the Jakobus-Kapelle, adjoining the ambulatory, is a sumptuous porphyry altar by *C. Murmann* (late 16th cent.). At the entrance to the E. choir are the monuments of two prince-bishops (1737 and 1768); the stalls date from c. 1430. — The fine Cloisters on the N. side of the cathedral, originally Romanesque but remodelled in the late-Gothic style in 1479-1512, contain 431 tombstones dating from 1285 to 1805 (gratuity to the sacristan). — The Crypt below the W. choir is in two parts, dating respectively from 994 and 1065.

To the W. of the cathedral, in the Fronhof, with its Franco-Prussian war monument by Zumbusch (1876), are the *Government Offices* (Regierungs-Gebäude; Pl. B 3), occupying the old episcopal palace, which was rebuilt in 1743. The Jesuits' *Congregation Room*, near by, at Jesuiten-Gasse F 412 (Pl. B 2), is splendidly decorated in the late-rococo style (1765; apply to Frau Kreuzer, next door, 1st floor).

To the W. of the Fronhof stand the two *Heiligkreuz-Kirchen* (Pl. A B 3), one Rom. Cath., the other Protestant (1693). The Catholic church dates from 1502, but was remodelled in the baroque style by J. J. Herkomer in 1716-19; the interior is richly decorated. To the S.E., at Kessel-Markt D 158, is the *Natural History Collection* (Naturwissenschaftliche Sammlung; Pl. B 3; adm., see p. 353).

Through Stein-Gasse we reach Philippine-Welser-Str. (Pl. B C 4), on the right of which (No. D 278) is the *Hummelsches Haus*, with frescoes by Giulio Licinio da Pordenone (1560-61; restored in 1927). Farther on, the Boeck house (Philippine-Welser-Str. D 283), built in 1544-46 and enlarged in 1908, contains the ***Maximilian Museum** (Pl. B 4), founded in 1854. It comprises the collections of the town

and the historical society, and also the old diocesan museum. Adm., see p. 353.

Ground Floor. Hall 1. Roman inscriptions and stone monuments: in the centre, a complete sepulchral monument from Oberhausen. — Hall 4. Augsburg sculptures of the middle ages and the Renaissance. On the right, a large wooden Madonna (c. 1490), hitherto attributed to the *Master of Blaubeuren.*

First Floor. Room 10 contains the *Diocesan Collection, partly of the Romanesque period: Parchment codices with beautiful miniature paintings, early printed works, church plate, vestments used by St. Ulrich, Bishop of Augsburg (p. 359). Glass-case 9: Helmet and sword from a gala suit of Emp. Charles V. — Room 11. Porcelain, mostly of the 18th century. — Room 12. *Augsburg gold and silver work, including (in Case 9) the Rothschild cabinet, by *J. A. Thelott* (1654-1734), in tortoise-shell and silver; clocks. — Room 13. *Pewter. — Room 15. S. German paintings and sculptures of the 15-16th centuries. — Through the connecting Passage 16 into Room 17: Early musical instruments. This and the following rooms contain also stoves of the baroque and Empire periods. — Room 18. Weapons. — Room 19, with a Gothic timber-ceiling, is devoted to guilds. — Ante-room 22. Augsburg toys. — Room 23. Paintings of the 16th century. On the right, *Lucas Cranach the Elder*, Samson and Delilah (1529); also, four portraits by *Christoph Amberger* of Augsburg (d. 1562). — The following Rooms 24 and 25 contain copies of Augsburg façade-paintings (once very numerous; 16-18th cent.).

Second Floor. Room 36 is used for varying exhibitions of graphic art. — Room 34a contains pre-Roman, Room 34 Roman and early-Germanic finds from Swabia, including (on the window-side, No. 32) a bronze-gilt horse's head, an excellent Italic work of the 2nd century. — Room 33 contains two Augsburg stoves (early 17th cent.). — Rooms 32, 30b, and 30a. Ceramics. — Rooms 29 and 28. Locksmith's work. — Room 27, with a ceiling fresco of c. 1650, contains original models of the Augsburg architect *Elias Holl* (p. 354; note those of the Rathaus by the entrance-wall and in the middle of the room); astronomical and other scientific instruments of *Christoph Schissler* (16-17th cent.) and *Georg Brander* (d. 1783) of Augsburg.

Those wishing to inspect the rich *Collection of Coins* and the *Graphic Collection* should apply to the museum authorities.

In front of the museum is a statue of *Hans Jakob Fugger* (1516-75), by Zumbusch (1857). Almost opposite, No. D 29 (Pl. 8; C 4), is the house in which Philippine Welser (p. 353; born in 1527, probably at the Schäzler-Palais, p. 358) spent her childhood.

We cross St. Anna-Platz, with the *Goldschmiede-Brunnen* (Pl. 7; B 4), by H. Kaufmann (1913), to the **St. Anna-Kirche** (Pl. B 4; Prot.), founded in 1321 and enlarged in the late-Gothic style in 1487-97. The central part was rebuilt in the Renaissance style by E. Holl, who also completed the tower (1616). The church belonged to the former Carmelite convent of which Luther was an inmate in 1518, when he refused to recant at the summons of the papal legate Cajetan.

Interior (verger at St. Anna-Str. D 227; gratuity). Rococo decoration of 1747-49. The nave contains a fine pulpit of 1682. In the Gothic E. choir are paintings by the elder *Jörg Breu*, *Amberger*, and a studio-piece by the elder *Lucas Cranach* (altar-piece: Jesus receiving little children; on the left and right: portraits of Luther and Elector Johann Friedrich of Saxony). To the left of the altar is a limestone relief of the Raising of Lazarus, and, to the left, above this, is a Resurrection (1586), both by

C. Murmann. — At the W. end is the *Burial Chapel of the Fugger Family, the first large Renaissance monument in Germany, built by Jakob Fugger the Rich (1459-1525) in 1509-12, in a Venetian style, and consecrated in 1518. Most of its elaborate decoration was removed during a 'restoration' in 1818, but it was replaced as far as possible in 1922. Behind a balustrade embellished with six charming putti is the altar, with a Pietà and three predella reliefs. On the back-wall are four large monuments in the form of limestone reliefs (after Dürer). Above is a fine double organ of 1512. All the sculptures of the chapel were executed by *Adolf Daucher*. — On the left of the E. choir is the Goldsmiths' Chapel, built in 1425 and completely covered with frescoes c. 1430 and 1510. It is now used by the Old Catholics (p. 11).

We return S.E. to Moritz-Platz and follow Maximilian-Strasse (p. 354) to the right. A few paces farther on, to the right, is the **Fugger-Haus** (Pl. C 4), the town-house of Prince Fugger von Babenhausen, built in 1512-15 and externally adorned by F. Wagner in 1860-63 with frescoes illustrating the history of Augsburg.

We now follow Apotheker-Gässchen W. to Zeug-Platz, at No. B 208 in which is the entrance to the ***Fugger Museum,** installed in the so-called *Fugger Bath Rooms*, sumptuously decorated in the Italian Renaissance style for Hans Fugger in 1569-73 by F. Sustris, A. Ponzano, and other artists. It was originally a library and now contains the art-treasures of the family of Fugger-Babenhausen. Adm., see p. 353; catalogue 50 pf.

Room I. In the middle, weapons, including a sumptuous shield in embossed Augsburg work (16th cent.). — Room II. Glass-cases with ecclesiastical objects and glass; in Case 2, a wooden medallion with a portrait of Georg Fugger by F. Hagenauer (1541); in Case 3, a bronze door-knocker, probably by Hubert Gerhard; by the window-wall is a fine writing-cabinet belonging to the Fuggers, of 1507; opposite are coins and medals cast by the Fuggers with metal from their own mines. — Room III. Fire-arms, glass, etc.

Opposite is the former *Arsenal* (Zeughaus; Pl. B C 4), now the fire-station, with a Renaissance façade by Elias Holl (1602-7); in the centre, above the portal, is a bronze statue of St. Michael, by Hans Reichel (1607).

Following Kleines Katharinen-Gässchen S. from Zeug-Platz, we reach the ***Picture Gallery** (*Gemälde-Galerie;* Pl. B C 5), which is housed on the first floor of the old St. Katharinen-Kirche (1517). The entrance is at Katharinen-Gasse B 156 or in Hall-Strasse. Many of the pictures are from secularized churches and convents. The gallery possesses fine works by Hans Holbein the Elder and Hans Burgkmair (p. 354). Adm., see p. 353. Catalogue of 1912, with a supplement, 1 *M.*

Ante-Room. On the right, 61. *Holbein the Elder*, Scenes from the Passion (Vetter Epitaph); on the left, over the door (168) and in Cabinets 1-5 (Nos. 169-179), *H. tom Ring*, Sibyls, Hermes, Scholars, Virgil; on the back-wall and exit-wall, *B. Zeitblom*, 2664. Last Supper, 2665. The Manna of the Old and New Testaments.

Room I. Series of paintings from the old convent of St. Catherine, representing the seven principal churches of Rome, by *Master L. F.* (82-84), *Hans Burgkmair* (85-91), and *Holbein the Elder* (62-64, 68-70); *49-52. *Zeitblom*, Legend of St. Valentine (altar-piece).

Room II. First section: Left, 1140. *Veronese*, Cleopatra. Partition-wall: Manner of *Leonardo da Vinci*, Portrait of a woman; 1056. School of *Raphael*, Holy Family beneath an oak. — Second section: 1153. *Palma Giovane*, Pietà; 346. *Guido Reni*, Mary Magdalene. Right, 1225. *Carlo Dolci*, Jesus as a boy; 405. *Rosalba Carriera*, Head of a boy. — Third section: 432. *P. Brueghel the Younger*, Kermis; 862. *Van Dyck*, Head of a man (study). Exit-wall: *Teniers the Younger*, 904. Smokers in a tavern, 906. Alchemist; 439. *J. Brueghel the Elder*, Baptism of the Ethiopian eunuch.

Room III. First section: 461. *Rubens* (?), Madonna. Left, H. G. 304. *Rubens*, Obsequies of Decius Mus (sketch); 472. *Van Dyck*, Christ and the repentant sinners. Partition-wall: 523. *Jan Fyt*, Poultry. Right, 471. *Van Dyck*, A. van Eertfeld, the marine painter. — Second section: 622. *Jan van Goyen*, Village scene; *Rembrandt* (?), Self-portrait; 631. *Hobbema*, The oaks; 623. *Van Goyen*, Farmyard; *G. Dou*, Toilette; *Frans von Mieris the Elder*, Portrait; 574. *B. Cuyp*, Circumcision. Left, 585. *I. van Ostade*, Slaughtered pig; 596. *Wouwerman*, Hawking. Partition-wall: 611. *Berchem*, Evening landscape; 625, 626. *C. de Heem*, Fruit; 117. *J. van Ruisdael*, Village during a thaw. — Third section: *W. Kobell*, Two riders; *Charles William Hamilton* (Karl Wilhelm de Hamilton, d. 1754 at Augsburg), Still-life. Partition-wall: *Spitzweg*, Moonlight serenade; *A. von Menzel*, Contribution; *W. Diez*, St. George. — Fourth section (no numbers): *J. Sperl*, Landscape; *A. Keller*, Roman garden, Parisienne; *Lenbach*, The painter Piloty. Left, *G. Schönleber*, Punta da Madonetta; *Leo Samberger*, The painter Wenglein. End-wall: *Karl Schuch*, Still-life; *H. Zügel*, Cows on a heath; *E. Bracht*, Autumn landscape. Right, *J. Adam*, Portrait of himself with cats.

Cabinet 5. Mostly Cologne School.

Cabinet 4. *Dürer*, 133. Madonna with the pink (1516), 134. Portrait of a girl (copy, c. 1600); 138. *Barthel Beham*, Elector Palatine Otto Heinrich; 670. *Burgkmair*, Worship of the Child; 274. *Cranach the Elder*, Luther, Melanchthon, and Frederick the Wise.

Cabinet 3. 161. *Cranach the Elder*, Man of Sorrows; 2668, 2059. *Martin Schaffner*, Scenes from the Passion (also Nos. 2057, 2058, 2667, 2666 in Cabinets 2 and 1).

Cabinet 2. 2191. *B. Strigel*, Emp. Maximilian I.; 92-94. *Burgkmair*, Coronation of the Virgin (triptych, 1507); 295. *C. Amberger*, Madonna and Child.

Cabinet 1. *Holbein the Elder*, 74-77. Four wings from an altar-piece (1512), 71-73. Crucifixion, Deposition, and Entombment.

We return through Katharinen-Gasse E. to Maximilian-Strasse (p. 357). At the corner on the right, No. B 16, is the *Schäzler-Palais* (Pl. C 5; comp. p. 356). In front is the ***Hercules Fountain** (Pl. 3; C 5), by Adriaen de Vries (1596-1602).

The **Dominikaner-Kirche** (Pl. C 4, 5), to the E., at Dominikaner-Gasse A 67, is a lofty church of 1512-17, secularized in 1807. Adm., see p. 353; tickets at No. A 68a from the caretaker of the municipal home for the aged (in the old convent-buildings).

The bright interior was remodelled in the baroque style in 1716-24. By the long walls are baroque oratories with elegant grilles; between them are four fine memorial tablets in the Renaissance style (1519 and 1520). — The former side-chapels contain the municipal **Collection of Paintings and Sculptures** (the old Röhrer Collection), opened in 1926. The pictures are mostly by S. German baroque and rococo artists (J. B. Zimmermann, J. Holzer, C. D. Asam, Januarius and Johannes Zick, C. Wink, G. de Marées, J. G. Edlinger, etc.).

The Maximilian-Str. is effectively terminated by the former conventual church of ***St. Ulrich and St. Afra** (Pl. C 5, 6; Rom.

Cath.), which together with the adjacent little *St. Ulrichs-Kirche* (Prot.; elaborate pulpit of 1714), built in 1458 and remodelled in 1710, presents a striking picture. The lofty nave of the former was begun in 1474 and completed by Burkhard Engelberger (d. 1512) in 1476-1500; the foundation-stone of the choir was laid by Emperor Maximilian I. in 1500. The tower (300 ft.), completed in 1594, commands a fine view, but the ascent is disagreeable.

Interior. The original decorations destroyed in 1537 were executed afresh in the spirit of the late Renaissance in 1600-13. The nave and aisles are separated from the vestibule by an elaborate screen of wood and iron (1712), which produces a striking effect of perspective. When the screen is closed, apply to the sacristan in the churchyard, on the left of the N. portal. The *Burial Chapel of Jakob Fugger* (1580), between the 2nd and 3rd pillars on the left, contains the *Tomb of Hans Fugger, by Hubert Gerhard and Alexander Colin (1584-87; comp. p. 58), transferred from Schloss Kirchheim in 1865. In the nave, in front of the choir, is a Crucifixion in bronze, by Hans Reichel (1605). The three baroque altars are the work of J. Degler of Weilheim (1604 and 1607); below that to the right is a vault with the marble sarcophagus (by P. Verhelst, 1762) of Bishop Ulrich (923-973), patron of the see of Augsburg. — The *Sacristy*, on the left, in the Renaissance style (1601), contains good stained glass by Holbein the Elder (c. 1500), valuable vestments, reliquaries, etc.

The remains of the *Town Walls* are best seen by taking a walk ($1^1/_4$ hr.) round the E. side of the Old Town. — To the S.E. of the Ulrichs-Kirchen is the *Rotes Tor* (Pl. C D 6), completed in 1546, with a massive gate-tower by Elias Holl (1622). The *Heilig-Geist-Spital* (Pl. D 6), to the N., in Spital-Gasse, is Holl's last work (1625-30); on the right of the arcaded courtyard is a late-Gothic figure of Christ (c. 1510-20).

In the S.W. suburb is the *Stadt-Garten* (Pl. A 6), with a restaurant (open in summer), a concert-hall (Ludwigs-Bau), and a marionette theatre (see p. 353). Beyond the Stadt-Garten is the *Wittelsbacher-Park*.

About 2 M. to the S.W. of Augsburg (tramway No. 2, see p. 352) is the old market-town of **Göggingen** (7000 inhab.), with yarn and sewing-cotton factories and the *Hessing Orthopædic Institute*, established in 1868 by Friedrich von Hessing (d. 1918) and now conducted by the municipality of Augsburg.

From Augsburg to Buchloe, 25 M., railway in $^3/_4$-$1^1/_2$ hr. — 2 M. *Göggingen* (see above). — Beyond ($4^1/_4$ M.) *Inningen* we traverse the *Lechfeld*, the plain between the Wertach and the Lech, where Emp. Otto I. conclusively defeated the Hungarians in 955. — $7^1/_2$ M. *Bobingen* (see below). — 25 M. *Buchloe*, see p. 469.

Branch-lines run from Augsburg viâ *Mering* (10 M.; p. 349) to *Geltendorf* (23 M.; p. 468) in 1 hr. and viâ *Bobingen* (see above) to *Kaufering* ($21^3/_4$ M.; p. 469) in 1 hr. 20 minutes.

From Augsburg to *Stuttgart* or *Munich*, see R. 21; to *Nuremberg*, see R. 38b, c; to *Ratisbon*, see R. 42a.

40. From Ratisbon to Munich.

Railway (electric), $85^3/_4$ M. in $2^1/_4$-$3^3/_4$ hrs. (10 ℳ 60 pf., 7 ℳ; express 19 ℳ 20, 12 ℳ 60 pf., 8 ℳ).

Road, $82^1/_2$ M. — $7^1/_2$ M. *Köfering* (1115 ft.; see below). — 24 M. *Neufahrn* (1312 ft.). — 40 M. **Landshut** (1290 ft.; see below). — $51^1/_2$ M. *Moosbury* (1388 ft.; p. 362) — 62 M. *Freising* (1380 ft.; p. 363). — 73 M. *Garching* (1575 ft.). — $82^1/_2$ M. *Munich* (1706 ft.), see p. 394.

Ratisbon, see p. 364. — The line runs S. through an uninteresting district. To the left is the S. slope of the Bayerischer Wald with the Walhalla (p. 372). — 5 M. *Obertraubling*. To Passau, see R. 43. — About $^1/_4$ hr. S. of (8 M.) *Köfering* is the village of *Alt-Eglofsheim*, with a brilliantly decorated Schloss (17-18th cent.; ceiling-painting by C. D. Asam). — $15^1/_2$ M. *Eggmühl*, where Napoleon defeated the Austrians on April 22nd, 1809.

$38^1/_2$ M. **Landshut.** — Plan, see p. 364. — Hotels. *Kronprinz* (Pl. c; C 4), Altstadt 29; *Dräxlmeier* (Pl. a; C 4), Altstadt 52; *Brauerei Koller* (Pl. b; C 3). Altstadt, corner of Börner-Gasse; *Reichardtbräu* (Pl. e; C 2, 3), Zweibrücken-Str. 717; *Deutscher Kaiser* (Pl. d; A 1), Ladehof-Platz 1, *Wittelsbacher Hof* (Pl. f; A 1). Seligentaler Str., both near the station. — Cafés. *Bäuerlin*, Altstadt 73 (Pl. C 3, 4; first floor); *Unger*, Altstadt 367. — Wine Room. *Fränkische Weinstube*, Kirch-Gasse 229 (Pl. C 4). — Tramway from the station to the town in 10 minutes.

Burg Landshut or *Trausnitz* (p. 362) is open 8-6 from April till the end of Sept., 9-5 in March and Oct., 9-4 from Nov. till the end of Feb.; adm. 50 pf. — *Historical Museum* (p. 361), open on Sun. 11-12.30; at other times apply to the caretaker, next door. — *Residenz* (p. 361). Visitors are conducted round daily at 10-12 & 2-5; 50 pf.

Landshut (1290 ft.), with 25,600 inhab., the capital of Lower Bavaria, with handsome brick churches and old gabled houses, overlooked by the Trausnitz (p. 362), lies picturesquely on the right bank of the *Isar*, which forms an island within the town. From 1255 to 1503 Landshut was the capital of the Duchy of Bayern-Landshut, and in 1800-26 it was the seat of a university (transferred to Munich; comp. pp. 279, 420). An historical festival ('Landshuter Hochzeit') is celebrated every summer in memory of the marriage of Duke Georg with the Polish princess Hedwig in 1475.

On the right of Seligentaler Str., which leads from the station (Bahnhof; Pl. A 1) to the town, is the Cistercian nunnery of *Seligental* (Pl. B C 2), founded in 1232, with a church rebuilt on severe baroque lines in 1722-38. The latter (entered through the school-yard) has stucco decorations in the early-rococo style by J. B. Zimmermann (?) and, on the right of the choir, a wood-carving of the Descent from the Cross (c. 1525; repainted).

On the right bank of the Isar begins the Altstadt (Pl. C 3, 4), or main street of the town, flanked with old gabled houses and (on its E. side, beyond the Rathaus) with arcades. On the left is the *Heiliggeist-Kirche*, or *Spital-Kirche* (Pl. C 3), an elegant brick church erected in the 15th cent. from designs by Hans Stethaimer

(p. 362). Farther on, to the left, is the *Rathaus* (Pl. C 4), built in 1446 and remodelled in the Gothic style in 1860-61. The large hall on the first floor (bell for porter to the right), fitted up by Hauberrisser, has a carved wooden ceiling and mural paintings relating to the 'Landshuter Hochzeit' (p. 360) by Spiess, Seitz, and other artists. In front of the Rathaus stands a bronze statue of *King Maximilian II.* (Pl. 3), by Bernhard (1868).

The **Residenz** (Pl. C 3, 4), opposite the Rathaus, was begun by Duke Ludwig in 1536. The E. wing, facing the 'Altstadt', was erected by Augsburg architects in the Renaissance style but was completely altered in 1780; it is connected by two other wings with the W. building in Länd-Gasse, erected by Mantuan architects on pure Italian lines; the open colonnade on the side next the court has fine barrel-vaulting. Adm., see p. 360.

Farther S. in the 'Altstadt' is the ***St. Martins-Kirche** (Pl. C 4), a late-Gothic brick church begun before 1392 and completed c. 1432, the chief work of *Meister Hans Stethaimer* of Burghausen, the father of the late-Gothic style in Bavaria. On the W. side is a slender tower (435 ft.) erected c. 1500, the second highest mediæval church-tower in Germany (Strasbourg Cathedral 465 ft.). Between the two portals of the S. side and protected by a railing is the tomb of Hans Stethaimer, with his bust below the half-figure of the Saviour.

The interior, with twenty-two lofty pillars, was restored in 1858 (sacristan at Spiegel-Gasse 214). On the right of the nave is a stone canopied pulpit of 1422. The central N. side-chapel contains the mutilated monument of the Rohrer family, with the Coronation of the Virgin, a work of *Hans Leinberger* of Landshut (1524). Above the N.E portal is another work of *Leinberger's*: a painted wooded *Madonna, in excellent preservation; the drapery is wildly agitated and the faces of the Virgin and Child strangely harsh. The high altar, of stone, dates from 1424. Fine late-Gothic choir-stalls.

In the churchyard of St. Martin's, behind the choir, is the *Historical Museum* (adm., see p. 360).

Nearly opposite St. Martin's, on the W. side of the 'Altstadt', is the Alte Post (Pl. 4; C 4), once the *House of the Estates*, with late 16th cent. frescoes of the Bavarian sovereigns from Otto I. to Maximilian I. (faded). — In Dreifaltigkeits-Platz is a bronze statue, by F. Brugger (1858), of *Duke Lewis the Rich* (d. 1479; Pl. 2, C 4), founder of the university (p. 360). To the Transnitz, see p. 362.

The street known at the **Neustadt** (Pl. D C 3, 4), which runs to the E. of the 'Altstadt', commands a view, to the S., of the Transnitz (see p. 362). A little to the E. is the old Dominican convent, once occupied by the university (p. 360), and now by *Government Offices* (Regierung; Pl. D 3). In the *Dominican Church*, rebuilt in 1747-52, we note the ceiling-paintings by J. B. Zimmermann and the choir-stalls behind the high altar (sacristan at Kramer-Gasse 55). A little to the S. is the 16th cent. *St. Jodok-Kirche* (Pl. D 3); the baptistery, on the right of the W. entrance, contains the fine tomb-

stone of Peter von Altenhaus (the second by the right wall), in red marble, by Stephan Rottaler (c. 1513). — The *Jesuit Church* (Pl. C 4), at the S. end of the 'Neustadt', was erected in 1631-41 by J. Holl. The high altar is the work of Munich artists.

From Dreifaltigkeits-Platz (p. 361) we ascend to the S.E. by Berg-Strasse (Pl. C 5) and take either the brick steps on the left, at the (3 min.) Ruppaus-Keller, or the path ('Privatweg'; also on the left) beyond the *Burghauser Tor*, which leads to the castle in 8 minutes. ***Burg Landshut** or **Trausnitz** (1526 ft.; Pl. C 5; adm., see p. 360), on a steep hill to the S. of the town, was begun c. 1180 by Duke Otto I. of Wittelsbach. Its subsequent occupiers, particularly Duke Wilhelm V. (1579-98), who also laid out the Hof-Garten, converted it from a defensive castle into a palace; down to 1503 it was the residence of the Dukes of Bayern-Landshut. Conradin, the last of the Hohenstaufen, was born at the neighbouring castle of *Wolfstein* (now a ruin) in 1252, and spent a part of his childhood at the Trausnitz.

We enter the irregular castle-yard by the main entrance on the S. side, flanked by two semicircular towers (in the passage on the left is the custodian's dwelling). The two main buildings standing at right angles to each other on the N. and W. sides of the court are furnished with arcades above the ground-floor.

On the ground-floor of the main building are the archives. In the former *Living Rooms* (on the 1st floor) are mural paintings on wood or canvas from designs by F. Sustris (1577-80). Those on the 'Narren-Treppe' (fools' staircase) represent scenes from the Italian comedy. The late-Romanesque *Chapel* (early 13th cent.) contains seated figures of Christ, the Virgin, and the Apostles (on the balustrade of the choir), a large crucifix (suspended from the ceiling), statues of SS. George and Christopher, by Hans Leinberger (in front of the two side-altars), and a sacrament house of 1474 (on the left of the high altar). — On the 2nd floor are some apartments fitted up in 1869-75 for King Ludwig II. Good view from the terrace.

We may descend from the castle through the *Hof-Garten* (Pl. D 4), a public park with shady walks on the E. slope of the hill.

Branch-line from Landshut in $1^1/_2$ hr. to (17 M.) *Rottenburg* (Hotel Post); hence motor post in 40 min. to ($6^3/_4$ M.) **Rohr**, a market town with a college of Austin canons founded in 1133 and suppressed in 1803. The church here, outwardly insignificant (rebuilt by E. Q. Asam in 1717-22), is richly adorned in the interior with stucco-work in the Italian baroque style. The grand *High Altar, with over-lifesize figures in white and gold, by E. Q. Asam, depicting the Assumption, is one of the chief baroque sculptures in S. Germany. The motor post runs on to Abensberg (p. 374; $8^1/_4$ M. in $^3/_4$ hr.).

Other railways run from Landshut N.E. viâ *Landau* (28 M.; p. 505) to *Plattling* (39 M.; p. 380) in $1^3/_4$ hr.; and S.E. viâ *Neumarkt an der Rott* ($24^1/_4$ M.; p. 505) to *Mühldorf* (34 M.; p. 504) in $1^3/_4$ hr.

The Railway to Munich ascends the left bank of the *Isar*. — $45^1/_2$ M. *Bruckberg*, with a small Schloss (1730). $50^1/_4$ M. **Moosburg** (1388 ft.; Alte Post, 16 beds), with 4250 inhab., is commanded by the *Johannis-Kirche* (14-15th cent) and the *Münster*, a pillared basilica erected at the end of the 12th century. The latter church contains a late-Gothic *High Altar, 50 ft. high, with sculp-

tures by Hans Leinberger (1515; painted in 1862). The Alps become visible on the left.

61 M. **Freising** (1380 ft.; Bayerischer Hof, with café and wine-room, 40 beds at 2-3½ *M*, good), a town with 15,600 inhab., is the seat of an episcopal see founded in 724 by St. Corbinian (since 1817 altered into the archbishopric of Munich-Freising and located in Munich). — On leaving the station we turn to the right, then (after 2 min.) to the left, and cross the Moosach. Farther on we ascend Obere Domberg-Gasse to the right (a few paces to the left is Haupt-Str.) to the (5 min.) Domhof. Here, on the left, are a statue of the historian *Bishop Otto of Freising* (d. 1158), by Zumbusch (1857), the small Gothic *St. Johannis-Kirche* (1319-21), and the cathedral, on the right the *Klerikal-Seminar* (16-17th cent.), formerly the bishop's palace.

The Romanesque **Cathedral**, with its two W. towers (184 ft. high; the N. one rebuilt in 1563) and double aisles, was begun in 1160. The apse is adjoined by the octagonal Maximilian Chapel, completed in 1710.

From the Gothic vestibule (1314) we pass through a Romanesque portal, with three small statues (Barbarossa and Bishop Albert on the left, Empress Beatrix on the right), into the Interior of the cathedral, which lies lower down. The decorations in stucco and painting form the first great work of the brothers *Asam* (1723-24). — At the W. end of the outer N. aisle is an Entombment, in painted sandstone, of the 15th century (the group of mourners by Erasmus Grasser, 1492). — Beneath the nave is a quadruple crypt (entered from the aisles) of the 12th cent., resting on columns and pillars; on the 4th pillar (from the E.) of the middle row is a curious sculpture representing men fighting with monsters.

Adjoining the E. walk of the Gothic cloisters, which were remodelled in the early 18th cent., is the *Benedictus-Kirche*, altered in 1716.

From the cathedral hill we descend E. by Untere Domberg-Gasse, then to the left by Heiliggeist-Gasse and Haupt-Str. to Marien-Platz, where stands a column with a statue of the Virgin (1464). On the W. side of the square are the *Rathaus* and the *Parish Church* (St. George's; c. 1460), with a tower in the Renaissance style completed in 1690.

The former Premonstratensian church of *Neustift* (18th cent.), ¼ hr. N.E. of Marien-Platz, contains a gorgeous high altar by Ignaz Günther and ceiling-paintings and stuccoes by J. B. Zimmermann (1756). — On a hill (1627 ft.), 20 min. S.W. of Marien-Platz, is the old Benedictine monastery of *Weihenstephan*, now the Bavarian Academy of Agriculture and Brewing, with a government brewery (restaurant).

74½ M. *Schleissheim*, see p. 462. — 85¾ M. *Munich*, see p. 394.

41. Ratisbon.

The Walhalla. The Befreiungs-Halle.

Air Service, comp. pp. xvii-xix.

Hotels. *Park-Hotel Maximilian* (Pl. a; D 4), Maximilian-Str. 28, near the station, with restaurant and garden, 90 beds at 3½-6 ℳ; *Grüner Kranz* (Pl. b; D 3), Obermünster-Str. 9, an old-established house, 95 beds at 3-6, P. 8½-12 ℳ; *National* (Pl. c; D 4), Maximilian-Str. 26, with beer-restaurant, 65 beds at 3½-5 ℳ; *Weidenhof* (Pl. d; E 4), Maximilian-Str. 23; *Stern* (Pl. f; E 3), Maximilian-Str. 9, *Bischofshof* (Pl. 1; D 2), Krauterer-Markt, *Münchner Hof* (Pl. g; D 3), Tändler-Gasse 9, these three plain.

Restaurants. *Fürstenhof*, Maximilian-Str. 4; *Von der Tann*, Von der Tann-Str. 10 (Pl. E F 3, 4), with garden; *Central*, Pfauen-Gasse (Pl. D 3), with garden. — Beer Houses. *Bischofshof*, see above; *Augustiner*, entrance at Neupfarr-Platz 15, opposite Wahlen-Strasse (Pl. C D 3); *Katharinenspital-Brauerei* (Pl. D 1), in Stadtamhof, near the bridge, with garden on the river (fine view; also bedrooms); *Münchner Hof*, see above; *Sternbräu*, in the Hotel Stern (see above); *Wurst-Küche* (Pl. D 2), quaint, below the bridge (open in the morning only). — Wine Rooms. *Rathaus-Keller*, at the Rathaus (p. 368); *Pfälzer Weinstube*, Von der Tann-Str. 9 (Pl. E F 3, 4).

Cafés. *Schärnbrand*, Neupfarr-Platz (Pl. D 3); *Rathaus*, Wag-Gässchen 1, opposite the Rathaus (Pl. C 2), open 10-7; *Rösch* (also confectionery), St. Kassians-Platz 5 (Pl. D 3), closed in the evening.

Post Office (Pl. D 3), in the cathedral square.

Tramways. 1. From the *Station* (Bahnhof; Pl. D E 5) viâ Moltke-Platz (Pl. D E 3), Dom-Platz (Pl. D 2, 3), Arnulfs-Platz (Pl. B 2), and Sport-Platz to *Prüfening* (p. 371; beyond Pl. A 3). — 2. From *Maximilian-Strasse* (Pl. D E 4) to the *Barracks* (beyond Pl. G 5). — 3. From the *Schlachthof* (beyond Pl. G 3) viâ Dom-Platz (Pl. D 2, 3) and the Steinerne Brücke to *Stadtamhof* (Pl. D 1). — Walhalla-Bahn, see p. 371.

River Baths. *Städtische Schwimm-Schule* (Pl. B 1), at the Oberer Wörth; *Regen-Bäder* (Pl. E 1), at the mouth of the Regen.

Inquiry Office of the Fremden-Verkehrsverein, at the travel agency *Richard Becker* (Hamburg-America Line), Maximilian-Str. 29 (Pl. D E 4).

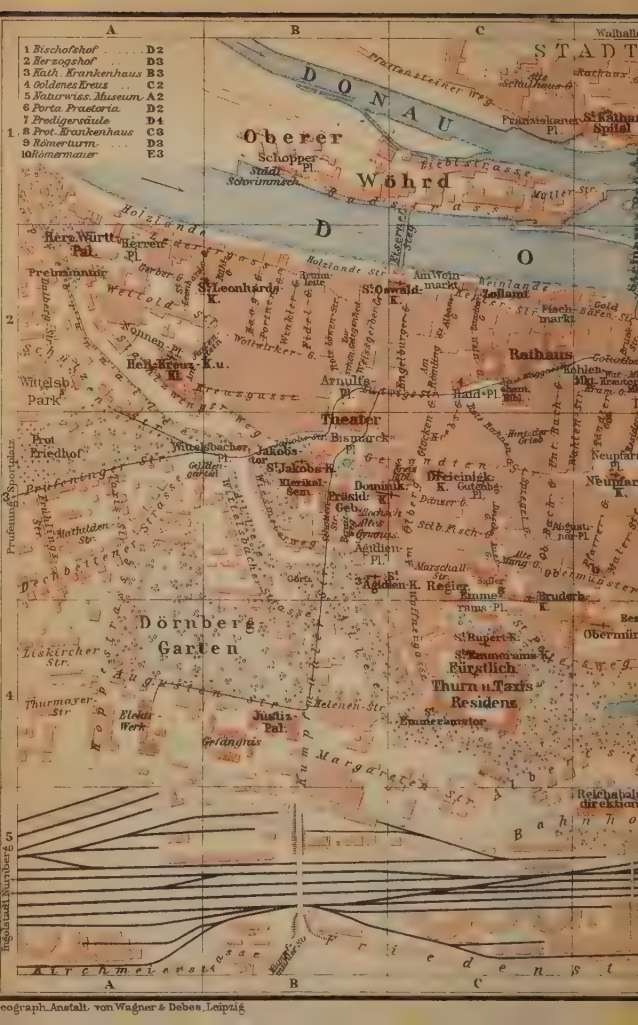
Times of Admission.

Cathedral (p. 365), shown 11-12 & 2-6 by the sacristan, who lives at Domgarten 2, behind the choir; adm. 50 pf. The cloisters also are opened by the sacristan; the treasury has not been shown since 1916.
Historical Society (p. 367). The collections in the former St. Ulrichs-Kirche are open daily 9-12 & 2-5 from April to Nov., those in the Vereinshaus St. Erhard on Wed. 2.30-4.30; adm. to either 30 pf.
Natural History Museum (p. 368), Sun. 10-12 & 2-4 (from April to Oct.), 20 pf.; on other days apply to the caretaker, Herr Reinprechter, Schöne Gelegenheit 5 (Pl. B 2).
Rathaus (p. 368), week-days 8.45-12 & 2-6.15, Sun. 11-12; tickets (1 ℳ) obtained in the doorway on the left (Rathaus-Platz 1).

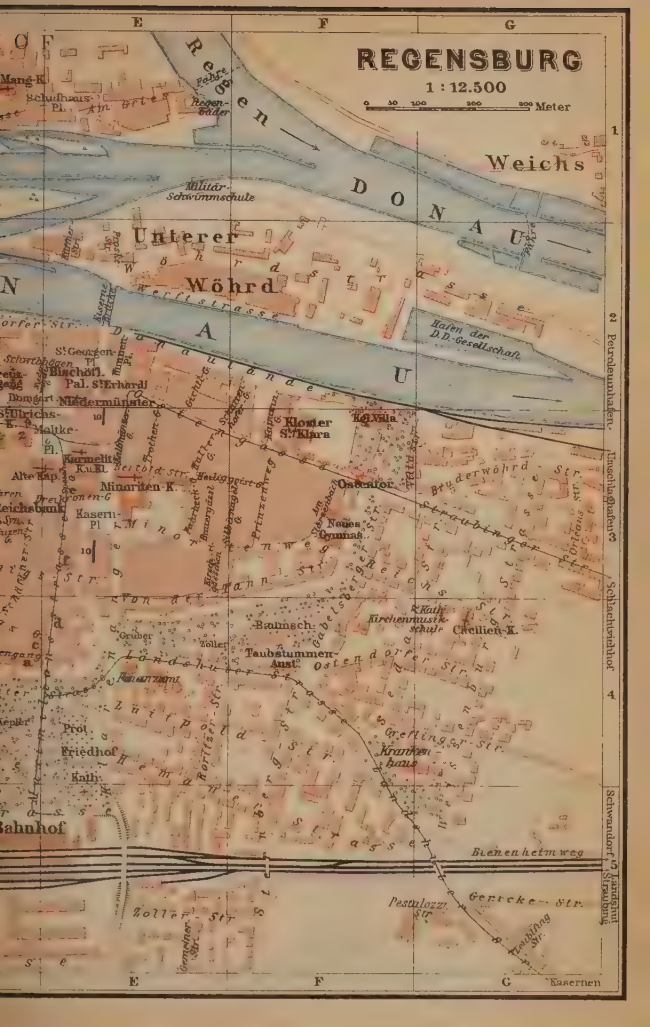
Chief Attractions (1 day). Forenoon: *Cathedral* (p. 365); *Porta Praetoria* (p. 366); *Rathaus* (p. 368); *Jakobs-Kirche* (p. 368; portal); *St. Emmeram* (p. 369); *Stone Bridge* (p. 371). Afternoon: *Walhalla* (p. 372). — Excursion to the *Befreiungs-Halle* near Kelheim, see p. 372.

Ratisbon (1110 ft.), German *Regensburg*, was the Celtic *Radasbona* and the *Castra Régina* of the Romans. It is now the see of a Rom. Cath. bishop, with 76,900 inhab., situated in a broad fertile basin on the right bank of the *Danube*, which is joined here by the

LANDSHUT
1:20.000
0 100 200 300 400 500 m
1. Kriegerdenkmal C2
2. Ludwig d. Reichen-Dkm. C3
3. Maximilian II-Dkm. C3
4. Alte Post C4
5. Landtor C4
Altdorf
Regensburg Landau
Güterbahnhof
Bahnhof
Südl. Flutgraben
Nördl. Flutgraben
Heuweg
Stadtgraben
Stethaimer-Straße
Kloster St. Seligental
Nikola
Isarbrücken
Kl. Isar
Gr. Isar
Renn-Straße
Papierer-Straße
Bad
Dreifaltigkeits-Kirche
Hauptpost
Kaserne
Viehmarkt Pl.
Residenz
Regierung
St. Jodok
Rathaus
Theater
Stadtpark
St. Martinsk
Landgericht
Burg Trausnitz
Burgmus. Tor
Hofgarten
Hofberg
Gries
Villa Adam
Annaberg
Schorf
Neumarkt a. R.
Geograph. Anstalt von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig



cographh. Anstalt von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig


REGENSBURG
1 : 12.500
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Regen
Weichs
DONAU
Militär-Schwimmschule
Unterer Wöhrd
Wöhrdstrasse
Wöhrd
Dampfschiffstrasse
Hafen der D.D.-Gesellschaft
Petroleumhafen
Insel-Hafen
Schlachthofhafen
Schwandorf
Straubing
Mang-K.
Schulhaus
Pl.
Regenbäder
Kloster St. Klara
Kgl. Villa
Minoriten-K.
Ostentor
Neues Gymnas.
Kasern-Pl.
Leichsbank
Alte Kap.
Maltese-K.
Pal. St. Erhard
Niedermünster
St. Georgen-Pl.
Bischofl.
Dompart.
Karmelit-Kl.
Bertold-Str.
Brunnen-G.
Brunnen-Gasse
Bruderwöhrd-Str.
Prüfeninger Str.
Schwandorfer Str.
Ostendorfer Str.
Ostendorf
Brücken-Str.
Brücken-Gasse
Brückenweg
Eisenbahnzug
Eisenbahnzug
Eisenbahnzug

Gronsdorf
1:50.000
Kilometer
Ludwigskanal
KELHEIM
Michaelsberg
Befreiungshalle
Donau
Bhf.
Klosterl
Weltenburg
Ettmannsdorf
Reifenthal
Lappersdorf
Karath
Salern
Frauenholz
Donauaustaufen
Tegernheim
Sarching
Barbing
Irl
Burgweinting
Harting
Pirkal
Lerchenfeld
Ob. Tramling
Piesenkofen
Ob. Ilmkofen
Mangolding
Ob. Isling
Graß
Peutling
Sinzing
Deutenbeltern
Kareth
Kager
Steinweg
Reinhsn
Kneiting
Prüfening
REGENSBERG
STADTAMHOF
Schwabelweis
Eulsbrunn
Riegling
Dechbeltern
Karthaus Prüll
Neuprüll
Ziegelstadl
Irlbrunn
Rothhütte
Frauen
Vielhausen
Bruckdorf
Bruckdorfer Holz
Bergmalting
Schneckenbuch
Reichenstetten
Rothenbuckel
Forst
Dürnstetten
Dachsbg.
Mating
Graßling
Argle
Großberg
Foshof
Hohenthal
Gebrüching
Neudorf
Oberndorf
Abbach
Seedorf
Hungthal
Peigern
Peising
Weilhoh
Lengfeld
Kelheimwinzer
Herrnsaal
Affecking
Teugn
Saalhaupt
Gattersbg.
Vogelsinger
Kapfelberg
Pokam
Schulzendorf
Lindach
Sulzbg.
Gmünd
Hausen
Dürnhausen
Wallhof
Neu Kelheim
Grünstl.
Schutthof
Eichhof
Hohenpfoh
Ilmmühle
Ilmtal
Hemau
Riedenburg
Beilngries
Neumarkt
Regenstauf
Straubing
Deggendorf
Wörth
Walhalla
St. Salvator
Bhf.
Reifelding
DONAUSTAUF
DONAU
1:50.000

Regen. The town is surrounded by splendid avenues and pleasure-grounds. For the art-history of the early middle ages, and especially for the Romanesque period, Ratisbon is as important as Nuremberg is for the subsequent centuries. The *Geschlechter-Häuser* or *Stadt-Burgen*, mansions of the old patricians, with their towers of defence and private chapels, dating from the 13-14th cent., are a reminiscence of early German civic life now preserved at Ratisbon alone. — The important river-traffic is served by two harbours on the right bank of the Danube, between the slaughter-house and the Hof railway-line. Timber, grain, petroleum, and forage are brought up-stream, while iron, machinery, and salt are borne down-stream.

The large camp of Castra Regina was founded in A.D. 179 by Marcus Aurelius; its chief relic is the Porta Prætoria (p. 366), or N. gate. — In the 6th cent. Ratisbon was the residence of the dukes of Bavaria, and the bishopric was founded by St. Boniface in 739. — Charlemagne made away with the Bavarian duchy in 788 by dethroning Tassilo II. In the second half of the 9th cent. the town was the residence of the last German Carlovingians. The earliest town enclosed the site of the Roman camp between the Ober-Münster and Nieder-Münster. At the beginning of the 10th cent. the town was extended W. as far as the present Bismarck-Platz, and the abbey of St. Emmeram was included in the fortifications. In the 13th cent. the town spread to the W. and E. — After the fall of Henry the Lion Otto of Wittelsbach was invested here with the fief of Bavaria. During the 12th and 13th cent. Ratisbon, which became a free imperial town in 1245, was one of the most flourishing and populous cities of S. Germany, being distinguished for its industrial art, especially in goldsmith's work and tapestry-weaving (p. 368). The Reformed faith was introduced in 1542. During the Thirty Years' War the town was taken by Duke Bernhard of Weimar in 1633 and by the Imperial troops in 1634. Subsequently the impoverished town retained some importance only as the permanent seat of the imperial diet (1663-1806). In 1803 it was adjudged to Karl von Dalberg (p. 7) and in 1810 it was united with Bavaria, after the French had bombarded and stormed the town on April 23rd of the preceding year. The town-walls were demolished in 1858-68, with the exception of two gateways. — John Zoffany, the painter (1733-1810), was a native of Ratisbon.

The traffic of the town centres in Dom-Platz (Pl. D 2, 3; tramways, see p. 364), in which, in front of the *General Post Office*, is an equestrian statue of *King Ludwig I.*, by F. von Miller (1902).

The ***Cathedral** (*Dom;* Pl. D 2, 3), the chief Gothic edifice in Bavaria, dedicated to St. Peter, was begun in 1275 and completed during the following centuries (down to 1524), with the exception of the towers and the gable of the transept. The original designs were adhered to throughout. The material is limestone and greenish-yellow sandstone from Kelheim (p. 372). The triangular porch of the chief portal, richly adorned with sculptures, dates from c. 1400. Of the architects employed the best-known are *Konrad Roritzer* (after 1450) and his sons *Matthäus* and *Wolfgang* (executed in 1514). The two open-work towers (330 ft. high) were completed in 1859-69 by *F. von Denzinger*. A gallery, with a stone balustrade, is carried round the roof, and affords a good survey of the town and the Danube (apply to the sacristan, p. 364; the ascent of the towers is

not allowed). On the N. transept rises the *Esels-Turm*, a relic of a chapel of St. Nicholas, containing a winding inclined plane. The whole edifice has been restored since 1924.

The ***Interior** (adm., see p. 364; good music on Sun. and feast-days 9-10.30) is 275 ft. long, 120 ft. broad, and 100 ft. high. The choir has a triforium-gallery, which is continued round the entire church. Most of the stained-glass windows in the transepts, the S. aisle, and over the W. portal are modern; the sculptures in the N. transept (Crucifixion) and S. aisle (Apostles and Life of the Virgin; near the W. wall) and the windows in the choir date from the 14th and 15th centuries. In 1834-38 everything which was not executed in the Gothic style (with the exception of some of the monuments) was removed from the church.

Nave. On the W. wall, on either side of the main portal, are equestrian statues in stone of SS. George (?) and Martin (early 14th cent.). — The nave contains also the bronze monument of Cardinal Philipp (1579-98), son of Duke Wilhelm of Bavaria, and (on the pillars of the crossing) a fine Annunciation group (left, the Virgin; right, the angel) by the so-called *Erminold Master* (late 13th cent.; comp. p. 371). — In the Aisles are five Gothic altars (14-15th cent.) with modern paintings, the finest (in the S. aisle) with an Annunciation group (c. 1330) and (in the N. aisle) with statues of Emperor Henry II. and Empress Kunigunde. In a niche in the N. aisle, partly concealed, is the marble monument of the Primate Karl von Dalberg (p. 365), designed by L. Zandomeneghi of Venice (1824). Opposite is the beautiful early-Renaissance tomb of Ursula Villinger (d. 1547). — In the S. aisle, on the right of the E. portal, is a draw-well (56 ft. deep), with a graceful stone canopy by *Wolfgang Roritzer* (1501).

Choir. On the N. side, to the left, is the bronze *Monument of Margareta Tucher, by *Peter Vischer* (1521), in the Renaissance style, with a relief representing Christ and the woman of Canaan. The high altar, presented in 1785 by Bishop Fugger, is entirely covered with silver plating; adjoining it is the elegant *Sacrament House, 60 ft. in height, with numerous statuettes, by *Wolfgang Roritzer* (1493-1514).

The ***Cloisters** (Pl. D 2; adm., see p. 364), on the N.E. side of the cathedral, date in their present form mainly from the 14-16th centuries. The central walk between the two courts contains beautiful windows displaying a union of Gothic and Renaissance forms (c. 1520). — Adjoining this walk on the E. is the Romanesque *Allerheiligen-Kapelle*, the burial-chapel of Bishop Hartwig II. (1155-64), with three apses and valuable Romanesque frescoes. — The **St. Stephans-Kapelle**, erroneously known as the 'Old Cathedral', on the N. side of the cloisters, dates perhaps from the Carlovingian period. It forms a vaulted rectangle, with ten semicircular recesses in the sides and the W. gallery. The vaulting has been rebuilt and the painting is modern.

On the N. side of the cathedral, next the *Johannis-Kirche*, is the old *Bischofshof* (Pl. 1; D 2), or episcopal palace, built about 975 by St. Wolfgang (p. 370), rebuilt after 1273 and in the 16th cent., and frequently occupied by the emperors from the time of Maximilian II. (who died here in 1576) onwards. — In the street 'Unter den Schwibbögen', on the N. side of the Bischofshof, is the Roman *Porta Prætoria* (Pl. 6, D 2; p. 365), laid bare in 1887, of which the archway of rough limestone blocks and the E. tower (adjacent, to the left) are preserved.

The former Benedictine nunnery of **Nieder-Münster**, E. of the cathedral cloisters, founded probably in pre-Carlovingian times, has been since 1821 the *Bishop's Palace* (Pl. E 2). The *Stifts-Kirche*, now the parish church, with two towers, altered after the fire of

1152 and rebuilt in the 17th and 18th cent., has (in the choir) a stone Madonna (early 14th cent.) and an early-baroque bronze crucifix (with Mary Magdalene) by Hans Reichel.

On the S. side of the Dom-Garten, just beyond the cathedral, is the *St. Ulrichs-Kirche* (Pl. D 3), or *Alte Pfarre*, a choirless flat-roofed rectangular building, surrounded by galleries, in the early-Gothic style, with Romanesque traces (before 1250). The most important part of the **Collections of the Historical Society** are exhibited here (comp. below). Adm., see p. 364; guide (in two parts) of 1920 and 1921.

Below the front galleries are mediæval sculptures and architectural fragments (on the left, 3. Late-Romanesque astrolabe from St. Emmeram's, end of 12th cent.; right, 157. Small 16th cent. stone figure from the Steinerne Brücke, p. 370; 193. Catapult from a tower of defence). — At the beginning of the nave, with mural paintings of 1571, is (No. 150) a seated stone figure of St. Peter, by the Erminold Master (p. 371). Farther on are Roman monuments, votive stones, sarcophagi, etc.; on the wall to the left (No. 1) are remains of the inscription on the Porta Principalis Dextra, the E. gate of Castra Regina (p. 365). — In the galleries are prehistoric, Roman, and Germanic tomb-finds.

A few paces to the S.E. of St. Ulrich's is Moltke-Platz (Pl. D E 3), the old corn-market. On the W. side are the *Herzogshof* (Pl. 2), mentioned as early as 988, and the so-called *Römer-Turm* (Pl. 9), an early-mediæval tower with a Romanesque upper story. — On the S. side of the square, beside Maximilian-Str., which leads to the station, is the **Alte Kapelle** (Pl. D E 3), rebuilt in 1002 by Emp. Henry II. on the site of a court-chapel. The choir dates from 1441-52; the ground-floor of the detached belfry is faced with Roman rustic work.

The interior was fitted up after 1748 in a sumptuous rococo style (verger near the belfry). The Veits-Kapelle (c. 1300), near the main entrance, contains a carved-wood figure of the Virgin (early 14th cent.) and a Romanesque font. In the Gnaden-Kapelle, on the S. side of the church, is a painted Byzantine Madonna, on a gold ground, supposed to have been presented by Pope Benedict VIII. to Emperor Henry II. The treasury contains vestments (2nd half of the 12th cent.) woven at Palermo.

To the N.E. of the Alte Kapelle, at Kalmünzer-Gasse 2, is the Rom. Cath. *Vereinshaus St. Erhard* (Pl. E 2), built in 1889-91, with a fine Gothic hall copied from one in the old Dollinger-Haus (c. 1300), containing curious reliefs (Dollinger's battle with the giant Krako, etc.). On the second floor is the remainder (comp. above) of the *Collections of the Historical Society* (adm., see p. 364), which include old plans of Ratisbon (1614 and 1645; near the entrance), paintings by the elder Cranach (?), Albrecht Altdorfer, M. Ostendorfer, and others, and fine stained glass (15-16th cent.).

A few paces to the N.W. of Dom-Platz, in Goliath-Str., opposite Brück-Strasse (Pl. D 2), is the *Tundorfer-Haus* or *Goliath-Haus*, reconstructed in 1897, with a wall-painting (frequently restored) by Melchior Bocksberger (1573; David and Goliath) and an old

tower of defence (p. 365). — In Wahlen-Strasse (Pl. C D 2, 3), which runs S. from the adjacent Kohlen-Markt, rises the ten-storied *Goldener Turm* (175 ft.), the highest of the towers of defence. — In the opposite direction we reach the Fisch-Markt, with a pretty fountain, and (left) the old-fashioned Kepler-Strasse (Pl. C 2), with the house (No. 5, on the left) in which the astronomer Johann Kepler (b. 1571; comp. p. 152) died in 1630. Adjacent (No. 7) is the *Gasthaus zum Blauen Hecht*, with a tower of defence.

The ***Rathaus** (Pl. C 2) is a picturesque, irregular pile, restored in 1904-7. The older or W. portion, dating from the 14th cent., presents a plain Gothic façade towards Rathaus-Platz, with an elegant oriel and a fine portal. The newer or E. portion, separated from the older part by the tower and extending to the Kohlen-Markt, was erected in a heavy baroque style in 1660-1720. Adm., see p. 364.

The large *Hall*, in which the imperial diet met from 1663 to 1806, with the original fittings, contains the canopy under which Emperor Matthias entered Ratisbon in 1613, wall-paintings of 1564 (restored), a carved wooden ceiling of 1408, and a series of costly *Tapestries: Twenty-four pairs of lovers (14th cent.), Contest of the virtues and vices (15th cent.), etc. — The *Fürsten-Kollegium* contains a collection of weapons and further tapestries. — The *Fürstliches Nebenzimmer* contains old flags, portraits of patricians, Ratisbon coins, etc. — In the *Modell-Zimmer* are models of buildings in Ratisbon, guild antiquities, etc. — *Reichsstädtisches Kollegium.* Corporation badges, chests, etc. — The adjoining room contains illuminated books, portraits, woodcuts and autographs. — The former *Kurfürstliches Nebenzimmer* (now Room 13) possesses panelling of 1551.

On the ground-floor are old cannon, the condemned cell, the well-preserved torture-chamber, with the judges' seat behind a lattice, and two dungeons.

On the E. side of Haid-Platz (Pl. C 2) is the old *Imperial Library*, where the religious disputation between Eck (p. 279) and Melanchthon took place in 1541. On the N. side is the former hotel *Goldenes Kreuz* (Pl. 4; C 2), with a tower of defence bearing a modern relief-portrait of Don John of Austria, the famous admiral (b. at Ratisbon in 1547, d. 1578), a natural son of Emperor Charles V. and Barbara Blomberg, the daughter of a Ratisbon citizen.

The **St. Jakobs-Kirche** or **Schotten-Kirche** (Pl. B 3), a flat-roofed Romanesque columnar basilica consecrated c. 1120, was reconstructed in the second half of the 12th century. The *North Portal is adorned with fantastic sculptured figures of men and animals; above are Christ and the Apostles. The interior was restored in 1870-73. The monastery, founded by 'Scottish' (i.e. Irish) monks, has been a seminary since 1872. — In the vicinity, outside the *Jakobs-Tor*, is a richly carved Gothic column of 1459. — Farther W., entered from Schützen-Str., is the pretty *Wittelsbacher-Park* (Pl. A 2; restaurant). To the right of the entrance is the *Natural History Museum* (Pl. 5, A 2; adm., see p. 364).

To the E. of the Jakobs-Kirche is Bismarck-Platz (Pl. B 3; formerly Jakobs-Platz), on the S.E. side of which rises the early-

Gothic ***Dominican Church** or *Church of St. Blasius* (Pl. B C 3), begun about 1250 and completed about 1400. In the tympanum of the W. portal (where we ring for the sacristan; or apply at Ölberg 6, side-door) is a statue of St. Dominic (early 15th cent.). By the 4th and 5th central pillars to the left in the interior, which is notable for its noble proportions, are the admirable tombstones of Jörg Schenk von Neideck (d. 1504), by Jörg Gartner (c. 1515), and of Fuchs von Schneeberg (d. 1526; Renaissance). In the S. aisle are a wooden Madonna (c. 1500) and mural paintings of the 14th cent. (the fourteen 'helpers in need'; comp. p. 295). The sacristan shows the *Cloisters* (1424), the W. walk of which is adjoined by the *Albertus-Kapelle* (rebuilt in 1897) or *Schola Alberti Magni*, a lecture-room of the 15th cent., converted into a chapel. Albertus Magnus (p. 377), Bishop of Ratisbon in 1260-62, is said to have lectured here about 1235. The convent now accommodates an academy, with philosophical and theological faculties.

Gesandten-Strasse (Pl. B C 3) leads E. from Bismarck-Platz to Neupfarr-Platz, passing on the right the *Dreieinigkeits-Kirche* (Prot.), built by Johann Carl of Nuremberg in 1627-31, consisting of a nave with massive barrel-vaulting, two E. towers (the S. one unfinished), and a lofty roof (key next door, No. 11).

To the S. of the Dreieinigkeits-Kirche is Emmerams-Platz (Pl. C 3, 4), with a bronze statue of *Bishop J. M. von Sailer* (d. 1832), by M. Widnmann (1868). On the side of the square lies the former Benedictine abbey of ***St. Emmeram** (Pl. C 4), one of the oldest in Germany, founded in the 8th cent. and suppressed in 1803. We first pass through an early-Gothic double portal into the *Forecourt*, with a Crucifixion of 1513. On the left is the detached *Bell Tower* (1575-79) of the St. Emmerams-Kirche, the roof dating from the middle of the 17th century. On the S. side of the forecourt is a *Vestibule* (built after 1166), in which, straight ahead, is the double portal of the St. Emmerams-Kirche, with two semicircular niches in an antique style: on the left is the entrance to the late-Gothic *St. Rupert-Kirche* (Pl. C 4), the old parish church of the monastery, afterwards rebuilt in the baroque style. Among the tombstones in the vestibule we may notice that of Aventinus (p. 374; by the right wall).

The **St. Emmerams-Kirche**, a Romanesque pillared basilica of the 8-12th cent., with three apses at the E. end, transepts and rectangular choir at the W. end (both dating from the middle of the 11th cent.), and two crypts, was erected above the grave of St. Emmeram, the Franconian bishop and martyr (d. 715?). In 1731-33 it was decorated in the baroque style by the brothers Asam.

The church is open on week-days till 9 a.m., on Sun. till noon; the bell for the sacristan is beside the belfry (see above). Two inscribed slabs in the pavement in front of the high altar mark the tombs of the emperors *Arnulf* (887-899) and *Lewis the Child* (900-911). The chief

objects of interest are the *Tombstones. In the left aisle, beside the altar of St. Dionysius, is the tombstone of *Hemma*, wife of Emperor Lewis the German (late 13th cent.); farther E., to the left of the entrance to the St. Rupert-Kirche (p. 369), is the 15th cent. grave of *Count Warmund of Wasserburg* (d. 1010); in the chapel to the left of the choir, by the N. wall, are the monuments of *Duke Henry the Quarrelsome* of Bavaria (d. 995) and the Blessed *Aurelia*, said to be a daughter of Hugh Capet (both erected c. 1330, with recumbent effigies of the deceased); opposite, at the entrance to the choir, is the tomb (early 13th cent.) of *Duke Arnulf* (d. 937); in the chapel on the right of the choir is the Gothic monument of *St. Emmeram* (2nd half of the 14th cent.), with a cover-slab of red marble; in the S. aisle, beside the altar of St. Calcedonius, are the monument (c. 1350) of *St. Wolfgang* (d. 994; with the recumbent figure of the deceased beneath an iron grating) and (to the left of it) the simple tombstone of Blessed *Bishop Tuto* (d. 930). — The Ramwold Crypt, built against the E. choir in the late 10th cent., was altered in the baroque style in the 18th cent.; it contains the stone coffin of the builder, *Abbot Ramwold* (975-1001). — The West Crypt, with its double aisles, wall-niches, columns, and octagonal pillars, dates from 1052 and was restored in 1878. In the central niche is the Heinrichs-Stuhl, an ancient judgment-seat resting on two lions.

The **Residence of the Princes of Thurn and Taxis** (Pl. C 4), the S. wing of which was built in the German Renaissance style in 1884-88, occupies the site of the abbey-buildings and encloses the fine cloisters on the S. side of St. Emmeram's. The *Cloisters* (open all day), showing the development of Gothic architecture from c. 1220 to the end of the 14th cent., contain a fine N. portal and the modern-Gothic two-storied burial-chapel of the princes (1835-1841; within is a marble statue of Christ by Dannecker, 1831). They are reached by turning to the right from the church, past the riding-school (with reliefs by Schwanthaler); then to the left into the large court, with the 'Kurfürsten-Brunnen' or 'Kaiser-Brunnen' (1579), and again to the left where we find the porter (gratuity). The *Stables*, at Waffner-Gasse 6, containing (on the 1st floor) state carriages, harness, etc., are open daily 12-1 (gratuity).

In Helenen-Strasse (Pl. B 4) is the *Englische-Fräulein-Institut* (comp. p. 460), erected in 1904-26 by H. Hauberrisser.

The collegiate church of **Ober-Münster** (Pl. D 4), a few paces S. of Obermünster-Str., is a Romanesque pillared basilica of the early 11th cent., with W. transepts and a detached belfry. The choir was remodelled in 1704 in the baroque style. In the vestibule are (left) a large Gothic monument with delicate reliefs (early 15th cent.) and (right) two large reliefs (Mount of Olives and Death of the Virgin; after 1450); in the N. aisle, on the left of the entrance, is a fine Renaissance altar (1534-40).

The **Anlagen,** promenades laid out on the site of the old glacis, are embellished with an *Obelisk* (Pl. D 4) erected in 1806 to the founder, Prince Karl Anselm of Thurn and Taxis, a pavilion built in 1808, with a marble bust of *Kepler* (Pl. D 4; p. 368), and the *Prediger-Säule* (Pl. 7; D 4), a column with a representation of the Last Judgment (c. 1350).

The **Stone Bridge** over the Danube (*Steinerne Brücke;* Pl. D 2, 1; tramway, see p. 364), 333 yds. long and 23 ft. wide, with sixteen arches, dates for the most part probably from 1135-46 and was much admired in the middle ages. The little figure of a man ('Brückenmännchen') is a copy of the original in the Ulrichs-Museum (p. 367). The only remaining S. tower (13th cent.) was rebuilt in 1648. The bridge (fine view) connects Ratisbon with **Stadtamhof,** an ancient Bavarian town on the left bank, united with Ratisbon in 1924 (Walhalla-Bahn, see below). Below Stadtamhof the *Regen* emptics its turbid water into the Danube.

Pleasant walk across the bridge and N. through Stadtamhof to the (20 min.) *Dreifaltigkeitsberg,* where we enjoy a complete view of the town, and then W. across the ravine to the (20 min.) *Seidenplantage* (restaurant; view, best by evening light). — The Romanesque church of the Carthusian monastery at *Prüll,* 20 min. S.W. of the station, contains some excellent choir-stalls (early 17th cent.).

About $2^1/_2$ M. to the W. of Ratisbon (tram, see p. 364), on the railway to Nuremberg (see p. 283) and Augsburg (p. 374), lies **Prüfening,** with a Benedictine monastery founded in 1109 and suppressed in 1803. The abbey church of St. George (early 12th cent.; baroque W. front of 1718), the first considerable work of the Hirsau school (p. 147) in Bavaria, contains (beneath the crossing) the *Tomb of Blessed Erminold (d. 1121), the first abbot, one of the most important sculptures of the late 13th century. Romanesque wall and ceiling paintings (1130-60).

From Ratisbon to *Nuremberg* and *Würzburg,* see R. 29; to *Hof,* see R. 37; to *Munich,* see R. 40; to *Augsburg* or *Ulm,* see R. 42; to *Passau,* see R. 44.

The Walhalla. The Befreiungs-Halle.

To the Walhalla. *Steam Tramway* (Walhalla-Bahn) in 50 min. (1 *M* 20 or 60 pf.) to ($6^1/_4$ M.) Walhalla Station (the line is continued to Wörth, see p. 372). — *Motor Post* from Ratisbon Station in $^1/_2$ hr. to ($7^1/_2$ M.) Donaustauf (fare 1 *M*). *Motor Boat* from the Eiserne Brücke (Pl. E 2) in $^1/_2$ hr. (up-stream in 1 hr.) to Donaustauf (fare 70 pf.).

To the Befreiungs-Halle. *Railway* (Augsburg line) in $^3/_4$ hr. to ($15^1/_2$ M.) Saal (where we change), see p. 374; thence branch-line in $^1/_4$ hr. to Kelheim (p. 372). — *Motor Post* from Ratisbon Station twice daily in $1^1/_4$ hr. to the ($18^1/_2$ M.) Befreiungs-Halle (fare 2 *M* 50 pf.).

The Walhalla-Bahn (station, see Pl. D 1) traverses Stadtamhof (see above), crosses the Regen, and intersects the railway (p. 346) at ($1^3/_4$ M.) *Walhalla-Strasse.* — Thence through the plain of the Danube to ($5^1/_2$ M.) **Donaustauf** (1180 ft.; Restaurant Walhalla, 9 min. from Donaustauf station, 6 min. from Walhalla station). On a steep rock above the straggling village rise the ruins of a castle (1491 ft.; 20 min. from the tramway), which was destroyed by the Swedes in 1634. The view is finer than that from the Walhalla. — $6^1/_4$ M. *Walhalla* (restaurant, see above; inset-map, see p. 365). Two routes ascend from the tramway station to the Walhalla. The one to the left, diverging to the W. (guide-post) from the high-road after 3 min., below the Salvator-Kirche, and running through woods (at first a carriage-road, then ascending by a foot-

path to the right), is easier for the ascent (15 min.) and preferable for the view suddenly disclosed. The other (8 min.), a footpath, ascends direct from the tramway station to the flight of steps mentioned below.

The ***Walhalla** (i.e. Hall of the Slain Heroes, the Paradise of the ancient Germans), a 'Temple of Fame' resembling the Parthenon, built from the plans of *Leo von Klenze* (p. 405), stands conspicuously on a hill planted with trees, 315 ft. above the Danube (1350 ft. above sea-level). A broad flight of 240 steps, divided into terraces, ascends to it on the river-side. The foundation-stone was laid by King Ludwig I. on Oct. 18th, 1830, and the building was inaugurated on Oct. 18th, 1842. Adm. free from April 1st to Sept. 30th, 8-12 and 2-6; in March and Oct. 8-12 and 2-5; other months 8-12 and 2-4 (on general holidays not open till 10 a.m.).

The Exterior (220 ft. long, 105 ft. broad, 65 ft. high), a Doric temple surrounded by fifty-two fluted columns 30 ft. in height, is constructed of unpolished greyish-white marble. The pediments both in front and at the back contain groups in marble: S., towards the Danube, Germania regaining her liberty after the Battle of Leipzig; N., the Victory of Arminius over the Romans, both by *Ludwig Schwanthaler.*

The Interior, of the Ionic order, consists of a superb hall 155 ft. long, 45 ft. broad, and 50 ft. high, with a coffered bronze ceiling, richly decorated and gilded, and lighted from above by three large windows. The richly adorned architrave is supported by fourteen painted caryatids by *Schwanthaler.* Around the entire hall runs a marble frieze by *M. Wagner,* representing the history and life of the Germans down to the introduction of Christianity. Above the cornice are 61 marble tablets bearing the names of famous Germans of whom no portrait has been preserved. Marble busts (108 at the present time), by *Tieck, Schadow, Rauch,* etc., represent Germans who were deemed worthy by the founder to grace his temple of fame; some of them have curious inscriptions composed by King Ludwig. In the centre of each of the six sections of the walls is a Victory by *Rauch.* Opposite the entrance is a seated figure of Ludwig I., by *F. von Miller* (1890).

The view includes the dark slopes of the Bayerischer Wald, the Danube, and the fertile plain of Straubing; on the right are Donaustauf and Ratisbon.

The Walhalla-Bahn continues E. — 13½ M. *Wiesent.* The former Benedictine abbey of *Frauenzell* (1810 ft.), 1½ hr. N., was founded in 1134; the church, with a gaily coloured interior, was rebuilt in the rococo style by the brothers Asam in the middle of the 18th century. — 14¼ M. *Wörth an der Donau,* with a Schloss (16-17th cent.).

To the Befreiungs-Halle. Railway, motor post, and motor-boat, see p. 371. The railway terminus at Kelheim is on the right bank of the Danube; the town is on the other bank.

Kelheim. — See inset-map, p. 365. — Hotels. *Ehrnthaller* (Pl. a), 42 beds at 1½-2½ *M.* good; *Lang* (Pl. c), with 'brown' and 'white' beer, 14 beds at 2-2½ *M.*, *Kloster-Brauerei* (Pl. b), 25 beds, both with gardens. — Café. *Aman,* opposite the Hotel Ehrnthaller.

Kelheim (1160 ft.), with 4000 inhab., endowed with municipal rights in 1181, is situated at the confluence of the *Altmühl* and *Ludwigs-Kanal* (p. 303) with the Danube. The town-walls are still partly preserved. At the entrance to the town is a monument (1905) to the butcher Matthias Kraus, who was executed by the Austrians as an insurgent in 1705. In Stadt-Platz or Ludwigs-Platz are a column with a statue of the Virgin (1700) and statues of Kings Ludwig I. and Maximilian II. by Halbig. At the W. end of the town is the interesting *Museum* of the Historical Society (guide in the courtyard, opposite the entrance).

The ***Befreiungs-Halle** (Hall of Liberation; 1480 ft.), on the *Michaelsberg*, to the W. of the town (25 min. from the museum, $^3/_4$ hr. from the station by road, 35 min. by footpath), designed by *Gärtner* and *Klenze*, was founded by King Ludwig I. on Oct. 19th, 1842 (comp. p. 372), and inaugurated on Oct. 18th, 1863, the 50th anniversary of the Battle of Leipzig. A rotunda in the antique style, 195 ft. in height, is borne by a substruction 25 ft. high, and is reached by a flight of 84 steps on the E. side. On the exterior are 18 female figures (20 ft. high; by Halbig), emblematical of different German provinces; on the coping above the external arcade of 72 Doric columns are 18 trophies. Adm. 8-12 and 2-6 (from Nov. 1st to April 30th 10-12 and 2-4); 1 *M.*

The Interior, lined with coloured marble, contains 34 Victories in Carrara marble by *Schwanthaler;* between these are 17 bronze-gilt shields made of captured French guns, bearing names of victories in 1813-15. Above the arcades are the names of 16 German generals on white marble tablets; higher up, the names of 18 captured fortresses. Below these is a gallery borne by 72 granite columns, 20 ft. in height. The richly fretted dome, 70 ft. in height and 105 ft. in width, is lighted by a glazed opening 20 ft. in diameter. A spiral staircase of 85 steps ascends to the inner gallery, which affords a good survey of the interior (echo). A narrow staircase leads thence to the outer gallery, where a view of the valleys of the Danube and Altmühl is enjoyed.

The extension of the trip to Weltenburg is recommended. We follow the well-marked forest-path which diverges to the left of the road to the Altmühl valley beyond the custodian's lodging behind the Befreiungs-Halle, and cross three 'Roman walls' (of pre-Roman origin), which intersect the ridge between the Danube and Altmühl valleys; the third is 2 M. long. We then reach the Danube opposite (1 hr.) Weltenburg. Ferry to the abbey (restaurant). The Benedictine abbey of **Weltenburg,** framed in dolomite rocks and woods, was founded perhaps as early as the 7th cent. and was rebuilt in 1714-25. The **Church,* erected by Cosmas Damian Asam and decorated by him and his brother Egid Quirin, ranks as a triumph of the S. German baroque style. The interior, richly embellished with plaster and painting and depending for its effect almost exclusively on light and colour, is in striking contrast with the unassuming exterior and lonely situation.

From the bright vestibule we pass into the heavily articulated oval nave, which is plunged in gloom and appears unusually large. Straight ahead is the high altar, in the form of a triumphal arch, with a vast semicircular opening flanked by statues of SS. Martin (r.) and Maurus (l.). In this opening, in front of the fresco (indirectly lighted) at the end of the choir, are three over-lifesize figures of St. George on horseback, the dragon (l.), and the king's daughter fleeing (r.). Apparently floating above the spacious dome is a golden hoop, resting on stuccoed clouds and putti; above, in a second dome, appear the heavens, brightly painted with a wealth of lively figures and also lighted by hidden windows.

The *Frauenberg-Kapelle*, above the abbey, to the SW., was rebuilt in 1713.

The ***Valley of the Danube** between Weltenburg and Kelheim affords a pleasant boat-trip (down-stream, in 1/2 hr.; boat, 1-6 pers., to the Klösterl 3 1/2, to Kelheim 4 ℳ). The barren and rugged rocks (300-400 ft. in height) rise so abruptly from the river that no room is left even for a footpath, and iron rings are attached to the sides to help the boatmen in going up-stream. On the left bank is the *Klösterl* (garden-restaurant), romantically situated, whence a walk of 20 min. through woods brings us to the Befreiungs-Halle.

From Kelheim to Riedenburg, see p. 280.

42. From Ratisbon viâ Ingolstadt to Augsburg or Ulm.

A. From Ratisbon to Augsburg.

Railway, 87 3/4 M. in 4-5 hrs. (10 ℳ 60, 7 ℳ 10 pf.). — The expresses run viâ *Munich* (change): to *Augsburg* (124 1/4 M.; comp. R. 40, 38 b) in 3 1/2 hrs. (27 ℳ 60, 18 ℳ, 11 ℳ 50 pf.), thence to *Ulm* (52 1/2 M.; comp. R. 21) in 1 1/2 hr. (11 ℳ 20, 7 ℳ 40, 4 ℳ 80 pf.).

Road, 81 1/4 M. — 14 1/4 M. *Ober-Saal* (1125 ft.), 2/3 M. beyond which we may diverge to the right for (3 M.) Kelheim (p. 372). — 21 M. *Abensberg* (1220 ft.; see below). — 29 M. *Münchsmünster* (1180 ft., p. 375; right for Ingolstadt, see p. 375). — 45 1/4 M. *Pörnbach* (1280 ft.). — 56 1/2 M. *Schrobenhausen* (1352 ft.; p. 375). — 66 1/2 M. *Aichach* (1470 ft.; p. 375). — 81 1/2 M. *Augsburg* (1625 ft.), see p. 352.

Ratisbon, see p. 364. — We pass under the Ratisbon and Nuremberg line at (2 1/2 M.) *Prüfening* (p. 371) and cross a bridge (295 yds. long) over the Danube. — 12 M. *Abbach*. The village (1224 ft.; Bad-Hotel), with a sulphurous spring, lies 1 hr. N.E. — The Befreiungs-Halle (p. 373) becomes visible on the right in front. — 15 1/2 M. *Saal*. Branch-line to Kelheim (for the Befreiungs-Halle), see p. 371. — We leave the Danube. — 25 M. *Abensberg* (1220 ft.; Hotel Kuchlbauer), a town of 2250 inhab., on the *Abens*, surrounded by a partly preserved low wall, was the birthplace of the Bavarian historian Johann Thurmayr, surnamed Aventinus (1477-1534; comp. p. 369), to whom a monument in Jura sandstone, by Max Puille, was erected in Schloss-Platz in 1861. The late-Gothic parish church was completed in 1516. A road leads from Abensberg N.W. to (1 1/2 hr.) Eining (p. 375), another S.E. viâ Bachl in 3 hrs. to Rohr (p. 362; motor post).

28½ M. **Neustadt** *an der Donau*, a little town laid out on a square plan, with 1900 inhab., ½ hr. S. of the Danube.

From Neustadt a road affording good views leads N. viâ (½ hr.) *Gögging* (Hotel Römerbad), a village with a strong sulphur spring, to (¾ hr.) **Eining** (Stipberger's Bräuhaus, in *Hienheim*, opposite), on the Danube, 10 min. S. of which are the interesting remains of the small Roman fort (manned by a cohort) of *Abusina* (visitors are shown round; apply to the schoolmaster). It was laid down as an earthwork under Vespasian (1st cent. A. D.), extended as a stone fort under Trajan (early 2nd cent.), and considerably reduced at the end of the 3rd century. — From Eining we may descend the Danube by boat to (5 M.) Weltenburg and Kelheim (p. 373). On the left bank, 1¼ M. below Hienheim (see above), begins the **Limes** or **Pfahlgraben**, a Roman line of defence 340 M. long, constructed along the frontier in the 2nd-3rd cent. A.D. Under the name of the *Rhætian* or *Danube Limes*, a wall 110 M. long, it extended W. from the Danube past Weissenburg in Bayern (p. 347) to Lorch (p. 185); thence, as the *Germanic* or *Rhine Limes*, an entrenched rampart, it was carried to the N. through the hilly districts of the Neckar and the Odenwald to Miltenberg on the Main (p. 250); finally from Krotzenburg (p. 247) it ran round the Wetterau to the Taunus and thence viâ Ems to Rheinbrohl on the Rhine.

33½ M. *Münchsmünster*, on the *Ilm*, formerly a Benedictine abbey. — 37¼ M. *Vohburg*. The village, with a ruined castle, destroyed by the Swedes in 1641, lies on the Danube, 1 hr. N.

46 M. **Ingolstadt** (Haupt-Bahnhof), see p. 279. — 61½ M. *Schrobenhausen* (1352 ft.), the birthplace of the painter Franz Lenbach (p. 405), with a church dating from the second half of the 15th century. 71½ M. *Aichach* (1470 ft.; Hotel Bauerntanz), a pretty little town of 3700 inhab., with a late-Gothic parish church (early 16th cent.) and two town-gates.

About 1 hr. N.E. of Aichach stood the castle of **Wittelsbach**, which gave its name to the former reigning house of Bavaria (comp. p. 280). First mentioned in a document of 1115, it was destroyed in 1209 in fulfilment of the imperial ban imposed on Count Palatine Otto of Wittelsbach (p. 303). The church now occupying the site of the castle was built in 1418; the obelisk close by dates from 1834.

82¾ M. *Friedberg* (1690 ft.; Hotel Bahnhof), on a slope above the Lech, a town of 4150 inhab., founded in the middle of the 13th century. 84½ M. *Augsburg-Hochzoll* (p. 349). — The train crosses the *Lech* to (87¾ M.) *Augsburg* (p. 352).

B. From Ratisbon to Ulm.

Railway, 125 M. in 7¼-8 hrs. (15 ℳ 20, 10 ℳ 20 pf.). — Comp. the remarks at the beginning of R. 42a.

Road, 127 M. From Ratisbon to (29 M.) *Münchsmünster*, see p. 374. — 44 M. **Ingolstadt** (1198 ft.; p. 279). — 58 M. *Neuburg* (1320 ft.; see below). — 66¼ M. *Burgheim* (1312 ft.; p. 376). — 80 M. *Donauwörth* (1320 ft.; p. 348). — 93 M. *Höchstädt* (1370 ft.; p. 376). — 100 M. *Lauingen* (1444 ft.; p. 377). — 112½ M. *Günzburg* (1575 ft.; p. 377). — 127 M. *Ulm* (1568 ft.), see p. 216.

From Ratisbon to (46 M.) *Ingolstadt*, see R. 42a. — The line continues to run W.

59 M. **Neuburg** *an der Donau.* — Hotels. *Goldene Krone*, near the bridge, 25 R. at 2-2½, D. 1½ ℳ; *Zur Rennbahn*, 20 beds; *Post*, a little to the E. of the Danube bridge. — *Café Central*, at the corner of Franziskaner-Str. and Münchner Strasse. — *Stadtbad*, Ludwig-Str. 171, with 'Kneipp' and other medicinal baths.

Neuburg (1320 ft), from 1507 to 1685 the capital of a principality of the same name, is a town of 7600 inhab., on the *Danube*, which here pierces the Franconian Jura. The quiet walled Upper Town crowns a dolomite rock hard by the river, while the commercial Lower Town lies on the floor of the valley. — From the station we proceed straight on (N.) through Bahnhof-Str. and the Schöngnadenegg; after 8 min. we turn to the right through Franziskaner-Str. and Luitpold-Str. to the (10 min.) Unteres Tor, or lower gate, not far from the Danube, and, ascending through it, soon reach Amalien-Str. in the Upper Town. Immediately on the left is the *Schloss*. Duke Otto Heinrich, afterwards Elector (comp. p. 58), altered the N. and S. wings and added the W. wing in 1530-38. The solid E. wing, dominating the town, with two powerful round towers, was begun in 1665. At Amalien-Str. A 54, a little to the W., is the *Museum of the Historical Society* (open daily 10-12, in summer only; adm. 60 pf., on Sun. 30 pf.). The *Hof-Kirche*, or court church (Rom. Cath.), in Karls-Platz, almost opposite, was rebuilt in 1607-1616; the plaster-work inside is by Michele and Antonio Castelli. On the N. side of this square is the former *Residence of the Prince of Thurn and Taxis* (A 13), with rococo stuccoes on its façade, now owned by the 'Englische Fräulein' (comp. p. 460). The baroque *Rathaus* (1613) has a double flight of steps; the fittings of the 'Audienz-Zimmer' on the first floor date from 1800 (open daily, except Sat., 8-12, on application at the police station inside). The *Provincial Library*, occupying an old oratory on the W. side of Karls-Platz, was rebuilt in the baroque style in 1730 (fine baroque book-shelves; for adm. apply at the police station in the Rathaus). — In the N.E. quarter of the Lower Town is the park called the *Englischer Garten*. — To the N. of the Schloss the *Danube Bridge* crosses an island to the left bank, whence we follow the road straight on for a few paces, then turn to the right by a footpath to (¼ hr.) the *Arco-Schlösschen* (rfmts.), which affords a good view of the town and the Schloss.

66½ M. *Burgheim.* On the other bank of the Danube (right) is the baroque *Schloss Bertoldsheim.* — 71 M. *Rain*, where Tilly (commemorated here by a bronze statue, 1914) was mortally wounded in 1632 while defending the passage of the Lech against Gustavus Adolphus (see p. 505). — The line crosses the Lech, the Schmutter, and the *Danube.*

79 M. *Donauwörth*, see p. 348. The railway continues S.W. along the left bank of the Danube. — 87½ M. *Blindheim* or *Blenheim*, famous for the victory of Prince Eugene, Prince Leopold of

Anhalt-Dessau, and the Duke of Marlborough over the Elector Max II. Emanuel of Bavaria and Marshal Tallard (Aug. 13th, 1704). — 45 M. *Höchstädt* (1370 ft.; Hotel Krone).

94 M. **Dillingen** (1420 ft.; Bayerischer Hof, 20 R.; Goldener Stern; Konvikt, with a good beer restaurant), a town of 6050 inhab., possesses a number of imposing buildings In Kirch-Platz, 8 min. S.E. of the station, are (N.) the *Parish Church* (1619-28) and (E.) a Franciscan convent, with the small *Frauen-Kirche*, by J. G. Fischer (1736-40), which contains good stuccoes in the early rococo style and ceiling-paintings by T. Scheffler. From Kirch-Platz we take the short Kirch-Str. to the S., cross Königs-Str., the main street, and follow Schloss-Str. to the Schloss. At No. 14 in Lamm-Str., a side-street on the left of Schloss-Str., are the collections of the *Historical Society* (apply to the caretaker; 20 pf.). The *Schloss* dates in its lower parts from the 13th cent. and in the 16th was converted into a residence for the Bishops of Augsburg. — On the right of Königs-Strasse, to the W. of Kirch-Str., is the *University*, founded in 1554 and dissolved in 1804; the building was erected in 1688-89 and contains a splendid hall on the upper floor. The *Jesuiten-Kirche* or *Studien-Kirche*, farther on to the right, was built in 1610-17 and internally decorated in 1750 in the rococo style.

From Dillingen to *Aalen*, see p. 187.

98 M. **Lauingen** (1444 ft.; Hotels Kanne, Drei Mohren), also a station on the line from Dillingen to Aalen (p. 187), is an old town of 4750 inhab., on the Danube, with remains of its walls. From the station we go straight along Bahnhof-Str. and Brüder-Str. to (7 min.) Albertus-Platz, where stands a bronze statue, by F. von Miller (1881), of the scholar *Albertus Magnus* (Count Albert of Bollstädt; 1193-1280; comp. p. 369), a native of Lauingen. On the right is the *Hof-Turm* or *Schimmel-Turm* (180 ft. high), erected in 1478 (the upper stories date from c. 1600), commanding a capital view (key at the police station in the Rathaus). The *Rathaus* (1783-90), straight ahead, contains a collection of antiquities (open daily 8-6, in winter 9-4; adm. 20 pf.). The *Parish Church* (St. Martin's), 4 min. S. of Albertus-Platz, is a brick edifice completed in 1518. A little to the S.E. is the former Schloss, with a fine S.W. tower.

101 M. *Gundelfingen*, an old-fashioned little town of 3200 inhab., on the *Brenz*. Branch-line to Sontheim-Brenz, see p. 222. — The line turns S., crosses the Danube, and joins the Augsburg line (p. 221) at (106 M.) *Neu-Offingen*. — 109 M. *Günzburg*, see p. 221. — 123½ M. *Neu-Ulm* (p. 217).

125 M. *Ulm*, see p. 216.

43. From Nuremberg to Furth *(Prague)*.

Railway, 100 M. in 6 hrs. (12 *M* 20, 8 *M* 10 pf.).

Road, 100 M. — 10 M. *Lauf* (1076 ft.; see below). — $17\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Hersbruck* (1132 ft.; see below). — $21\frac{3}{4}$ M. *Pommelsbrunn* (1170 ft.; see below). — $33\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Sulzbach* (1312 ft.; see below). — $40\frac{1}{4}$ M. *Amberg* (1234 ft.; see below). — $54\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Schwarzenfeld* (1180 ft.). — $67\frac{3}{4}$ M. *Neunburg vorm Wald* (1306 ft.). — $78\frac{1}{4}$ M. *Schönthal* (1493 ft.). — $89\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Cham* (1263 ft.; p. 379). — 100 M. *Furth im Walde* (1345 ft.), see p. 379.

Nuremberg, see p. 308. The line ascends the left bank of the *Pegnitz* (on the right bank runs the line to Schnabelwaid, pp. 340, 339). — $10\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Lauf* (left bank station; comp. p. 340). — $17\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Hersbruck* (left bank station; comp. p. 339).

We leave the Pegnitz-Tal, which here turns N., and continue E. through a hilly district. — 20 M. *Pommelsbrunn* (1170 ft.; Hotel Schöne Aussicht, well spoken of, at the station; Paulus; Tauber; Vogel), a summer resort, beautifully situated $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. E. — $26\frac{3}{4}$ M. *Etzelwang;* $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. N.E. lies *Schloss Rupprechtstein*, now an hotel, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. E. of which is the well-preserved *Schloss Neidstein*. — From (28 M.) *Neukirchen* (1475 ft.) a branch-line runs to Weiden ($32\frac{1}{2}$ M.; p. 346) in $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr. — 34 M. *Sulzbach* (1312 ft.), with an old Schloss, now a penitentiary.

$41\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Amberg** (1234 ft.; Pfälzer Hof, 40 beds at 2-3 *M*, Bahnhof, 40 beds at 2-4 *M*, both at the station; Bayrischer Hof; Goldenes Lamm), a town of 26,300 inhab. on both banks of the *Vils*, with busy factories (enamelled ironware, compressed-air tools), has a well-preserved wall (14-15th cent.) with picturesque old gates, and is encircled by fine avenues. Prinzregenten-Str. and Rathaus-Str. lead direct from the station to (4 min.) the market-place, on the E. side of which stands the *Rathaus*, of the 14-16th cent., with an open four-arched porch (custodian in the Stadt-Kanzlei on the first floor). On the ground-floor are the archives, on the first floor the Grosser Rathaus-Saal (14th cent. wooden ceiling) and the panelled Kleiner Rathaus-Saal (nine portraits of princes), on the third floor the municipal museum. On the S. side of the market-place is the late-Gothic parish church of *St. Martin* (15th cent.), with a W. tower 320 ft. high (18th cent.). In the interior (restored in 1869-74; sacristan at Salz-Gasse C 194, to the S. of the church) are three paintings by Caspar de Crayer and, behind the high altar, the sandstone monument of Count Palatine Ruprecht (d. 1397), with four high-reliefs.

From the market-place we proceed W. over the Kram-Brücke and along Georgen-Strasse. At the end of Regierungs-Str., which diverges on the left, is the old electoral *Schloss*, rebuilt in 1602 from the designs of J. Schoch (p. 58), and now occupied by officials. Georgen-Str. debouches in Malteser-Platz (5 min. from the market-place). The large *Jesuit College* or *Malteser-Gebäude* (2nd half of 17th cent.), on the W. side of the square, is occupied by a boys'

school and a seminary. Beyond it is *St. George's*, the first parish church (mentioned in 1094), internally decorated by the Jesuits in 1720-23 with elaborate stuccoes (sacristan in the gateway almost opposite Georgen-Str.).

On the *Mariahilfberg* (1620 ft.), 25 min. E. of the station, is a pilgrimage-church commanding an extensive view. Built in 1697-1702, it possesses rich and tasteful stuccoes (by D. A. Carlone) and ceiling-paintings (by C. D. Asam). Near by are a Franciscan convent and an inn.

A branch-line runs from Amberg in 1¾ hr. to (17½ M.) *Lauterhofen* viâ (13 M.) *Kastl*, once the seat of a Benedictine abbey; in the church, on the N. pillar of the choir-arch, is the red marble tombstone of the Bavarian general Seyfried Schweppermann (d. 1337).

We join the Hof line (p. 346) at (55½ M.) *Irrenlohe* and leave it at (58½ M.) *Schwandorf* (p. 346). — About 2 hrs. S.W. of (76½ M.) *Neubäu* is the former Cistercian monastery of *Walderbach;* the 12th cent. church possesses singular Romanesque wall-paintings in a geometrical style.

88¼ M. **Cham** (1263 ft.; Gress, 50 beds at 1½-2½ ℳ; Schauer), a small town of 4760 inhab., on the N. margin of the Bayerischer Wald, washed on three sides by the Regen. Good view from the tower of the *Luitpold-Höhe* (1673 ft.), ½ hr. N., beyond the *Kalvarienberg*. From Cham to Straubing, see p. 380; to Lam, see p. 387.

We now ascend the deep *Chamb-Tal*. — 97 M. *Arnschwang* (1283 ft.), a village of 1100 inhabitants. To the S.E. rises the finely shaped *Hoher Bogen* (3515 ft.).

100 M. **Furth,** officially *Furth im Walde* (1345 ft.; Hotel zum Hohenbogen, at the station; Post, in the town; Waschinger), a town of 5850 inhab., where the popular festival of the 'Drachenstich' ('slaying of the dragon') is held on the second Sun. in August.

Motor post twice daily in 20 min. to (4¼ M.) *Eschlkam* (1585 ft.; Hotel Neumeier), birthplace of Maximilian Schmidt (1832-1919), the novelist of the Bayerischer Wald.

From Furth to *Prague*, see Baedeker's 'Austria'.

44. From Ratisbon to Passau *(Vienna).*

Railway, 73½ M. in 2-4 hrs. (8 ℳ 90, 5 ℳ 90 pf.; express 16 ℳ 80, 10 ℳ 90, 6 ℳ 90 pf.).

Road, 74½ M. — 12 M. *Geisling* (1083 ft.). — 27¼ M. *Straubing* (1089 ft.; see below). — 43 M. *Plattling* (1055 ft.; p. 380). — 51 M. *Osterhofen* (1037 ft.; p. 381). — 60¼ M. *Vilshofen* (1014 ft.; p. 381). — 74½ M. *Passau* (995 ft.), see p. 381.

From Ratisbon to (5 M.) *Obertraubling*, see p. 360. — 15½ M. *Sünching*, with an 18th cent. octagonal Schloss. — We cross the *Grosse Laber* and, beyond (19¼ M.) *Radldorf*, the *Kleine Laber*.

25½ M. **Straubing** (1089 ft.; Röhrl, with beer-garden, good, 31 R. at 3-5, B. 1, D. 2-3 ℳ; Neumayer; Brauerei Dietl; Söldnerbräu; Goldene Krone), with 23,600 inhab., on the right bank of the *Danube*, lies in a broad, fertile plain, the granary of Bavaria. Turning

to the left from the station (to the S. of the inner town) and then to the right, we follow Hindenburg-Str. and Steiner-Gasse to the (8 min.) Gothic *Stadt-Turm* (14th cent.; 218 ft. high), with four corner-turrets (view; key at the police station in the Rathaus). Behind, to the N., is the Gothic *Rathaus* (15th cent.). On either side of the Stadt-Turm the broad main street, flanked by fine gabled houses, runs through the town, the left branch being known as Theresien-Platz, the right as Ludwigs-Platz. In Theresien-Platz are the *Tiburtius-Brunnen*, a fountain of the late 17th cent., and a *Trinity Column* erected in 1709. Thence we proceed N. to the *St. Jakobs-Kirche*, a large late-Gothic church of the 15th cent. in the manner of Hans Stethaimer (p. 361); the W. tower is 262 ft. high.

Fraunhofer-Str. leads N. from the *Jakobs-Brunnen* in Ludwigs-Platz. At No. 1, the second house on the left, the optician J. Fraunhofer was born in 1787. Another house on the left (No. 305) contains the municipal *Historical Collection* (apply at the 'Verwaltungs-Kanzlei' in the Rathaus). From Fraunhofer-Str. Zoller-Gasse runs to the right to the late-Gothic *Karmeliten-Kirche*, now called the Gymnasial-Kirche, completed in 1464 from the plans of Hans Stethaimer but altered in the baroque style in the early 18th cent.; behind the high altar is the fine red marble tomb-slab of Duke Albrecht II. (d. 1397). In Burg-Gasse, a little E. of this church, is the small *Ursulinen-Kirche*, built by E. Q. Asam in 1738 and decorated with stuccoes by C. D. Asam. The lighting is effective.

The former *Herzogs Schloss*, or ducal palace, lying on the Danube, to the N. of the Ursuline church, was originally built in the 14th cent., but was subsequently much altered; on the S. side is a monument, in high relief, to Fraunhofer (see above), by H. Hahn (1910). The Schloss was once occupied by Duke Albrecht III. with his wife Agnes Bernauer (p. 353), whose father-in-law Duke Ernst, exasperated by his son's mésalliance, caused her to be condemned to death for witchcraft and thrown into the Danube (1435). — The *Peters-Kirche*, 15 min. E. of the Schloss, on the lofty bank of the Danube, is a Romanesque pillared basilica of the 12th cent.; the two tall W. towers were completed in 1886, while the painting of the interior and the stained-glass windows date from 1867. The cemetery contains the *Agnes-Bernauer-Kapelle* (1436), with the tombstone of Agnes Bernauer (15th cent.; her burial-place unknown). The fine tombstone outside, above the entrance, with the Vision of Ezekiel, is by Hans Leinberger.

From Straubing to Cham, 39 3/4 M., railway in 2 1/2 hrs. The line leads N.E. across the Danube to (6 1/4 M.) *Bogen* (1056 ft.; Hotel Post), a village at the foot of the *Bogenberg* (1415 ft.; view), with a Gothic pilgrimage-church. — The line enters the Bayerischer Wald (p. 386). — 30 1/2 M. *Miltach* (p. 387). — 39 3/4 M. *Cham*, see p. 379.

37 1/4 M. *Stephansposching*. To the N.E. rises the Natternberg (p. 388). — 40 1/2 M. **Plattling** (1055 ft.; Hotel Post), an old town

of 5800 inhab., on the *Isar*, is the junction for Mühldorf (p. 505), Landshut (p. 362), or Eisenstein (p. 388). — 50½ M. *Osterhofen*.

On the right, at the village of *Altenmarkt*, is the former Benedictine monastery of **Osterhofen**, occupied by the Premonstratensians in 1138 and handed over in 1858 to the Englische Fräulein (p. 460). The **Church*, rebuilt by J. M. Fischer in 1726-31, is the earliest of that master's more important works. The construction of the interior (a nave with rounded angles and oval side-chapels), with its magnificent rococo decoration by the brothers Asam, is most striking. The high altar, with its numerous figures, is a masterpiece by E. Q. Asam. By the windows behind are seen the founders and their wives, dressed in 18th cent. costume, attending divine service. Splendid choir-stalls.

53½ M. *Girching*. About ¼ hr. N. are the iodine baths of *Künzing* (Quintana, 40 beds at 2-3 *M*), the Roman Quintana. — At (56 M.) *Pleinting* the line nears the *Danube* and follows it to Passau. On the left bank is the imposing ruin of *Hilgartsberg*. — 59½ M. *Vilshofen* (1014 ft.; Park, 25 beds; Bayrischer Hof, 24 beds; pop. 4000), lies at the confluence of the *Vils* and Danube. Branch-line S.W. in ½ hr. to (8 M.) *Aidenbach* viâ (6¼ M.) *Aldersbach*, with a former Cistercian church sumptuously decorated in the baroque style. — Beyond (70 M.) *Heining* Passau comes into view.

Below Heining the barrage known as the **Kachlet-Stauanlage** has been under construction since 1922. The surface of the Danube is to be raised c. 30 ft. by means of a weir 190 yds. long, thus rendering the *Kachlet*, a rocky part of the valley (c. 15 M. long), navigable for larger vessels. Between these two levels of the river a double lock 250 yds. long and 78 ft. wide is being constructed, while a power-station is to produce a maximum of 60,000 h.p.

73½ M. *Passau*.

Passau.

Hotels (advisable to engage rooms in ad vance). *Passauer Wolf* (Pl. a; B 3), Bahnhof-Str. 10, 74 beds at 3-4 *M* 50, B. 1 *M* 20, L. or D. 1 *M* 60 pf., good; *Weisser Hase* (Pl. g; B 3), Ludwigs-Str. 23, 70 beds at 3-4 *M*, well spoken of; *Omnibus*, Grosse Klinger-Gasse 11 (Pl. B C 3), 65 beds from 3 *M*; *Zur Eisenbahn* (Pl. d; A 3), Bahnhof-Str. 14, with garden, 90 beds at 2½-3½ *M*; *Schwarzer Ochse* (Pl. f; B 3), Ludwig-Str. 22, 36 beds; *Deutscher Kaiser*, 13 beds at 2½-3½ *M*, plain but good, *Nürnberger Hof* (Pl. e; A 3), both opposite the station.

Beer Restaurants. *Ratskeller*, in the Rathaus (p. 383), with seats in the open air and view of the Danube, well spoken of; *Altdeutsche Bierstube* (also bedrooms), Schuster-Gasse (Pl. D E 3), near Residenz-Platz; *Stockbauer-Garten* (Pl. E 3), Bräu-Gasse 1, *Brauerei Peschl*, Rosstränke 4 (Pl. C 2), both with view of the Danube. — *Peschl-Keller* (Pl. A 3); *Schmerold-Keller* (Pl. A 4); *Innstadt-Keller* (Pl. E 4), in the Innstadt, with view.

Wine Rooms. *Ratskeller*, see above; *Heiliggeist-Stiftsschenke*, Heilige-Geist-Gasse 4 (Pl. C 3; p. 382), Austrian wine only.

Cafés. *Stadt Wien*, *Wittelsbach*, both in Ludwigs-Platz (Pl. B 3); *Theater-Restaurant*, Bismarck-Str. 2 (Pl. C 3), facing Ludwigs-Brücke. — Confectioners: *Heilein*, Residenz-Platz (Pl. D 3); *Keupp*, Ludwig-Strasse (Pl. B C 3).

Post Office near the station (Pl. A 3; poste restante).

Travel Agency. *Amtliches Bayerisches Reisebureau* (p. 399), in the main station.

The *Rathaus* and *Municipal Museum* (p. 384) are open daily 10-12 and 1-3; adm. to the Rathaus 20, to the museum 30 pf.

Chief Attractions (½ day): Cathedral, Mariahilf-Kirche, Rathaus, Oberhaus.

Passau (995 ft.), a Bavarian town and episcopal see with 24,400 inhab., lies mainly on a rocky tongue of land formed by the confluence of the *Inn* (315 yds. wide) with the *Danube* (only 260 yds. wide), which is here joined also on the N. by the *Ilz*. The wooded cliffs on the left bank of the Danube, crowned by the fortress of Oberhaus, and the heights on the right bank of the Inn, on which stands the church of Mariahilf, form a splendid setting for the town. The Altstadt, or Old Town, dominated by the cathedral, with many crooked streets and steep alleys, contains several houses of the 17th-18th centuries. Nearly all the churches were drastically 'restored' between 1840 and1870, whereby a number of post-mediæval works were destroyed. — Passau is a busy place for trans-shipment (German and Austrian custom-houses) and the starting-point of the passenger steamers on the Danube.

In pre-Roman times the Altstadt was occupied by the fortified Celtic settlement of *Bojodurum*. In 15 B.C. the Romans founded the *Castellum Bojodurum* in the Innstadt (p. 384), and after the Marcomannic wars erected a second permanent camp in the Altstadt, called *Castra Batava* after its garrison, the 9th Batavian cohort. The village which arose under its protection was destroyed by the Heruli at the end of the 5th cent., but was afterwards rebuilt. The importance of the town increased after the foundation of the bishopric by St. Boniface in 739. Bishop Ulrich II. (p. 385) acquired princely rank in 1217. In the middle ages Passau was an important trading place, owing to its situation at the junction of several great trade-routes. The Treaty of Passau, concluded in 1552 between the Emperor Charles V. and Elector Maurice of Saxony, established religious toleration and paved the way for the Peace of Augsburg (p. 354). The Thirty Years' War left the town untouched, but terrible damage was occasioned by fires in 1662 and 1680. The bishopric was suppressed in 1803 and passed to Bavaria, but it was restored in 1827.

From the station (Pl. A 3) Bahnhof-Str. leads E. to Ludwigs-Platz (Pl. B 3), and thence, somewhat to the left, to Ludwig-Strasse (also known as Neumarkt), which, with its continuation the Rinder-Markt, is the busiest part of the town. To the right, at the corner of Heilige-Geist-Gasse, is the aisleless *Marianische Votiv-Kirche* (Pl. B 3), built in 1613-19 and once belonging to the Franciscans. Adjacent, on the right, is the *Heiliggeist-Spital*, with a Gothic church (14-15th cent.) and the Heiliggeist-Stiftsschenke (p. 381).

On the left side of the Rinder-Markt is the *St. Johannes-Spitalkirche* (Pl. C 2), dating from the early 14th cent., with numerous tombstones. To the right, higher up, is *St. Paul's* (Pl. C 2), the parish church of the Altstadt, rebuilt in 1678. It is a baroque structure with a tall W. tower, which was capped with a pointed spire in the 19th century. Not far to the S.W., approached from Graben-Gasse (on the S.), is the so-called *Römerwehr* (Pl. C 3), a relic of the 10th cent. fortifications.

PASSAU
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Sturmberg
Staadberg
Essenthal
Stadtpark
ANGER
Angerstrasse
Park-str.
Bischütt
Städt. Badanst.
ILZ
STADT
Oberhaus
Bartholom. Kr.
Kloster
Mönchmühl
Weg
Salvator-Kr.
Donaulände
Donaustrasse
Donau-Dampfschiffahrts-Gesellschaft
Ludwigsbrücke
Max-Brücke
Joh.-Spital-K.
Spital-Str.
Spitalhof
Rathhaus
Ratsstube
Ratsgasse
Ratsgarten
Dom-Pl.
Dom
Residenz
Residenz-Pl.
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Studienh.
Lyceum
Waisenhs.
Bahnhof
Bahnhof Post
Staatsb.
Pfarrkirche
Pfarrhof
Kirche u. Pfarrkirchhs.
Prom.-K.
Nikola
Nikola-Schule
Karolinen-Pl.
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Spitzberg
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Schule
INN-STADT
St. Gertraud
Kapuziner Platz
Innstadt-Brauerei
Rosenau
Römerstrasse
Schmiedgasse
Ledergasse
Innstrasse
Innbrücke
Innbrücke-Str.
St. Severins-K.
St. Martinhf.
Waldschloss
Bahnhofstrasse
Fischergasse
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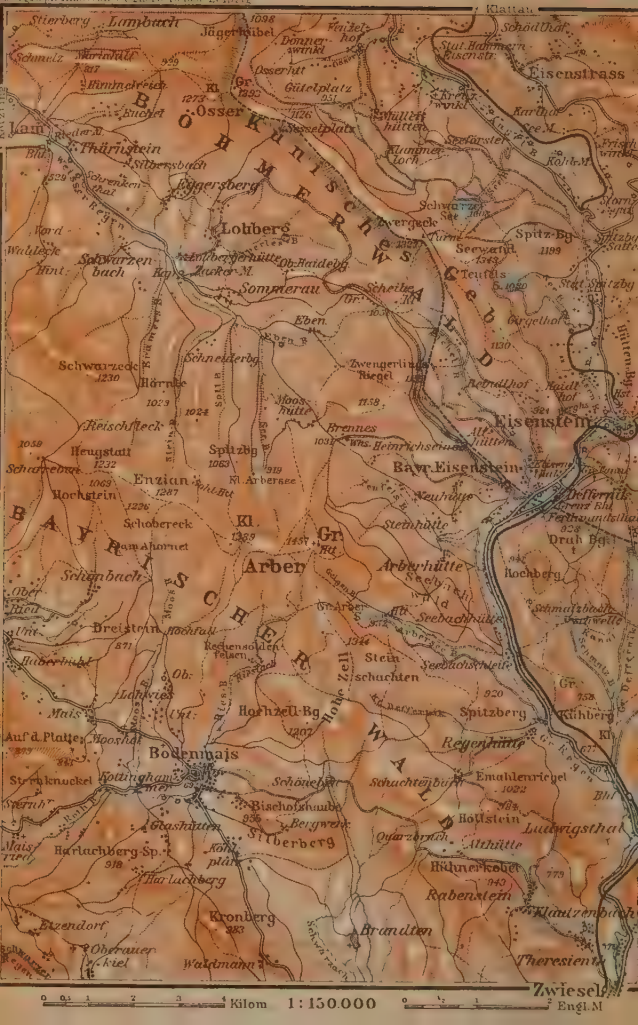
Klattau
Stierberg
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Donnerwinkel
Schmutz
Marialilie
Rimmelreich
Kl. Osser
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Gütelplatz
Osserhut
Osserplatz
Eisenstrass
Schöndhof
Stat. Rabenstein
Buschetz
Kaltenbach
Kalte Moldau
Thürnstein
Silbersbach
Eggersberg
Schwarzenbach
Lohberg
Lohbergerhütte
Ob. Haidedg.
Sommerau
Scheibe
Schwarzeck
Hörnle
Schneiderberg
Zwergeck
Spitz-Bg.
Seewand
Teufels
Stat. Spitzberg
Gurgelhof
Eben
Zwergerlriegel
Reitalhof
Kaltenhof
Eisenstein
Reischstock
Hengstatt
Spitzbg.
Brennes
Alte Eisenhütte
Bayr. Eisenstein
Enzian
Rockstein
Kl. Arbersee
Neuhütte
Bellerhütt
Schobereck
Kl. Arber
Gr. Arber
Stemhütte
Druh Bgl.
Bayrischer Wald
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Schönbach
Arberhütte
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Rocksberg
Ob. Tiefl.
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Rechenstein
Seebachhütte
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Stein
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Hochzell
Hochzell-Bg.
Spitzberg
Kühberg
Auf d. Platte
Hochfall
Bodenmais
Regenhütte
Kottingham
Schönecker
Schachtenbuch
Emailenriegel
Bischofshaube
Berggwerk
Höllstein
Ludwigsthal
Silberberg
Gasshütten
Hartlachberg Sp.
Althütte
Rabenstein
Kronberg
Brandten
Theresienthal
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Kilom 1:150.000 Engl. M

Passing through the Paulus-Bogen, adjoining St. Paul's on the left, we ascend Post-Gasse to the right to Dom-Platz (Pl. C D 3), the quiet cathedral square, fringed with the former residences of the canons; in the centre stands a statue of *King Maximilian I.*, by Christian Jorhan (1824). On the W. side (No. 6) is the so-called *Lamberg-Hof* (now an insurance office), where the Treaty of Passau (p. 382) was concluded. The present building dates from 1724. On the E. side rises the cathedral.

The ***Cathedral** (*Dom;* Pl. D 3; Rom. Cath.), dedicated to St. Stephen, constists of a late-Gothic E. portion (1407-70), with a rich choir begun by *Hans Krumenauer* and an octagonal dome over the crossing (the transepts do not project), and a baroque nave re-erected in 1668-78 by *Carlo Lurago*. The two towers flanking the plain W. front were not completed till 1897. — The rich stucco decoration by *G. B. Carlone* (1680-86) gives the interior a thoroughly Italian appearance. The ceiling-paintings are due to Carpoforo Tencalla and Carlo Antonio Bussi (1688). The pulpit of gilt wood, on the left of the nave, is possibly an early work of the Viennese Raphael Donner (1722). The high altar dates from the 19th cent., the side altars, in red stucco marble, are by Carlone. The new organ (1928) is the largest in the world (16,000 pipes, 208 registers; recitals daily at noon and 7 p. m., 50 pf.).

The cloisters on the N. side of the cathedral were pulled down in 1813, but numerous gravestones and four Cloister Chapels (closed; apply to the sacristan in the sacristy or at Steinweg 1) still remain. The *Trenbach-Kapelle* (W. side) was completed in 1572 and afterwards altered; in the centre is the monument of the founder, Prince-Bishop Urban von Trenbach (d. 1598). Adjoining on the N. is the *Lamberg-Kapelle* (1710). — In the centre of the *Ortenburg-Kapelle* (Olberg-Kapelle; E. side, next to the cathedral-transept) is the red marble tomb of Count Heinrich of Ortenburg (d. 1360) and his wife Agnes, erected c. 1430. Numerous mediæval sculptures in stone and wood. Adjoining on the N. is the *Herren-Kapelle* (Kreuzweg-Kapelle), completed in 1414, the burial-place of the canons. — The *Cathedral Museum* (apply to the sacristan), above the Trenbach chapel, contains paintings, engravings, mediæval fabrics, etc.

To the S. of the cathedral, in Zenger-Gasse, is the Old Bishop's Palace (comp. below), last restored after 1680 and now occupied by law-courts (*Landgericht;* Pl. D 3) and the Natural History Museum.

To the E. is Residenz-Platz (Pl. D 3), with the *Wittelsbach Fountain* (by Jakob Bradl, 1906). On the S. side rises the *New Bishop's Palace*, a fine baroque edifice begun before 1712, perhaps from the plans of Domenico d'Angeli, and completed in 1730; on the N. side are two portals in red marble (1770), embellished with leaden figures. The interior contains a fine staircase (1768).

Innbruck-Gasse descends hence S. to Ludwigs-Brücke (p. 384), while Schrott-Gasse leads N.E. to Rathaus-Platz, with the steamer-pier. The **Rathaus** (Pl. E 3), on the S. side of the square, is a group of buildings enclosing three arcaded courts. Facing the

Danube is the late-Gothic 'Saalbau' completed in 1405, with a tower (225 ft. high), re-erected in 1888-93 and painted with frescoes, and the Ratskeller (p. 381).

On the first floor are the Grosser Saal, remodelled by G. B. Carlone (p. 383) in 1662, and the Kleiner Saal (adjoining it on the S.), where the town-council meet; the walls and ceilings of both rooms are painted with scenes from the town's history by F. Wagner (1888-90; adm., see p. 384). — The *Municipal Museum* (adm., see p. 382) is distributed over four adjacent rooms.

The Jesuit church of *St. Michael*, also known as the *Studien-Kirche* (Pl. E 3), to the S.E. of the Rathaus, is a 17th cent. structure with two W. towers; the fine old college connected with it on the E. is now occupied by a *Gymnasium* (grammar school) and a *Theological Academy*. — The round *Scheibling-Turm* or *Pulver-Turm* (Pl. E 3), a powder tower jutting out into the Inn, to the E. of the Gymnasium, was rebuilt in 1481. — A little to the N. is the former Benedictine nunnery of **Niedernburg** (Pl. E 3), a foundation of great age, mentioned in 976; since 1836 it has been a school under the management of the Englische Fräulein (p. 460).

The *Kreuz-Kirche*, on the N. side of the nunnery, originally a cruciform Romanesque pillared basilica of the 11th cent., with a late-Gothic choir and two low W. towers, was renovated in the baroque style at the end of the 17th cent. and in the Romanesque style in 1860-1865. The Agatha or Parz Chapel, on the S. side of the choir, contains the late-Gothic tomb (early 15th cent.) of the Abbess Gisela (died c. 1060), widow of St. Stephen, King of Hungary, and sister of Emperor Henry II.

The tongue of land (Pl. F 3) at the E. end of the town affords a fine view of the broad expanse formed by the confluence of the rivers, whose different coloured waters seem to strive for the mastery (comp. p. 386).

The iron *Ludwigs-Brücke*, 270 yds. in length, crosses the Inn to the Innstadt (Pl. C-E 4), the ancient Bojodurum (p. 382), rebuilt since its destruction by fire in 1809, when Passau was occupied by Napoleon. On the side of the hill part of the city-wall is still standing. The *St. Severins-Kirche* (Pl. C 4), at the W. end of the Innstadt, consists of a broad aisleless nave (covered with a flat roof), the walls of which may date back to early-Christian times, and a vaulted late-Gothic choir (added in 1476). On the N. side of the nave is the narrow 'Cell of St. Severinus', the apostle of the district (d. 482), with a late-Gothic bust of the saint on the altar. — Following Mariahilf-Gasse from the Ludwigs-Brücke (Pl. D 3, 4) and then ascending to the right, outside the town-gate, by the road leading to the Waldschloss (p. 385), we reach (1/4 hr.) the pilgrimage-church of **Mariahilf** (1175 ft.; Pl. E 4), built in the Renaissance style in 1624-27. Both on the way to the church and above it we obtain charming views of the town, the confluence of the Inn and Danube, and the fortress of Oberhaus. On the left of the entrance a flight of 164 steps, with numerous votive tablets, descends to the Innstadt. — In Austrian

territory, ½ hr. from the Mariahilf, is the *Waldschloss* inn, prettily situated on the margin of a wood.

The **Stadt-Park** (Pl. A 2), on the slopes of the left bank of the Danube, affords shady walks. On its N. margin, ½ hr. from the N. end of the *Maximilians-Brücke* (Pl. B C 2), stands the villa of *Freudenhain* (Pl. A 1), built by Hagenauer in 1790-92 as a summer residence of the prince-bishops, but used since 1880 as another convent-school of the Englische Fräulein (comp. p. 384). — To the N. of the Stadt-Park, on the road to Ries (beyond Pl. A 1), is the hamlet of *Plantage* (1175 ft.; garden-restaurant), ½ hr. from the Maximilians-Brücke. Thence to Ries (p. 386), ½ hr.

The episcopal fortress of ***Oberhaus** (1340 ft.; Pl. E 2), built by Bishop Ulrich II. in 1219, altered to its present form in the 15th and 16th cent., and now occupied by the Reichswehr, crowns the steep, wooded slope of the *Georgsberg*, on the left bank of the Danube. It is connected by a rampart and walls with the old fortress of *Niederhaus* (Pl. F 2; now private property), on the tongue of land between the Ilz and the Danube. The easiest approach to the Oberhaus is a footpath from Anger-Strasse (Pl. D E 2), opposite Rathaus-Platz. The road leads from the lower part of the town across the *Prinzregent-Luitpold-Brücke* (Pl. E 2; fine view; 1910-11), turning to the right beyond it (a few paces farther on the *Prinz-Ludwig-Steig* ascends to the left to the fortress, affording fine views). The road continues through an arch known as the Felsen-Tor (Pl. F 2; hewn out of the rock in 1750-62) and follows the Ilz to the left (Halser Str.), passing the *Salvator-Kirche* (Pl. E 2), erected in the late 15th cent. on the site of a synagogue. This curious late-Gothic edifice (approached by the steps on the W. side) consists of a lower and upper church, with two-storied aisles. On the new altar of the W. gallery is a wooden crucifix of c. 1200. We continue past the bridge over the Ilz (p. 386), and then ascend to the left to the lower gate of the fortress, and through it to the (¼ hr.) **View Tower* (Aussichts-Turm; Pl. E 1; 1400 ft.) on the *Katz* battery.

The beautiful view (indicator; best in the evening) embraces the town, the valleys of the Ilz, Danube, and Inn, enclosed by dark wooded heights, the hills of the Böhmer and Bayerischer Wald to the N., and the mountains round Berchtesgaden and Salzburg to the S. A red flag indicates that the Alps are visible. The tower contains a *Museum* of objects made in the Bayerischer Wald, a relief-map of the mountains, and the 'Passauer Tölpel' (a man's head of the early 15th cent.).

We retrace our steps from the upper gate of the fortress and after a few paces turn to the left, cross the Oberhaus-Leite, and descend the stone steps to the (¼ hr.) Maximilians-Brücke (see above). We either return across it to the town, or turn to the left at the end of the steps and follow Anger-Strasse (partly hewn in the rock) along the left bank of the Danube back to the Prinzregent-Luitpold-Brücke (see above).

From the upper gate of the fortress we may proceed over the hill, passing the old powder-magazine, to (25 min.) *Ries* (1405 ft.; hotel), a station on the motor post route to Schönberg. Thence those pressed for time may descend by a marked path to (½ hr.) the Durchbruch (see below) and follow it to Hals and back to Passau (2 hrs. in all). It is preferable to take the footpath (fine views), which descends near the first house of Ries to the right of the road from Oberhaus, to (¼ hr.) **Hals** (965 ft.; hotel), a village charmingly situated in the valley of the *Ilz*, and commanded by a ruin. River-baths and hydropathic (Bavaria-Bad). Above the village we cross the Ilz and ascend the left bank to the (20 min.) *Durchbruch*, a log-drifting tunnel 150 yds. long and 13 ft. wide, hewn in the rock in 1827-29, through which an arm of the Ilz flows. On the wooded hill above the tunnel is the ruin of *Reschenstein*, with a keep (view). A footway, protected by a railing, leads through the tunnel. At the farther end there is a barrier, now abandoned. From the Triftsperre inn we follow the right bank to (¼ hr.) *Unter-Ilzmühle* (ferry) and (5 min.) *Ober-Ilzmühle* (inn); then return on the left bank, following a good path through the woods high above the Ilz (fine views), to (½ hr.) Hals.

Near the mouth of the *Ilz* a bridge crosses to the Ilz-Stadt (Pl. F 1, 2), at the base of the *Nonnberg*, inhabited by boatmen and raftsmen. By the last house in Obernzeller Str. we may turn to the left and ascend to the (20 min.) *Nonnengütl* (Pl. F 2; visitors generally admitted on application), a small Schloss on the **Klosterberg** (1221 ft.) with a charming *View (best from the S. side, outside the parapet) of the confluence of the grey Inn, the pale-green Danube (brown in flood), and the dark-brown Ilz. After receiving the waters of the Inn, the Danube becomes a noble stream.

Schloss Neuburg (1445 ft.), dating chiefly from the early 14th cent., since 1921 a holiday home for artists, lies high above the Inn, 7½ M. to the S. of Passau (motor post in ¾ hr.).

From Passau to Wegscheid, 21 M., branch-line in 3-3½ hrs.; change at (10 M.) *Erlau*. — 11 M. *Obernzell* (Goldenes Schiff, 10 beds; Post), a market-town of 1500 inhab., with a Schloss of the Prince-Bishops of Passau (17th cent.). The local plumbago is used for making crucibles ('Passauer Tiegel'). — The railway (partly rack-and-pinion) now quits the valley of the Danube. — 21 M. *Wegscheid* (2395 ft.; Hotel Bayerischer Wald) is a market-village near the Austrian frontier.

From Passau to Neumarkt an der Rott, 60 M., railway in 4 hrs. — 10 M. *Fürstenzell*. The village, with a former Cistercian convent, lies 20 min. N.W. The aisleless abbey-church was rebuilt in 1740-48 by J. M. Fischer. — 12 M. *Bad Höhenstadt* (1170 ft.; Kurhaus), with sulphur and peat baths. — We cross the *Rott*. — From (21 M.) *Pocking* a branch-line runs to Simbach (p. 505; 15 M. in 1¼ hr.). — Just short of (39 M.) *Pfarrkirchen* the Rott is crossed again. — 60 M. *Neumarkt an der Rott*, see p. 505.

From Passau a branch-line runs N.E. in 1¾ hr. to (15½ M.) *Hauzenberg* (1795 ft.; Hotel Post).

From Passau to *Waldkirchen* and *Haidmühle*, see p. 392; to *Wels* (for *Linz* and *Vienna*), see Baedeker's 'Austria'.

From Passau to *Linz* and *Vienna* by steamer, see Baedeker's 'Austria'.

45. The Bayerischer Wald.

Map, see p. 383.

The **Bayerischer Wald,** or *Bavarian Forest,* is the S. E. portion of the extensive *Böhmer-Wald* and includes the highest peaks in the range (Arber 4780 ft., Rachel 4765 ft.). Nearly half of this mountain-region, which lies between the Danube and the Czechoslovakian frontier, extending from Cham and Furth on the N. to below Passau on the S., is covered with pine and beech forest. The geological formation of the Bayerischer Wald consists of granite, gneiss, and mica-slate, intersected by the *Pfahl*, a broad seam of quartz running from S.E. to N.W. for a distance of 65 M. — Woodcutting and the manufacture of wooden articles are the chief resource of the inhabitants, but the glass industry is also important. — The hotels are unpretentious. — The *Bayerischer Wald-Verein*, founded in 1881, undertakes the upkeep and marking of the various paths.

Itinerary. 1st Day. From *Lam* or *Hammern-Eisenstrass* ascend the *Osser* (2¹/₄-3 hrs.) and go on to the *Schwarzer See* (2³/₄ hrs.) and *Böhmisch-Eisenstein* (2¹/₂ hrs.). — 2nd Day. *Bayerisch-Eisenstein* ³/₄ hr., *Arber-See* 1¹/₂ hr., *Grosser Arber* 1¹/₂-2 hrs., *Bodenmais* 2¹/₄ hrs. — 3rd Day. *Rabenstein* 3 hrs., *Regenhütte* 1 hr., *Ludwigstal* ¹/₂ hr., *Zwiesler Waldhaus* 1 hr. — 4th Day. *Grosser Falkenstein* 2 hrs., *Scheuereck* 2 hrs., *Zwiesel* 2 hrs.; thence by train to *Klingenbrunn* or *Spiegelau* (p. 390; engage rooms beforehand). — 5th Day. *Rachel* 3¹/₄ or 3³/₄ hrs., *Rachel-See* ³/₄ hr., *Dienst-Hütte* ³/₄ hr., *Waldhäuser* 1¹/₂ hr. — 6th Day. *Lusen* 2 hrs.; viâ (3¹/₄ hrs.) *Mauth* or (2¹/₂ hrs.) *Buchwald* to (3¹/₂ or 3 hrs.) *Kuschwarda*. — 7th Day. *Eleonorenhain* 1¹/₂ hr., to the *Lucken-Urwald* and back 3 hrs.; then by train or on foot viâ *Böhmisch-Röhren* to *Neutal* 3 hrs. — 8th Day. *Hirschbergen* 1¹/₂ hr., *Böckenstein-See* 2 hrs., *Dreieckmark* and *Dreisessel* 2 hrs.; descent to *Frauenberg* or *Neu-Reichenau* 1¹/₄ or 2 hrs., and by train to *Passau*. — The finest points are in the environs of *Eisenstein*.

Visitors to the Czechoslovakian part of this district should be in possession of passports, though they are not likely to be troubled should they enter Czechoslovakian territory when walking from the Osser to Bayrisch-Eisenstein. For a longer stay a Czechoslovakian visa is necessary.

A. Western Portion: Osser, Eisenstein, Grosser Arber.

From Cham to Lam, 25 M., branch-line in 2¹/₄ hrs.

Cham, see p. 379. — 9 M. *Miltach* (pp. 380, 388). — Above (11 M.) *Blaibach* is the confluence of the *Weisser Regen* and *Schwarzer Regen*. Railway to Gotteszell, see p. 388. — 13¹/₂ M. *Kötzting* (1295 ft.; Post, 25 beds at 2-2¹/₂ *M*, Amberger, 15 beds), an industrial village of 2300 inhab., at the W. foot of the steep Keitersberg. On Whit-Monday a pilgrimage on horseback is made to the little church at *Steinbühl* (3³/₄ M. to the E.). The *Ludwigsberg* (1635 ft.), with view-tower (key at the hotels at Kötzting), is 20 min. S. of Kötzting. — 25 M. **Lam** (station 1710 ft., church 1885 ft.; Post, 40 beds at 1¹/₂-2 *M*; Brandl, Stöberl, 22 beds) is a prettily situated village on the Weisser Regen.

The village of **Lohberg** (2135 ft.; Bräuhaus, 30 beds at 1¹/₂-2 *M*, with garden), 1¹/₂ hr. S.E., a good centre for excursions, lies at the S. base of the Osser (ascended in 1³/₄ hr.).

From Lam viâ the Osser to Eisenstein, 8 hrs., very attractive (beyond the Osser the route lies in Czechoslovakia). We ascend steeply to the N.E. to the (¹/₂ hr.) pilgrimage-church of *Mariahilf*

(2680 ft.), built in 1752; thence up to the right (E.) in $1^1/_2$ hr. to the *Osser-Sattel* and again to the right to the (10 min.) ***Grosser** or **Böhmischer Osser** (4240 ft.; inn), which commands a superb panorama. From the Osser we descend E. to ($2^1/_2$ hrs.) *Hammern-Eisenstrass* (p. 389). — From the saddle we follow a bridle-path (direction-boards) E. to the ($^3/_4$ hr.) *Gütelplatz* (3120 ft.), and thence proceed to the ($1^3/_4$ hr.) ***Schwarzer** or **Bistritzer See** (3305 ft.; rowing-boats; echo), a lonely lake 90 acres in area and 140 ft. deep, situated amidst grand woodland scenery at the foot of the *Seewand* (4405 ft.; view). Rfmts. in summer, but no beds.

From the outlet of the Schwarzer See we ascend to the saddle between the Seewand and Spitzberg (3805 ft.; watershed between the Elbe and Danube); thence we skirt the (1 hr.) gloomy, low-lying *Teufels-See* (3380 ft.; 57 acres in area, 110 ft. deep), leaving on the left the *Hotel Girglhof*, and descend to ($1^1/_2$ hr.) *Böhmisch-Eisenstein* (p. 389) or viâ the glass-works of Elisental to ($^1/_4$ hr. farther) *Bayrisch-Eisenstein* station (p. 389).

From Plattling to Eisenstein, $44^3/_4$ M., railway in 3 hrs.

Plattling, see p. 380. — $2^1/_2$ M. *Pankofen* (1045 ft.). On the left is the isolated *Natternberg* (1265 ft.), with a ruined castle. — We cross the Danube. — 5 M. **Deggendorf** (1065 ft.; Drei Mohren, 28 beds at $1^1/_2$-3 *M*; Schwarzer Adler, 35 beds at 2-3 *M*; Bayerischer Hof, with café-restaurant), a pleasant little town of 7800 inhab., on the Danube. The *Rathaus*, in Luitpold Platz, $^1/_4$ hr. from the station, dates from 1535; in front is the *Luitpold Fountain* (1905). The Gothic *Grab-Kirche* or *Gnaden-Kirche* (3 min. farther), a pilgrimage-church with a detached belfry, built c. 1725 by J. M. Fischer, is much frequented about Michaelmas. To the S., near the Danube bridge, rises the *Parish Church* (1655), with a high altar of Salzburg marble (1725) brought from Eichstätt Cathedral.

A branch-line runs from Deggendorf in $3^1/_2$ hrs. to *Kalteneck* ($33^1/_2$ M.; p. 392).

The railway enters the Bayerischer Wald and crosses the *Kohlbach-Tal* by a lofty embankment. — Beyond ($11^1/_2$ M.) *Ulrichsberg* (1390 ft.) we have (to the right) a magnificent view of the Danube plain, bounded by the Alps. — Then through two tunnels to ($20^1/_2$ M.) **Gotteszell** (1810 ft.). The village (Hotel Brauerei Hacker), with a former Cistercian abbey, lies 20 min. N.W.

From Gotteszell to Miltach, 27 M., local railway in 2-$2^1/_2$ hrs. — The line pierces the Pfahl (p. 387) at ($4^1/_2$ M.) *Patersdorf*. — 6 M. *Teisnach* (1470 ft.; Hotel Brauerei Ettl). — $15^1/_2$ M. *Viechtach* (1350 ft.; Schmauss, 25 beds from 1 *M* 20 pf.; Brauerei Krenzberg), a pleasant village with 2300 inhabitants. View from the St. Anton-Kirche (1675 ft.), built in 1626, 20 min. S.W. — Short of (25 M.) *Blaibach* (p. 387) the Regen is crossed by a new bridge (1927) of reinforced concrete, consisting of a single span of 230 ft. — 27 M. *Miltach*, see p. 387.

25 M. *Triefenried* (2025 ft.). The line skirts the wooded slope of the *Teufelstisch* (2960 ft.) and crosses the *Ohe* and the Pfahl (p. 387; see the inscription on the rock). — 30 M. *Regen* (1800 ft.; Neue Post, in the market-place, 30 beds at $1^1/_2$-2 *M*; Schnitzbauer), with 3150 inhabitants. From Regen the 'Rittersteig' (blue waymarks) leads S.E. to (1 hr.) the ruined castle of *Weissenstein* (2485 ft.), with a tower commanding a fine view. Motor post from Regen in $^3/_4$ hr. to Bodenmais (8 M.; p. 390).

36 M. **Zwiesel** (1900 ft.; Post, 60 beds at $1^1/_2$-3 *M*, very fair, Deutscher Rhein, 30 beds at $1^1/_2$-$2^1/_2$ *M*, well spoken of, Brauerei Pfeffer, 20 beds, all in the market-place; Luitpoldlinde; Bayerischer Wald, 40 beds) is a village of 4750 inhab., with a school of glass-making. It lies 10 min. S.E. of the station, in a broad basin at the confluence of the *Kleiner* and *Grosser Regen*, which unite to form the *Schwarzer Regen*, and is a favourite resort for winter sports.

The *Zwieselberg* (2250 ft.), a hill strewn with blocks of granite, $^1/_2$ hr. S.W., affords a panorama. — The *Grosser Arber-See* (see below) lies 3 hrs. N.W. of Zwiesel, beyond Rabenstein (p. 390); viâ Bodenmais to the *Arber*, see p. 300.

Branch-line from Zwiesel to *Grafenau*, see p. 390.

Above Zwiesel the train crosses the Regen. — 39 M. *Ludwigstal* (2075 ft.), 10 min. S. of the railway station, with glass-works. To the Grosser Falkenstein, see p. 390.

$44^3/_4$ M. **Eisenstein.** — Hotels. *Botschafter*, 5 min. from the station, 70 beds at 1-2 *M*, with a large hall; *Oberst*, 6 min. from the station, 90 beds at 1 *M*-1 *M* 80 pf.; *Neuwaldhaus*, on the Zwiesel road, 10 min. from the station, 30 beds. — *Café Müller*, with confectionery, near the Hotel Oberst.

Eisenstein or *Bayerisch-Eisenstein* (2375 ft.; pop. 1100), in a valley-basin dominated on the W. by the Grosser Arber (p. 390), is the most popular summer and winter sports resort in the Bayerischer Wald.

Böhmisch-Eisenstein or *Markt Eisenstein* (2540 ft.; Seidl, with two annexes and garden, 100 beds; Kelnhofer, 36 beds), a Czechoslovakian village with 3500 inhab. (German-speaking), 40 min. N.E. of Bayrisch-Eisenstein, with a fine view of the Arber, is frequented in summer and for winter sports also. To the Schwarzer See, Teufels-See, and the Osser, see p. 388.

From Bayerisch-Eisenstein the Czechoslovakian state railway runs in 3 hrs. viâ ($14^1/_2$ M.) *Hammern-Eisenstrass* (2410 ft.; Hotel Peller), at the E. base of the (3 hrs.) Osser (p. 388), to ($69^1/_2$ M.) *Pilsen;* see Baedeker's 'Austria'.

Excursions. About $1^1/_2$ hr. S.W. of Bayerisch-Eisenstein (the path diverges on the right from the Zwiesel road beyond the Hotel Neuwaldhaus) lies the ***Grosser Arber-See** (3065 ft.), 64 acres in area and 110 ft. deep, in the middle of a forest, dominated on the N.W. by the Grosser Arber. There is a good inn (25 beds) on the E. side. The walk round the lake (recommended) takes 1 hr. The ascent of the Grosser Arber (p. 390) from the lake is steep

(1½ hr.; way marked by green wedges); the path ascending from the S. bank past the *Geigenbach Falls* is preferable, but ½ hr. longer. To Zwiesel, see p. 389. — From Eisenstein to the Grosser Falkenstein, 3½ hrs. We proceed S.E. to the (1¾ hr.) *Zwiesler Waldhaus* (2285 ft.; 35 beds at 1½-2½ *M*); in a nature reserve, 7 min. farther, is the *Ludwigs-Tanne*, a fir 170 ft. high and 6 ft. in diameter; we pass through the garden behind the Waldhaus and mount through woods (way-mark red wedge) to the (1¾ hr.) ***Grosser Falkenstein** (4315 ft.; view), a gneiss rock with a shelter-hut and a cross.

More attractive is the ascent of the Grosser Falkenstein by way of the **Höllbachgspreng* (nature reserve), a wild confusion of rocks and fallen trees. We take the railway to (10 min.) Ludwigstal (p. 389); thence E. in 1½ hr. to the *Scheuerecker Dienst-Hütte* and N. (green way-marks) to the (2 hrs.) top.

To the Grosser Arber, 3 hrs. S.W. (comp. p. 389). From Eisenstein we proceed past (¼ hr.) *Bayerisch-Häusl* (2605 ft.) to the (1 hr. 20 min.) *Brennes-Sattel* (3380 ft.; inn). Thence we take the road to the S. and after 10 min. ascend to the right (straight on for the Grosser Arber-See) and follow the white way-marks to the (1 hr.) *Arber-Schutzhaus* (4595 ft.; inn, 10 beds), 10 min. from the top. The ***Grosser Arber** (4780 ft.), the 'king of the forest', commands a superb view: E. of a great part of Bohemia; N.W. as far as the Fichtel-Gebirge and Erz-Gebirge; S., in clear weather, the Alps; on the E., far below, lies the sombre Grosser Arber-See. A walk round the plateau takes 1 hr. The chapel was built in 1816.

Descent to Bayerisch-Eisenstein, 2½ hrs. On leaving the Arber-Schutzhaus we keep straight down the broad path (marked by green wedges) and after 55 min. straight ahead again to the (¼ hr.) inn on the *Grosser Arber-See* (p. 389), whence we follow the road N.E. (sign-post: 'Eisenstein') for 3 min. and then descend the woodland path on the right (green wedges).

From the Grosser Arber viâ Bodenmais to Zwiesel, 6 hrs., attractive. From the chapel the path leads through the *Riesloch* (nature reserve), a ravine with small waterfalls. We next reach (2¼ hrs.) **Bodenmais** (2270 ft.; Post, 40 beds; Braucrei Fruhstorfer, 40 beds at 1½-2 *M*; Hofwirt), a village of 2000 inhab., pleasantly situated on a hill. Motor post to Regen, see p. 389. — We next (1 hr.) traverse the plateau of *Schöneben* (3060 ft.) and pass a (1 hr.) quartz-quarry with a small subterranean lake. In 1 hr. more we reach the village of *Rabenstein* (2220 ft.; Linde, 50 beds at 1½-2 *M*; Hochwald, 30 beds). From Rabenstein a shadeless road leads to (¾ hr.) *Zwiesel* (see p. 389).

B. Eastern Portion: Rachel, Lusen, Dreisesselfels.

From Zwiesel to Grafenau, 20 M., branch-line in 1½ hr. (best views to the left).

Zwiesel, see p. 389. — The line follows at first the valley of the Kleiner Regen. — 5½ M. *Frauenau* (2020 ft.), is the station for *Ober-Frauenau* (2360 ft.), ½ hr. N.E., with an imposing Schloss built in 1880. — 10 M. **Klingenbrunn** (2480 ft.). Ascent of the Rachel, see p. 391. — The railway now descends into the valley of

the *Grosse Ohe*. On the left rises the Rachel. — 12½ M. *Spiegelau* (2215 ft.; Hotels Post, Stangl, Schinabeck, with café), a summer resort. A path leads S. to the *Steinbach-Klamm* (¾ hr. there and back). Fine panorama from the view-tower near the church of *Oberkreuzberg* (Hotel Post; 2555 ft.), ¾ hr. S.W. of Spiegelau. — 20 M. **Grafenau** (station 1895 ft., church 2005 ft.; Setzer, with garden, opposite the parish church, 20 beds from 2 *M*; Schraml, 22 beds; Bucher, 15 beds at 1½-2 *M*) is a small town of 1500 inhabitants. Fine view from the *Schweinberg* (2310 ft.), ¼ hr. N. of the church. About ¼ hr. S.W. of the station is the *Bärnsteiner Leite*, a wooded ravine of the Kleine Ohe. Ascent of the Lusen, see below.

From Grafenau to Freyung, 13½ M., motor post in 1¼ hr. — From (6¾ M.) *Hohenau* (2635 ft.; Hotels Krottenthaler, Hobelsberger), which commands beautiful views, a road runs N.W. to (2 hrs.) St. Oswald (see below). — 13½ M. *Freyung*, see p. 392.

Another motor post runs from Grafenau to *Fürsteneck* (p. 392; 13½ M. in 1½ hr.).

The Ascent of the Rachel is best made from *Klingenbrunn* station (p. 390; red way-marks; 2¼ hrs.). The barren granite summit of the ***Rachel** (4765 ft.) commands an extensive view of the Böhmer-Wald and the plain of the Danube, reaching in clear weather to the Alps. About 10 min. below the summit is the *Waldschmidt-Haus* (4429 ft.; 20 beds). The *Rachel-Haus* (3850 ft.; simple rfmts. and 3 beds) lies 1½ hr. N.E. of the summit. On the S.E. side of the mountain lies the dark forest-girt **Rachel-See* (3445 ft.; nature reserve), 45 acres in area and 46 ft. deep at places.

Descending to the (¾ hr.) lake (green way-marks) and passing the (¾ hr.) *St. Oswalder Dienst-Hütte* (2845 ft.; 10 beds), we proceed viâ *Guglöd* and *Siebenellen* to (2 hrs.) *St. Oswald* (see below); or from the Dienst-Hütte we may reach the (1½ hr.) *Waldhäuser* (see below) and ascend thence to the (2 hrs.) *Lusen* (see below).

From Grafenau to the Lusen. From Grafenau (see above) we proceed N. to (1½ hr.) *St. Oswald* (2625 ft.; Hotels Bräuhaus Schreiner, Simmet), a beautifully situated village. Thence we ascend N.E. viâ the (1½ hr.) *Waldhäuser* (3030 ft.; inn; to the St. Oswalder Dienst-Hütte, see above) to the (2 hrs.) ***Lusen** (4495 ft.), the summit of which, formed of blocks of granite, commands a superb view extending to the Alps.

From the Lusen to Freyung, 5¾ hrs. The route descends S.E. to the (1 hr.) *Tummelplatz*, a clearing in the woods (with a forester's house), whence we proceed to (2¼ hrs.) *Mauth* (2695 ft.; Post, 25 beds at 1-1½ *M*; Forstl). Thence we take the road S., past the conspicuous village of *Kreuzberg*, to (2½ hrs.) *Freyung* (p. 392).

From the Lusen to Kuschwarda, 6¾ hrs. To (3¼ hrs.) *Mauth*, see above. Thence we walk E. past the *Annatal-Mühle* and the (1½ hr.) forester's house of *Alm* (3700 ft.; rfmts.; view), over the Czechoslovakian frontier to (2 hrs.) *Kuschwarda* (2735 ft.; Reif, 60 beds; Paulik, 30 beds), a Bohemian village at the foot of the *Schlösslberg* (3650 ft.), frequented as a summer resort.

About 1½ hr. E. of Kuschwarda lies the village of *Eleonorenhain* (2380 ft.; Touristenhaus, at the station, 65 beds; Zum Böhmerwald, in the

village, plain), on the railway from Wallern to Winterberg, with glass-works. A road runs N. from Eleonorenhain viâ (1/2 hr.) *Schattawa* (plain inn; the station of the Wallern and Winterberg line lies 1/2 hr. N. of the village) into the forest. The *Urwald*, a primæval forest of 215 acres, begins to the right of this road, 3/4 hr. beyond Schattawa.

From Passau to Haidmühle, 39 M., branch-line in 4 hrs. — *Passau*, see p. 381. The line runs W. along the Danube and then crosses the river (on the left is the Kachlet-Stauanlage, p. 381). — 12 1/2 M. *Kalteneck* (1090 ft.), junction for Deggendorf (see p. 388). — Beyond a short tunnel we see to the left, above, Schloss Fürsteneck. — 15 1/2 M. *Fürsteneck* (1170 ft.). About 25 min. S.W., finely situated on a wooded height, is *Schloss Fürsteneck* (1595 ft.; now a brewery). Below it lies the *Aumühle*, a good inn (23 R.). Motor post from Fürsteneck to Grafenau, see p. 391.

23 1/2 M. *Waldkirchen* (1885 ft.; Post, 12 beds; Meindl, 14 beds from 1 *M*; Setzer, 18 beds from 1 1/2 *M*), a village with 1600 inhab., 20 min. S. of the station.

From Waldkirchen a branch-line runs in 1/2 hr. to (7 1/2 M.) *Freyung* (2085 ft.; Post, 17 R.; Biedermann; Veicht, 10 beds at 1 1/2-2 *M*), a village with 1100 inhabitants. About 3/4 hr. S. rises the *Geiersberg* (2610 ft.; view of the Alps). To Mauth, see p. 391; motor post to Grafenau, see p. 391.

32 1/2 M. *Neu-Reichenau* (2300 ft.; Dreisessel, 10 beds; Hüttenmeister, 12 beds), pleasantly situated. — Beyond (35 M.) *Alt-Reichenau* (2625 ft.; Hotel Schmidhuber) the line reaches its highest point (3145 ft.).

36 1/2 M. *Frauenberg* (2810 ft.; Lang, 16 beds) is the station for the shortest ascent (1 1/2 hr.; white and red way-marks) of the ***Dreisesselfels** (4305 ft.), with refuges erected by the Bayerischer Waldverein. The summit, consisting of piled up blocks of granite, commands an admirable view of the Böhmer-Wald and the Alps; still finer towards the N. and E. from the *Hochstein* (4365 ft.), 10 min. distant.

From the Dreisesselfels a path follows the arête past the (1 hr.) *Bayerischer Blöckenstein* (4470 ft.; fine view) to the (1/4 hr.) *Dreiecksmark* (4330 ft.), where the frontiers of Bavaria, Czechoslovakia, and Austria meet. Beyond the Dreiecksmark we reach the (1/2 hr.) *Böhmischer Blöckenstein* or *Seestein* (4520 ft.), whence we descend to the right to the (5 min.) 'Kanzel', where we suddenly catch sight of the dark, forest-girt **Blöckenstein-See* (3565 ft.; 77 acres in area, 105 ft. deep; evening light best) far below. If, instead of turning to the right on the Böhmischer Blöckenstein, we take the main path to the left, we reach (1/4 hr.) the edge of the cliff, 920 ft. above the lake, on which stands the *Monument to Adalbert Stifter* (1805-68), who has celebrated this spot in his 'Hochwald'. A fine view of the lake and the distant Moldau valley is enjoyed.

39 M. *Haidmühle* (2665 ft.; Touristenhaus, 60 beds at 1-2 *M*; Bayerwald, 30 beds), the Bavarian frontier-village.

From Heidmühle to *Pilsen* or *Budweis*, see Baedeker's 'Austria'.

III. SOUTHERN BAVARIA.

A more detailed description of the Bavarian Alps will be found in Baedeker's 'Tyrol & Dolomites'.

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46. Munich and its Environs.

In our *Plan References* the adjacent general plan is denoted by *I*, that of the centre of the city (p. 407) by *II*.

Railway Stations. *Haupt-Bahnhof* (Pl. D E 5, *II*; p. 406; good restaurant), the terminus for all lines except those mentioned below. Omnibuses of the larger hotels meet the trains here. — *Starnberger Bahnhof* (Pl. D 5, *II*; p. 406), in Arnulf-Str., on the *N.* side of the Haupt-Bahnhof, for Starnberg, Herrsching, Partenkirchen, Oberammergau, and Kochel. — *Holzkirchener Bahnhof* (Pl. D 5; *II*), in Bayer-Str., 5 min. from Bahnhof-Platz, best reached from the Starnberger Bahnhof by the subway (Pl. D 5; *II*), for Holzkirchen, Bad Tölz, Tegernsee, and Schliersee-Bayrischzell. — *Isartal-Bahnhof* (Pl. D 8, *I*; plain rfmts.), for Wolfratshausen, Bichl, and Kochel. — *Süd-Bahnhof* (Pl. D 8; *I*) and *Ost-Bahnhof* (Pl. H 7; *I*), for local trains to Rosenheim and Mühldorf.

Porter from the luggage-hall to a cab 30 pf. up to 50 kg. (110 lb.), 20 pf. for every 50 kg. more; hand-luggage 20 pf. per article. — Customs Office (Austrian also in summer) at the Haupt-Bahnhof.

Air Service (comp. pp. xvii-xix). Tickets obtained at the travel agencies mentioned on p. 399. The aerodrome at *Oberwiesenfeld* (beyond Pl. C D 1, *I*; tram No. 8), is reached by motor-car starting from the Continental Hotel (see below) 1/2 hr. before the departure of the aeroplane.

Hotels (rooms should be booked in advance in summer; information bureau at the Haupt-Bahnhof, S. side). Of the highest class: **Continental* (Pl. e, E 5; *II*), Otto-Str. 6, in a quiet situation, with restaurant (p. 396) and garden, 100 R. (70 with baths) at 10-16, B. 2, L. or D. 5 ℳ; **Regina-Palast* (Pl. rp, E 5; *II*), Maximilians-Platz 5, with restaurant (p. 396) and confectioner's shop, 250 R. (100 with baths) at 6-8 (with bath 10-16), B. 2, L. or D. 4½, P. 12-15 ℳ; **Bayerischer Hof* (Pl. b, F 5; *II*), Promenade-Platz 19, with restaurant (p. 396) and railway-ticket and luggage office, 400 R. (200 with baths) at 6-14 (with bath 15-24), B. 2, L. or D. 4-5 ℳ; **Vier Jahreszeiten* (Pl. a, F 5, 6; *II*), Maximilian-Str. 4, with the Walterspiel wine-restaurant (p. 396), 220 R. (70 with baths) at 8-12 (with bath 14-18), B. 2, L. 4½, D. 5 ℳ; **Marienbad* (Pl. h, E 5; *II*), Barer Str. 11, a select and quiet family-hotel, with garden, 76 R. (25 with baths) at 7-9 (with bath 12-15), P. 20-25 ℳ; **Königshof* (Pl. c, E 5; *II*), Karls-Platz 25, 150 R. (60 with baths). — Slightly less luxurious: **Park* (Pl. k, E 5; *II*), Maximilians-Platz 21, with restaurant (p. 396), 160 R. (60 with baths) at 6-10 (with bath 10-16), B. 2, L. 2½-5, D. 3-5 ℳ; **Leinfelder* (Pl. g, E 5; *II*),

MÜNCHEN I
1:30.000
0 200 100 600 800 1000 Meter
Elektr. Strassenbahn
NYMPHENBURG
1:30.000
0 100 200 300 400 500 600 m
Nº 21
Botanischer Garten
SCHLOSS
PARK
Schloss
Nymphenburg
Neuhausen
Hirschgarten
Nederling
Westlicher Friedhof
zu Moosach
Exerzierplatz
Ober-wiesenfeld
Riesenfeld
Schwabing
Bogenhausen
Maxvorstadt
Theresienwiese
Ruhmeshalle
Sendling
Giesing
Haidhausen
Au
Thalkirchen
Nordfriedhof
Ostfriedhof
Südbahnhof
Hauptbahnhof
Residenz
Pinakothek
Universität
Maximilianeum
Maximilianstrasse
Ludwigstrasse
Leopoldstrasse
Schleissheimer Strasse
Dachauer Strasse
Lindwurmstrasse
Isarthal
Isarkanal
Anschluss siehe Nebenkarte
Botanischer Garten
Pagodenburg
Marmorkaskade
Apollotempel
Amalienburg
Badenburg
Neuhofen
Mittersendling
Thalkirchen
Geograph. Anstalt von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

Lenbach-Platz 9, 150 R. (30 with baths) at 5-10, P. 11½-15, B. 1 *M* 80 pf., L. 3½, S. 2½ *M*; **Reichsadler* (Pl. n, E 6; *II*), Herzog-Wilhelm-Str. 32, with café-restaurant and tea-room, 120 R. (50 with baths) at 5-8, L. or D. 3-4, P. 12-16 *M*; **Excelsior* (Pl. m, E 5; *II*), Schützen-Str. 5, near the main station, 157 R. (25 with baths) at 5-8, L. or D. 3-4 *M*; *Rheinischer Hof* (Pl. d, E 5, 6; *II*), Bayer-Str. 23, near the main station, 120 R. (20 with baths) at 5-8, L. or D. 3½ *M*, good; **Eden* (Pl. *ed*, D E 5; *II*), Arnulf-Str. 6-8, 150 R. (40 with baths) at 5-11½, B. 1½ *M*.

Near the Main Station. To the N.: **Deutscher Kaiser* (Pl. r, E 5; *II*), Arnulf-Str. 2, 520 beds at 3½-6½, L. or D. 2½-3½ *M*, with the Kaiserstube wine-restaurant (p. 396); **Wolff* (Pl. x, E 5; *II*), Arnulf-Str. 4, 160 beds at 4½-6½ *M*; *Grünwald* (Pl. w, E 5; *II*), Hirten-Str. 25, 320 beds at 4½-6, L. 2½, D. 3 *M*, good; *Feldhütter* (Pl. *f*, E 5; *II*). Elisen-Str. 5, 80 beds; *Sächsischer Hof* (Pl. i, D 5; *II*), Arnulf-Str. 22-24, 110 beds from 2½, D. 1½-2½ *M*. — To the E.: *Kaiserhof* (Pl. p, E 5; *II*), Schützen-Str. 12, 280 beds at 3-6½, B. 1½, L. 2½, S. 2 *M* 20 pf., good; **Schottenhamel* (Pl. v, E 5; *II*), at the corner of Luitpold-Str. and Prielmayer-Str., with a frequented restaurant, 135 beds at 3½-5 *M*; **Deutscher Hof* (Pl. t, E 6; *II*), Neuhauser Str. 40, with two restaurants (p. 396), 200 beds at 4-6, B. 1½, L. 2½-3½, D. 3-5 *M*; *Rot-Hahn* (Pl. y, E 6; *II*), Karls-Platz 11-12, 138 R. (20 with baths) at 4-7½, B. 1½, D. 2½ *M*, good. — To the S. and S.E.: *Stadt Wien* (Pl. s, E 6; *II*), Bayer-Str. 27-29, with a large café (p. 397), 110 beds; *Europäischer Hof* (Pl. l, E 6; *II*), Bayer-Str. 31, 230 beds at 4-7, L. 3-4, D. 3-5 *M*, good; *Haus der Landwirte* (Pl. *d-e*, D 6; *II*), Bayer-Str. 41-45, 145 beds at 4½-6 *M*; *Wagner* (Pl. *n*, E 6; *II*), Sonnen-Str. 21-23, 150 R. (30 with baths) at 3-6½, L. or D. 2½-3½ *M*, well spoken of; *Herzog Heinrich* (Pl. he, E 6; *II*), Landwehr-Str. 9, 170 beds, good; *Drei Raben* (Pl. *q*, E 6; *II*), Schiller-Str. 6; *Fränkischer Hof* (Pl. k, E 6; *II*), Senefelder-Str. 2-3, with a frequented restaurant, 150 beds; *Schwarzer Adler* (Pl. u, E 6; *II*), Schiller-Str. 32, corner of Landwehr-Str., 150 beds at 3-5 *M*, good; *Senefelder-Hof*, Senefelder-Str. 14 (Pl. E 6; *II*), 90 beds; *Bavaria*, corner of Schwanthaler-Str. and Schiller-Str. (Pl. E 6; *II*), 100 beds; *Pfälzer Hof* (Rom. Cath.; Pl. pf, E 6, *II*), corner of Zweig-Str. and Schommer-Str., managed by the Sisters of the Holy Family, 70 beds. — **Union* (Rom. Cath.; Pl. *o*, E 5; *II*), Barer Str. 7, 1/4 hr. N.E. of the main station, 74 beds.

In the Inner Town. *Bamberger Hof* (Pl. o, E 6; *II*), Neuhauser Str. 25-28, with beer-restaurant (p. 396), 200 beds at 3-8, B. 1 *M* 35 pf., L. or D. 2 *M*, well spoken of; *Peterhof* (Pl. q, F 6; *II*), with a beer-restaurant (p. 396) and a café (p. 397), 80 beds at 3½-5, L. or D. 1½ *M*.

Hospices (comp. p. xx). *Christliches Hospiz*, Mathilden-Str. 5 (Pl. E 6; *II*), 180 beds at 2 *M* 40-4 *M* 80 pf. (including attendance); *Bahnhofshospiz Drei Löwen*, Schiller-Str. 44-45 (Pl. E 6; *II*), 160 beds at 3½-5 *M*, L. or D. 1 *M* 60 pf.; *Wartburg-Hospiz* (Pl. wh, E 6; *II*), Landwehr-Str. 16, 90 beds, plain but good.

Pensions. Those situated to the N. of Maximilians-Platz (Pl. E F 5; *II*) are suitable for a lengthy stay, while those near the main station are frequented by passing travellers. First-class: *Atlantik*, Habsburger-Str. 5 (Pl. F 3; *I*), 10 beds, P. 10-12 *M*; *Dreier*, Amalien-Str. 4 (Pl. F 5; *II*), 27 beds, P. 7½-9 *M*; *Elvira*, Konrad-Str. 12 (Pl. F 3; *I*), 30 beds; *Isabella*, Teng-Str. 31 (Pl. E 3; *I*), 50 beds, P. 9-12 *M*; *Metropole*, Prinz-Ludwig-Str. 8 (Pl. E 5; *II*), 25 beds, P. 7-9 *M*; *Romana*, Akademie-Str. 7 (Pl. F 4; *I*), 35 beds, P. 6½-8 *M*; *Serno*, Theresien-Str. 78 (Pl. E 4; *I*), 25 beds, P. 6½-8 *M*. — *Berg*, Schelling-Str. 1 (Pl. D 3-F 4; *I*), 15 beds, P. 5½-8½ *M*; *Bürger*, Luisen-Str. 50 (Pl. E 5; *II*), 40 beds, P. 5-7½ *M*; *Christiana*, Maximilian-Str. 2 (Pl. F 5, 6; *II*), 12 beds, P. 7½-8½ *M*; *Clessler*, Türken-Str. 104 (Pl. F 3; *I*), 18 beds, P. from 8 *M*; *Grebenau*, Wittelsbacher-Platz 2 (Pl. F 5; *II*), 26 beds; *Internationale & Gartenheim*, Von-der-Tann-Str. 22 (Pl. F 5; *II*), 38 beds, P. 7-10 *M*; *Internationale*, Kaulbach-Str. 35 (Pl. F 4; *I*), 35 beds, P. 8-10 *M*; *Molsen-Hostrup*,

Schelling-Str. 3 (Pl. F 4; *I*), 25 beds, P. 7-8½ *M*; *Monopol-Schneider*, Schwanthaler-Str. 49, 50 beds, P. from 7 *M*; *Niedersachsen*, Kaulbach-Str. 3 (Pl. F 4; *I*), 18 beds, P. 7-10 *M*; *Nordland*, Ohm-Str. 11 (Pl. G 3, 4; *I*), 18 beds, P. 8-11 *M*; *Schwarz*, Karl-Str. 1 (Pl. E 5; *II*), 25 beds, P. 6½-8 *M*; *Siebert*, Kaulbach-Str. 22 a (Pl. F 4; *I*), 25 beds, P. 7½-10 *M*; *Südland*, Kaulbach-Str. 33, 14 beds, P. 6-7½ *M*; *Thurner*, Arcis-Str. 44 (Pl. E 4; *I*), 22 beds; *Toussaint*, Brienner Str. 8 (Pl. F 5; *II*), 25 beds, P. 8-12 *M*; *Wahnfried*, Mathilden-Str. 10 (Pl. E 6; *II*), 40 beds; *Washeim*, Türken-Str. 6 (Pl. F 5; *II*), 45 beds, P. 6-8 *M*; *Zentral*, Prielmayer-Str. 10 (Pl. E 5; *II*).

Wine Restaurants. First-class: **Preysing-Palais* (p. 417), Residenz-Str. 27, D. 2½ and 5 *M*; **Walterspiel*, with the *Cherubin-Casino*, in the Hotel Vier Jahreszeiten (Pl. a, F 5, 6; *II*), entrance in Marstall-Str.; **Odeon-Casino*, Wittelsbacher-Platz (E. side); **Böttner*, Theatiner-Str. 8 (Pl. F 5; *II*), a small but elegant establishment frequented for luncheon; *Regina Bar*, in the Regina-Palast Hotel (p. 394), *Pavillon Gruss*, in the Deutsches Theater (Pl. E 6; *II*), Schwanthaler-Str. 30, both open in the evening only; *Park Hotel* (p. 394), *Künstlerhaus* (Pl. E 5, *II*; p. 410), Lenbach-Platz 8, at both also beer; *Vier-Jahreszeiten-Bar*, in the hotel of that name (p. 394); **Schleich*, with the *Odeon-Bar*, Wittelsbacher-Platz (Pl. F 5; *II*), L. 1½ and 2, D. 3 *M*. — Less luxurious, but good: **Schwarzwälder*, Hartmann-Str. 8 (Pl. F 5; *II*); *Kurtz*, Augustiner-Str. 1 (Pl. E 6; *II*), D. 1 *M* 60 pf. and 2½ *M*; *Kunstgewerbe-Haus* (Pl. E F 5, *II*; p. 411), Pfandhaus-Str. 7, D. 2½ *M*; *Humplmayr*, Maximilians-Platz 17 (Pl. F 5; *II*), also beer; *Ratskeller*, entrance in Dicner-Str.; *Gisela*, Fürsten-Str. 2 (Pl. F 5; *II*), L. 1½-3½, D. 3 *M*; *Schneider*, Burg-Str. 17 (Pl. F 6; *II*); *Kaiserstube*, in the Hotel Deutscher Kaiser (Pl. r, E 5; *II*), Dachauer Str. 1; *Deutscher Hof* (Pl. t, E 6, *II*; p. 395), entrance in Herzog-Max-Str., D. 3 *M*; *Schommergarten*, Schommer-Str. 18a (Pl. E 6, *II*; Viennese cuisine), D. 2 and 2½ *M*; *Eckel*, Marien-Platz 13, L. or D. 1½-3 *M*, also beer; *Neuner*, Herzogspital-Str. 20 (Pl. E 6; *II*); *Torggelstube*, in the Platzl, near the Hofbräuhaus (Pl. F 6; *II*), D. 1½-2½, S. 2 *M* 20 pf., Tyrolese wine; *Alt-Wien*, Barer Str. 53 (Pl. F 4; *I*). — *Schwarz* (Jewish), Schlosser-Str. 2 (Pl. E 6; *II*). — *Bodega*, Maffei-Str. 4 (Pl. F 5; *II*). — *Sommadossi* (Italian), Glück-Str. 4 (Pl. F 5; *II*), D. 2 *M* 30 pf.

Café-Restaurants (beer in all). At the *Excelsior*, *Reichsadler*, *Deutscher Kaiser*, *Kaiserhof*, *Fränkischer Hof*, *Schottenhamel*, *Deutscher Hof*, *Grünwald*, and other hotels; also *Luitpold* (Pl. F 5; *II*), Brienner Str. 8; *Neue Börse*, Maximilians-Platz 8 (Pl. E 5; *II*), with garden; *Hof-Theater*, Residenz-Str. 12, *Maximilian*, Maximilian-Str. 44, both near the National-Theater (Pl. F 5; *II*); *Victoria*, Maximilian-Str. 17, corner of Thiersch-Strasse (Pl. G 6; *II*), with garden; *Scholastika*, Sparkassen-Str., corner of Münz-Strasse (Pl. F 6; *II*).

Vegetarian Restaurants (temperance). *Ethos*, Otto-Str. 2 (Pl. E 5; *II*), good, *Freya*, Wittelsbacher-Platz 2 (Pl. F 5; *II*), meat also at these two; *Ceres*, Löwengrube 8 (Pl. F 5, 6; *II*), plain but good.

Beer Houses. *Hofbräuhaus* (Pl. F 6, *II*; p. 412), in the Platzl (no waiters on the ground-floor; on the 1st floor are the 'Trinkstube' and dining-room, on the 2nd floor the 'Festsaal', open at 5 p.m.); *Mathäser Bierhallen*, Bayer-Str. 5 (Pl. E 6; *II*), popular; *Franziskaner*, Residenz-Str. 9 (Pl. F 5; *II*), very popular; *Bauerngirgl*, Residenz-Str. 19 & 20 (Pl. F 5; *II*); *Bürgerbräu*, Kaufinger Str. 6 (Pl. F 6; *II*); *Pschorr*, *Augustiner*, Neuhauser Str. 11 and 16 (Pl. E 6; *II*); *Spatenbräu*, in the Bamberger Hof (Pl. o, E 6, *II*; p. 395), Neuhauser Str. 25-28, L. or D. 1-1½ *M*; *Nürnberger Bratwurst-Glöckl*, Frauen-Platz 9 (Pl. F 6, *II*; for fried sausages); *Hackerbräu*, in the Peterhof (Pl. q, F 6, *II*; p. 395), D. 1½ *M*; *Domhof*, Kaufinger Str. 15 (Pl. F 6; *II*); *Wittelsbacher-Garten*, Theresien-Str. 38 (Pl. F 4; *I*), *Lohengrin*, Türken-Str. 50 (Pl. F 4; *I*), both near the Pinakotheks; *Zum Brüderl*, Galerie-Str. 27, corner of Brüder-Strasse (Pl. G 5; *II*), near the National Museum; *Platzl*, opposite the Hofbräuhaus (Pl. F 6; *II*), with a peasants' orchestra from Dachau.

The large Bierkeller in the outer quarters of the city, belonging to the Munich breweries, attract numerous visitors on summer evenings (concerts; overcoats advisable, comp. p. 404); they generally possess gardens and fair restaurants. *Löwenbräu-Keller* (Pl. D 4; *I*), Stiglmaier-Platz, with a large concert-room. — On the right bank of the Isar: *Hofbräuhaus-Keller* (Pl. G 6; *II*), Innere Wiener Str. 19; *Franziskaner-Keller* (Pl. G 7; *I*), Hoch-Str. 7, with a view-terrace; *Stadt-Keller* (Pl. G 7; *II*), Rosenheimer Str. 15; *Bürgerbräu-Keller* (Pl. G 7; *II*), Rosenheimer Str. 29. — *Augustiner-Keller* (Pl. D 5; *I*), Arnulf-Str. 52; *Spaten-Keller* (Pl. D 6; *I*), Bayer-Str. 109. — At the breweries and beer-gardens the beer is served in earthenware mugs or 'steins' holding a litre ('Mass'), at the restaurants in glasses containing $^1/_2$ or $^1/_4$ litre. Specially strong kinds of beer are drunk at certain seasons only: *Salvator*, for a week from the Sun. before March 19th, at the *Salvator Keller* (Pl. F 8; *I*); *Bock* (first introduced from Einbeck in the 16th cent.), at the beginning of May and on Corpus Christi (usually 7-9.30 a.m. only), at the *Hofbräuhaus* (p. 412), etc. The strong, well-matured *Märzenbier* is drunk all the year round.

Cafés. Open in the afternoon only: *Helbig*, in the arcades of the Hof-Garten (Pl. F 5, *II*; p. 418; W. side), with seats outside in summer; *Passage*, Schüssel-Passage (Pl. F 6; *II*), Kaufinger Str. 9; *Café Hag* (coffee without caffeine), connected with Rottenhöfer's, the confectioner's (see below); *Altes Börsen-Café*, Maffei-Str. 3 (Pl. F 5; *II*). — Open till midnight, some with music: *Luitpold* (Pl. F 5; *II*), Briener Str. 8; *Tusculum*, Marien-Platz, corner of Diener-Strasse (Pl. F 6; *II*); *Hofgarten-Café Annast*, *Hofgarten-Café Heck*, both in the Hof-Garten (comp. above); *Fürstenhof*, Neuhauser Str. 21 (Pl. E 6; *II*); *Glonner*, Rosen-Str. 11 (Pl. F 6; *II*); *Ratskaffee*, on the 1st floor of the Peterhof (p. 395); *Wintergarten*, Theatiner-Str. 16 (Pl. F 5; *II*); *Deutsches Theater* (Pl. E 6; *II*), Schwanthaler-Str. 13; *Arcadia*, Prielmayer-Str. 1 (Pl. E 5; *II*); *Stadt Wien*, see p. 395; *Wiener Café Müller*, Müller-Str. 45 (Pl. E 7; *II*); *Pinakothek*, corner of Barer-Str. and Theresien-Strasse (Pl. E F 4; *I*); *Maria Theresia*, Brienner Str. 36, corner of Augusten-Strasse (Pl. E 5, 4; *II*); *Universität*, corner of Theresien-Strasse and Amalien-Strasse (Pl. F 4; *II*); *Wiener Café Stefanie*, opposite the last.

Confectioners. *Trautmann & Volkt*, Promenade-Platz 14 (Pl. E 5; *II*); *Rottenhöfer*, Residenz-Str. 26 (Pl. F 5; *II*); *Erbshäuser*, Fürsten-Str. 4, corner of Glück-Strasse (Pl. F 5; *II*); *Eyerich*, Maffei-Str. 4 (Pl. F 5; *II*); *Haaser*, Theatiner-Str. 23, near the Theatiner-Kirche (Pl. F 5; *II*); *Teichlein*, Rosen-Str. 4 (Pl. F 6; *II*); *Baumann*, Isartor-Platz (Pl. F 6; *II*). — *Witkowski's Cocoa Rooms*, Karls-Platz 7 (Pl. E 5; *II*).

Afternoon Tea (usually with dancing) at the *Regina-Palast* (in the garden in summer), *Bayerischer Hof*, *Vier Jahreszeiten*, and *Park* hotels, (comp. p. 394); *Odeon-Casino* (p. 396), Wittelsbacher-Platz.

Cabs. English-speaking drivers wear a badge consisting of the English and American flags. Large Motor Cabs: by day (6 a.m.-9.30 p.m.), within the radius ($2^3/_4$ M. from Marien-Platz), 70 pf. for 1-2 persons up to 450 m., 3-4 persons up to 350 m., 5 persons up to 250 m., 10 pf. for each additional 225, 175, or 125 m.; by night 70 pf. for 1-2 persons up to 350 m., 3-5 persons up to 250 m., 10 pf. for each additional 175 or 125 m. — Small Motor Cabs (1-2 persons): by day 50 pf. up to 350 m., 10 pf. for each additional 187·5 m.; by night 50 pf. for 250 m., 10 pf. for each additional 125 m.

Circular Drives ($1^1/_2$ hr.) several times daily in April-Oct., starting from Bahnhof-Platz (Pl. E 5; *II*) and $^1/_4$ hr. later from Lenbach-Platz (Künstlerhaus; Pl. E 5, *II*). Tickets ($4^1/_2$ *M*) at the starting-points, the Fremdenverkehrs-Verband (p. 399), and the Amtliches Bayrisches Reisebureau (p. 399).

Motor Coach Tours to the Bavarian Highlands and the Royal Palaces, in open cars, are arranged by the Amtliches Bayerisches Reisebureau (p. 399). Tickets from the tourist agencies.

Tramways (15-25 pf., 40 pf. after 12.15 a.m.). The cars are marked by numbers corresponding with those in the following list. At the halting-places the numbers of the cars which pass these points are posted up. The name-plates of the cars which traverse Bahnhof-Platz (outside the main railway station) are distinguished by a transverse red bar. Plan-references are to the larger plan at p. 395. — **1** (blue lamp). From *Nymphenburg* (Roman-Platz; Pl. A 3) viâ the Haupt-Bahnhof (Pl. E 5), Marien-Platz (Pl. F 6), and the Ludwigs-Brücke (Pl. G 6, 7; German Museum) to the *Ost-Bahnhof* (Pl. H 7). — **2** (red). N. Ring Line: From the *Haupt-Bahnhof* (Pl. E 5) viâ the Sendlinger Tor-Platz (Pl. E 6), Isartor-Platz (Pl. F 6), Galerie-Strasse (Pl. G F 5; near the National Museum), and Theresien-Strasse (Pl. F E 4; Pinakotheks) to the *Haupt-Bahnhof*. — **3** (green). From *Schwabing* (Feilitzsch-Str.; Pl. G 2) viâ Ludwig-Str. and the Haupt-Bahnhof (Pl. E 5) to *Neuhausen* (Rotkreuz-Platz; Pl. C 4). — **4** (red and yellow). From the *Ost-Bahnhof* (Pl. H 7) viâ the Maximilianeum (Pl. G 6), the National-Theater, and Karl-Strasse (Pl. E 5) to the *West-Friedhof* (Pl. B 1). — **5** (white). From *Marien-Platz* (Pl. F 6; Heilige-Geist-Kirche) to *Candid-Platz* (Pl. E 9). — **6** (white and blue). From the *Nord-Friedhof* (Pl. H 1) viâ Ludwig-Str., Sendling (Pl. C 8), and Thalkirchen (Pl. C 10) to *Hofmann-Strasse* (beyond Pl. C 10). — **7** (green and red). From *Georgen-Strasse* (Pl. E 3) viâ the Haupt-Bahnhof and Sendlinger Tor-Platz (Pl. E 6) to the *Ost-Friedhof* (Pl. G 8). — **8** (blue and green). From *Georgen-Strasse* (Pl. E 3) to *Milbertshofen* (Oberwiesenfeld aerodrome; beyond Pl. E 1). — **9** (yellow). From *Gollier-Strasse* and *Riedler-Strasse* (Pl. B 6) viâ the Ausstellungs-Park (Pl. C D 6, 7), the Haupt-Bahnhof (Pl. E 5), and Ludwigs-Brücke (Pl. G 6, 7; German Museum) to *Bogenhausen* (Pl. H 4; Gebele-Platz). — **10** (yellow and green). From *Schwabing* (Belgrad-Str.; Pl. F 2, 3) viâ Barer Strasse (Pl. F E 4, 5; Pinakotheks) and Sendlinger Tor-Platz (Pl. E 6) to the *Isartal-Bahnhof* (Pl. D 8). — **11** (blue and green). From *Neuhausen* (Grünwald-Park; Pl. B 3) viâ the Haupt-Bahnhof (Pl. E 5) and the Ludwigs-Brücke (German Museum) to the *Ost-Bahnhof* (Pl. H 7). — **12** (violet). S. Ring Line: From the *Haupt-Bahnhof* (Pl. E 5) viâ the Wittelsbacher-Brücke (Pl. E 8), Ost-Friedhof (Pl. F 8), and Maximilianeum (Pl. G 6) to the *Haupt-Bahnhof*. — **13** (violet and green). From *Schwabing* (Feilitzsch-Str.; Pl. G 2) to *Freimann* (beyond Pl. H 1). — **16** (white and green). From *Schwabing* (Kölner Platz; Pl. F 1) viâ Goethe-Platz (Pl. D 7) to *Sendling* (Forstenrieder Str.; Pl. C 8) and *Holzapfelkreuth* (Wald-Friedhof; beyond Pl. C 8). — **17** (blue and red). From *Schwabing* (Nicolai-Platz; Pl. G 3) viâ the Haupt-Bahnhof (Pl. E 5) and Wittelsbacher-Brücke (Pl. E 8) to *Pilgersheimer Strasse* (Pl. F 8). — **19** (blue and yellow). From *Steinhausen* (beyond Pl. H 6) viâ the Ludwigs-Brücke (Pl. G 6, 7; German Museum) and the Haupt-Bahnhof (Pl. E 5) to *Elsenheimer Strasse* (Pl. A B 5). — **20** (green and blue). From *Schwabing* (Belgrad-Str.; Pl. F 2, 3) as by line 10 to Sendlinger Tor-Platz (Pl. E 6), then viâ Impler-Strasse (Pl. D 8, 9) to the *Tierpark Hellabrunn* (beyond Pl. D 10). — **21** (white and blue). From *Nymphenburg* (Roman-Platz; Pl. A 3) to the *Botanic Gardens* (beyond Pl. A 2). — **22** (white and yellow). From *Dachauer Strasse* (Pl. D 3) viâ Rotkreuz-Platz (Pl. C 4) and Ganghofer-Strasse (Ausstellungs-Park; Pl. C 6, 7) to *Sendling* (Forstenrieder Str.; Pl. C 8). — **24** (white). From *Karls-Platz* (Pl. E 5) to *Leonrod-Strasse* (Pl. D 3). — **25** (white and red). From the *Ost-Friedhof* (Pl. F 8) to *Menterschwaige*, *Grosshesselohe*, and *Grünwald* (see p. 462; starting from Sendlinger Tor-Platz on Sun.). — **27** (yellow and red). From the *Ost-Friedhof* (Pl. F 8) to *Giesing Station* (Pl. G 9) or Stadelheimer Strasse (beyond Pl. G 10). — **29** (green and yellow). From the *Haupt-Bahnhof* (Pl. E 5) to *Pasing* (p. 461; beyond Pl. A 5); fare 35 pf. — **30** (green and violet). From *Bogenhausen* (Pl. H 4; Gebele-Platz) viâ the National Museum to the *Isartal-Bahnhof* (Pl. D 8). — **31** (blue and white). From *Berg am Laim* (p. 461; beyond Pl. H 7) viâ the Ost-Bahnhof (Pl. H 7) to *Ramersdorf* (beyond Pl. H 9).

Baths. *Städtisches Karl-Müller-Volksbad* (Pl. G 6; *II*), with vapour-baths and swimming-baths; *Regina-Dampfbad*, in the Regina-Palast Hotel

(Pl. rp, E 5; *II*); *Zentralbad*, Goethe-Str. 5 (Pl. D 6, 7; *II*), *Giselabad*, Müller-Str. 2 (Pl. F 6; *II*); *Hans-Sachs-Bad*, Hans-Sachs-Str. 14 (Pl. E 7; *I*); *Germania-Bad*, Arnulf-Str. 26 (Pl. D 5; *II*); *Städtisches Schwimm- und Luftbad Maria Einsiedel* (p. 462). — Riverbaths in the Würm: *Städtisches Ungererbad* (Pl. G 1; *I*); *Dantebad* (Pl. B 2; *I*), at Gern.

General Post Office (Pl. F 5, 6, *II*; p. 411) in Max-Joseph-Platz. The poste restante department (entrance at Residenz-Str. 2) is open on week-days 8-7, Sun. 10.30-12. — The chief **Telegraph** and **Telephone** offices are opposite the main railway station (Pl. E 5; *II*); those at the general post office are entered from Residenz-Str. 2 (on the right).

Travel Agencies. *Amtliches Bayerisches Reisebureau* (Official Bavarian Travel Agency; A.B.R.) at Promenade-Platz 16 (Pl. E 5, *II*; open 8.30-1 & 3-6, Sun. 10-12) and at the main railway station (central building; open 8-7, Sun. 9-12), agents for the Southern Railway and London & North Eastern Railway and correspondents for *Thos. Cook & Son* and the *American Express Co.* Tickets for the theatres (see below), circular drives, railways, steamers, and aeroplanes may be bought here. — *Austrian Travel Agency*, Promenade-Platz 15; *Italian Travel Agency* (C. I. T.), Odeons-Platz 1 (Pl. F 5; *II*); *Hotel Bayerischer Hof* (Pl. b, F 5; *II*), Promenade-Platz 19. — *Kaufhaus Oberpollinger*, Neuhauser Str. 44-46 (1st floor); *Wild & Co.*, Neuhauser Str. 47 (Pl. E 6; *II*); *Hamburg-America Line*, Theatiner-Str. 38 (Pl. F 5; *II*); *Norddeutscher Lloyd*, Brienner Str. 5, opposite Wittelsbacher-Platz; *Holland-America Line*, Brienner Str. 8 (Café Luitpold; Pl. F 5, *II*).

The information bureau of the *Fremdenverkehrs-Verband München und Bayerische Alpen* is in the N. building of the railway station (entered from Arnulf-Str.; open 8-7, Sat. 9-1). — The *Alpine Information Bureau* is in the S. building of the railway station (open 8-5, Sat. 8-1).

Shops. Arts and crafts: *Bayerischer Kunstgewerbe-Verein*, in the Kunstgewerbe-Haus (p. 411); *Vereinigte Werkstätten für Kunst im Handwerk* (p. 406; also paintings), Odeons-Platz 1, *Deutsche Werkstätten*, Wittelsbacher-Platz 1, both entered from Brienner Str.; *Gewerbehalle des Allgemeinen Gewerbevereins*, Färbergraben 1½. — Furniture and decorations: *L. Bernheimer*, Lenbach-Platz 3; *Hahn & Bach* (carpets), Kaufinger Str. 14. — Porcelain: *Nymphenburg Factory* (p. 460), Odeons-Platz 1; *Rosenthal*, Theatiner-Str. 23.

Theatres. Performances usually begin at 7 or 7.30 p.m. — ADVANCE BOOKING at the box-offices (10-1 & 4-6); for the National-Theater, Residenz-Theater, and Prinzregenten-Theater at the box-office of the state theatres (in Max-Joseph-Platz, on the left of the National-Theater; 9-1 & 4-5); also at the kiosk in Lenbach-Platz (Pl. E 5, *II*; 9-1 & 3-4, Sun. 9-1), the Amtliches Bayerisches Reisebureau (see above; Promenade-Platz 16; 8.30-1 & 3-6, Sun. 9-11.30), and other tourist agencies.

The first three theatres are owned by the state. *National-Theater* (Pl. F 5, *II*; p. 417), for operas, closed in July. — *Residenz-Theater* (Pl. F 5, *II*; p. 417), for plays and light operas (famous productions of Mozart in Aug.). — *Prinzregenten-Theater* (Pl. H 5, 6, *I*; p. 453), for plays and operas (Wagner in Aug.). — *Theater am Gärtner-Platz* (Pl. F 7; *II*), for operettas. — *Schauspielhaus* (Pl. F 6, *II*; p. 412), Maximilian-Str. 34-35. — *Künstler-Theater* (Pl. C 6, *I*; p. 458), in the Ausstellungs-Park, in summer only. — *Volks-Theater* (Pl. E 6; *II*), Josephspital-Str. 10a, for popular pieces, comedies, and farces.

MARIONETTES (a speciality of Munich). *Paul Brann's Marionetten-Theater Münchener Künstler*, in the Ausstellungs-Park (p. 458), in summer. — *J. Schmid's Marionetten-Theater* (Pl. E 6; *II*), Blumen-Str. 29a, and the *Marionetten-Bühne*, Von-der-Tann-Str. 2 (Pl. F 5; *II*), usually on Sat. & Sun. only.

VARIETY THEATRES. *Deutsches Theater* (Pl. E 6; *II*), Schwanthaler-Passage. — *Colosseum* (Pl. E 7; *II*), Colosseum-Str. 4.

Cabarets. *Bonbonnière*, Am Kosttor (Pl. F 6; *II*); *Benz* (Pl. F G 3; *I*), Leopold-Str. 50; *Annast*, in the Café Annast (p. 397); *Serenissimus*, Akademie-Str. 9 (Pl. F 4; *I*); *Wien-München*, in the Hotel Wagner (Pl. *n*, E 6; *II*).

Music. Concerts (tickets obtained at the Amtliches Bayerisches Reisebureau, p. 399, and at the music shops owned by Otto Bauer, Maximilian-Str. 5, Otto Halbreiter, Promenade-Platz 16, and A. Schmid Nachfolger, Residenz-Str. 7). At the *Tonhalle* (Pl. E F 5, *II*; formerly 'Kaimsaal'; restaurant): symphony concerts of the Konzertverein München, 10 subscription concerts a year, also popular concerts at moderate prices. At the *Odeon* (Pl. F 5, *II*; p. 419): concerts of the Musikalische Akademie (National-Theater orchestra) and the Lehrergesangverein München, 10 concerts and 2 oratorios yearly; choral and orchestral concerts of the Konzertgesellschaft für Chorgesang and of the Münchener Bachverein.

Church Music at the *Michaels-Kirche* (p. 407; orchestral accompaniment) and the *Frauen-Kirche* (p. 408) on Sun. at 9 a.m.; at the *Allerheiligen-Hofkirche* (p. 419; unaccompanied singing) on Sun. at 11 a.m. from Nov. 1st to July 1st.

Bands of the Reichswehr or the police on Sun. at 12 in front of the Feldherrn-Halle (p. 417), in summer on Wed. at 5-6 p.m. in the Hof-Garten (p. 418) and on Sat. at 4-5 p.m. in the Englischer Garten (near the Chinese Tower, p. 452); also on Sun. 11-12 in Marien-Platz (p. 408).

Art Exhibitions. — Annual exhibition in the *Glas-Palast* (p. 421), from June to the end of Sept., daily 9-6; 1 *M.* — *Münchener Künstler-Genossenschaft*, Maximilian-Str. 26, in the Old National Museum (p. 412), 9-6 or dusk, Sun. 10-1; 50 pf. — The old *Münchener Sezession* (p. 406), at Schleissheim (p. 462), 10-12 & 1-5; 50 pf.; closed on Monday. — *Neue Sezession* (p. 406), in the W. wing of the Glas-Palast, from June to the end of Sept., daily 9-6; 1 *M.* — *Kunstverein* (Pl. F 5; *II*), in the Hof-Garten arcades, exhibitions of contemporary art, varying every fortnight, daily 10-6; 1 *M*; closed on the 1st and 15th day of the month. — Permanent exhibitions (mostly open on week-days 9-1 & 3-6; 1 *M*): *Brakl's Kunsthaus*, built by E. Seidl in 1913, at Beethoven-Platz 1 (also Sun. 10-12); *Caspari*, in the Eichthal-Palais, Brienner Str. 52; *Deutsche Kunst*, Brienner Str. 22; *E. A. Fleischmann*, Maximilian-Str. 1; *Graphisches Kabinett*, Brienner Str. 10; *Heinemann*, Lenbach-Platz 5-6; *O. Hermes*, Kaulbach-Str. 10, week-days 1.30-5, free; *J. Littauer*, Odeons-Platz 2 (20 pf.); *Neue Kunst* (Hans Goltz; works by the most modern artists), Brienner Str. 55; *Paulus*, in the Leuchtenberg-Palais, Fürsten-Str. 1a; *Moderne Galerie Thannhauser*, Theatiner-Str. 7, entrance in Maffei-Strasse.

Popular Festivals. During the *Carnival* or *Fasching* (Jan. 7th to Shrove Tuesday) masked balls ('Redouten') are held at the Deutsches Theater (Bals Parés), Cherubin-Casino, Löwenbräu-Keller, Hotel Wagner, and Colosseum. — The *Dult* (rag-fair) is held in the suburb of Au on the first Sun. in May, about Aug. 1st, and the 3rd Sun. in October. — At Whitsuntide a church-wake takes place at Gross-Hesselohe (p. 463). — The *Magdalenen-Fest* at Nymphenburg (p. 459) takes place in the latter half of July and lasts a week. — The *Oktober-Fest*, founded in 1810 on the occasion of the marriage of the crown-prince, later Ludwig I., and celebrated on the Theresien-Wiese (p. 458) from the middle of Sept. to the beginning of Oct., attracts large crowds of peasants from S. Bavaria; it includes an agricultural show, a costum eparade, etc. — The *Schäfflertanz* ('coopers' dance') is celebrated every seven years (last in 1928).

Golf Course (9 holes) of the Münchener Golf-Club at Ungerer-Str. 231 (beyond Pl. H 1); secretary at Bavaria-Ring 20.

Consulates. *British* (Consulate-General), Prannor-Str. 11 (Pl. F 5; *II*), open 10-1 & 3-4, Sat. 10-1. — *American*, Lederer-Str. 25 (Pl. F 6; *II*), open 9-4, Sat. 9-1. — *Austrian* (Consulate-General), Schack-Str. 3 (Pl. F 4, *I*; open 9-1). — *Italian*, Königin-Str. 20 (Pl. F 4, 5, *II*; open 10-12).

English Church (Pl. E 6, *II*; p. 410), Blumen-Strasse. — **American Church Service** at Salvator-Platz 1 (Pl. F 5; *II*).

Times of Admission. Most collections are closed on New Year's Day, Good Friday, Easter Sunday, Whit-Sunday, Corpus Christi, and Christmas Day. Visitors are not admitted to the state museums and a few others ½-1 hr. before closing-time.

Allerheiligen-Hofkirche (p. 419), free on week-days 3-5 from May 15th to Oct. 15th, in July-Sept. 10.30-12 also; entered from Marstall-Platz.

Alpine Museum (p. 413), week-days 9-5, Sun. 10-12; 30 pf. on Fri. 2-5 and Sun., 1 *M* at other times.

Antique Art, Small Works of (p. 439), Mon., Wed., Thurs., Sat. 9-1, Sun. 10-1; Sun. free, on other days 1 *M* (including adm. to the Old Pinakothek). — The Egyptian department is open free on Tues. & Fri. 9-12.

Archives, State (p. 420), week-days 8-4, Nov.-Feb. 8.30-3.30, closed at 2 on Saturday.

Army Museum (p. 418), week-days, except Sat., 10-12.30 & 2.30-5 (9.30-3 in in winter), Sun. 10-1; 50 pf.

Basilica (p. 421), open all day except 12-1.15.

Bavaria (p. 458), April-Sept. daily 8-12 & 2-7, Oct.-March 10-12 & 2-4; 30 pf. The ascent is best made early in the morning, before the metal has been heated by the sun.

Botanic Gardens (p. 460), daily in summer 9-6, in winter 10-5; 20 pf. — *Botanic Museum*, entered from the gardens, free on Sat. and Sun. 3-5. — Hothouses, daily 10-12 & 2-5 or 6; week-day mornings 1 *M*, at other times 50 pf.

Bronze Foundry (p. 458). The state collection of plaster casts is open Mon.-Fri. 9-12 and 2-6 or dusk, Sat. 9-12; 30 pf.

Coins, Cabinet of (p. 407), open free to students, on previous application, on week-days 10-12.45. Entrance near the arch in Maxburg-Strasse.

Ethnographical Museum (p. 412), Tues. and Wed. 3-6 (2-5 in Oct.-April), Sun., Thurs., Fri., and Sat. 10-1; Sun. & Wed. free, on other days 50 pf.

Frauen-Kirche (p. 408), week-days 10.30-5.30; when closed, adm. through the sacristy (adjoining the second side-door on the left). Ascent of the N. tower (416 steps; easy for the most part) daily 9 or 10-4 or 6, Sun. 10-4 or 6; tickets (50 pf.) from the sacristan, Frauen-Platz 11, in the sacristy, or at the tower-entrance.

Gabelsberger Museum, in the State Library (p. 420), free on week-days 9-1 on application at the MSS. department.

German Museum (p. 453), open on week-days 9-7, Sun. 10-6; ascent of the tower 10-6; adm. 50 pf., after 5 p.m. 25 pf. The various sections are open at different hours, one department being closed on Mon., Tues., Thurs., and Saturday. — Parties are shown the basement and the ground-floor on week-days at 9.30 and 3, the 1st and 3rd floors at 10 and 3.30; each floor 1 *M* (50 pf. in winter).

Glyptothek (p. 424), May-Sept. 10-5, April and Oct. 10-4, Nov.-March 10-3, Sun. 10-1; free on Sun. and Wed., on other days 1 *M*; closed on Friday.

Graphic Collection (p. 443). Exhibition-rooms 9-1, closed on Sat.; students' room 9-1, closed on Sun. (on Thurs. on personal application); free.

Historical Museum (p. 410), closed in 1928.

Künstlerhaus (p. 410), week-days 10-6, Sun. 10-12, 1 *M*; entrance opposite the Lenbach kiosk (in Maxburg-Str.).

Lenbach Gallery (p. 428), week-days 10-4, 1 *M*; Sun. 10-1, free.

Library, State (p. 420), 8-6 on Mon.-Fri., 8-1 on Sat. and week-days from Aug. 1st to Sept. 15th; closed in Holy Week. — Gabelsberger Museum, see above.

Library, University (p. 420), Mon.-Fri. 8-8, Sat. 8-6.

Lotzbeck Collection (p. 429), Tues. & Fri. 1-4; gratuity.

Maillinger Collection, see Historical Museum.

Marstall Museum (p. 419), in summer on week-days, except Mon., 9-1 & 3-6, Sun. 10-1, in winter on Tues. 10-2 and Sun. 10-1; 50 pf.

Maximilianeum (p. 413), in April-Sept. daily 9-1 and 2.30-6, in March and Oct. 10-1 & 2.30-5; closed from Nov. 1st to March 1st; adm. 1 *M.*

National Museum (p. 443), Tues.-Sat. 9-4 (Dec. & Jan. 9-3.30), Sun. 9-1; Wed. & Sun. free, on other days 1 *M.* — The *Neue Sammlung* (p. 450) is open at the same hours; 20 pf.

National-Theater (p. 417), on Sat. at 2 p.m. (except on holidays), 50 pf., on application to the porter in Maximilian-Strasse (at the door nearest Marstall-Platz). The visit lasts 1 hr.

New State Gallery (p. 421), week-days, except Wed., 9-4 (Nov.-March 9-3), Sun. 9-1; Sun. free, other days 1 *M.*

Nymphenburg (p. 459), week-days 10-11.30 & 2-6 (4 in Nov.-April), Sun. 2-6 (4 in Nov.-April). Tickets (1 *M*) from the gatekeeper, in the central building of the main palace (on the right).

Observatory (Pl. H 5, *I*; trams Nos. 9 & 30), Tues. & Fri. 2-4, 50 pf.; closed Oct.-April.

Peters-Kirche (p. 409). Ascent of the tower daily 10-6 (4 in winter). Tickets (50 pf.) opposite the tower-entrance. A white and blue flag is flown from the N. side of the gallery when a good view of the mountains is obtainable.

Pinakothek, New (p. 440), week-days, except Thurs., 9-4 (9-3 in Nov.-March), Sun. 9-1; Sun. free, other days 1 *M.*

Pinakothek, Old (p. 429), week-days, except Tues., 9-4 (9-3 in Nov.-March), Sun. 9-1; Sun. free, other days 1 *M.* From July to late-Sept. on Tues. 9-1 also, 2 *M.* The fee includes adm. to the Small Works of Antique Art (p. 439).

Porcelain Factory (p. 460), week-days, except Sat., 2-5. The exhibition is free; inspection of the factory 1 *M.*

Prinzregenten-Theater (p. 452), open for inspection on Fri. at 2 p.m. (Oct.-June), 50 pf.; apply to the porter in Niger-Strasse.

Rathaus, New (p. 408). The council-rooms are open Mon.-Fri. 2-3; 50 pf.; apply to the door-keeper (near the Fisch-Brunnen). — The tower is open Mon.-Fri. 8-4 (9-2.30 from Nov. 1st to April 30th), Sat. & Sun. 8-1; adm. 1 *M.*, including lift; tickets from the porter on the left side of the main entrance.

Rathaus, Old (p. 409), Mon.-Fri. 2-4, 50 pf.; tickets from the door-keeper of the New Rathaus (see above).

Residenz Museum (p. 414), in summer on week-days, except Tues., 9-1 & 3-6, Sun. 10-1, in winter 10-1 or 2; 1 *M.* — *Private Apartments of Ludwig II.*, 10-1 & 3-5; 50 pf.; closed on Sun. afternoon and Wednesday.

Schack Gallery (p. 451), week-days 9-4 (10-3 in Nov.-Jan.), 1 *M*; free on Sun. 10-1.

Schleissheim. State picture-gallery (p. 462), daily, except Mon., 10-12 & 1-5 (4 in Nov.-March), 1 *M*; visitors are shown round by an attendant during unofficial hours, on application to the conservator in the N. pavilion. — Gallery of the 'Sezession', see p. 400.

Schwanthaler Museum (Pl. E 6; *II*), Schwanthaler-Str. 6, with casts of nearly all Schwanthaler's works (p. 405), daily 9-2; free on Mon., Wed., and Fri., on other days 30 pf.

Scientific Collections (p. 407), Wed. & Sat. 2-4, Sun. 10-12; free.

Sociological State Museum (p. 413), Sun. 10-12, Tues.-Fri. 9-5, Sat. 9-1; free.

Theatiner-Kirche (p. 418), open till midday and from 3.30 to 4.45.

Theatre Museum (Pl. F 4; *I*), Königin-Str. 25, Tues.-Sat. 10-1 & 3-5, Sun. 10-1; 50 pf.

Chief Attractions (4-5 days; circular drives, see p. 397). 1st Day. Morning: Michaels-Kirche (p. 407), Marien-Platz (p. 408), Residenz (p. 414; closed on Tues.), Marstall (p. 419; closed on Mon.). — Afternoon: Hof-Garten (p. 418; cafés, see p. 397), Schack Gallery (p. 451; closed at 1 p.m. on Sun.), Englischer Garten (p. 452), Ludwig-Strasse (p. 419), Hofbräuhaus (p. 412).

2nd Day. Morning: German Museum (p. 453). — Afternoon: Nymphenburg (pp. 459, 460). — 3rd Day, see p. 404.

Chief Collections and other Sights.

The numbers in brackets refer to the winter months. — For fuller information, see pp. 401, 402.

	Sun. & holidays	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Admission free, except where otherwise stated.
Alpine Museum (p. 413)	10-12	9-5	9-5	9-5	9-5	9-5	—	30 pf. on Fri. 2-5 and Sun., other days 1 *M.*
Antique Art Mus. (p. 439)	10-1	9-1	—	9-1	9-1	—	9-1	Sun. free, other days 1 *M.*
Army Museum (p. 418)	10-1	10-12.30, 2.30-5 (1.30-4)	10-12.30, 2.30-5 (1.30-4)	10-12.30, 2.30-5 (1.30-4)	10-12.30, 2.30-5 (1.30-4)	10-12.30, 2.30-5 (1.30-4)	—	50 pf.
Ethnograph. Mus. (p. 412)	10-1	—	3-6 (2-5)	3-6 (2-5)	10-1	10-1	10-1	Sun. & Wed. free, other days 50 pf.
German Museum (p. 453)	10-6	9-7	9-7	9-7	9-7	9-7	9-7	50 pf.; after 5 p.m. 25 pf.
Glyptothek (p. 424)	10-1	10-5 (10-3 or 4)	10-5 (10-3 or 4)	10-5 (10-3 or 4)	10-5 (10-3 or 4)	—	10-5 (10-3 or 4)	Free on Sun. and Wed.; at other times 1 *M.*
Historical Mus. (p. 410)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Closed in 1928.
Marstall Museum (p. 419)	10-1	—	9-1, 3-6 (10-2)	9-1, 3-6	9-1, 3-6	9-1, 3-6	9-1, 3-6	50 pf.
National Museum (p. 443)	9-1	—	9-4 (9-3.30)	9-4 (9-3.30)	9-4 (9-3.30)	9-4 (9-3.30)	9-4 (9-3.30)	Free on Wed. & Sun.; at other times 1 *M.*
New State Gallery (p. 421)	9-1	9-4 (3)	9-4 (3)	—	9-4 (3)	9-4 (3)	9-4 (3)	Sun. free, other days 1 *M.*
Nymphenburg (p. 459)	2-6 (4)	10-11.30, 2-6 (4)	10-11.30, 2-6 (4)	10-11.30, 2-6 (4)	10-11.30, 2-6 (4)	10-11.30, 2-6 (4)	10-11.30, 2-6 (4)	1 *M.*
Pinakothek, New (p. 440)	9-1	9-4 (3)	9-4 (3)	9-4 (3)	—	9-4 (3)	9-4 (3)	Sun. free, other days 1 *M.*
—, *Old* (p. 429)	9-1	9-4 (3)	—	9-4 (3)	9-4 (3)	9-4 (3)	9-4 (3)	1 *M.*, free on Sunday. Tuesday, see p. 402.
Residenz Museum (p. 414)	10-1	9-1, 3-6 (10-2)	—	9-1, 3-6 (10-2)	9-1, 3-6 (10-2)	9-1, 3-6 (10-2)	9-1, 3-6 (10-2)	1 *M.*
Schack Gallery (p. 451)	10-1	9-4 (10-3)	9-4 (10-3)	9-4 (10-3)	9-4 (10-3)	9-4 (10-3)	9-4 (10-3)	Sun. free, week-days 1 *M.*
Scientific Coll. (p. 407)	10-12	—	—	2-4	—	—	2-4	

3rd Day. Morning: Old Pinakothek (p. 429; closed on Tues.), Museum of Antique Art (Græco-Roman department, p. 439; closed on Tues. and Fri.). — Afternoon: Glyptothek (p. 424; closed on Fri. and after 1 p.m. on Sun.), Frauen-Kirche (p. 408).

4th Day. Morning: National Museum (p. 448; closed on Mon.). — Afternoon: Ethnographical Museum (p. 412), Alpine Museum (p. 413; closed on Sun. afternoon).

5th Day. Morning: New Pinakothek (p. 440; closed on Thurs.), New State Gallery (p. 421; closed on Wed.). — Afternoon: Johannes-Nepomuk-Kirche (p. 410), Wald-Friedhof (p. 460), Isar-Tal (p. 462).

Munich (1705 ft.), German *München*, the capital of Bavaria and the fourth largest city in Germany, with 697,000 inhab. (in 1928; one-seventh Protestants), lies on a plateau, on both banks of the *Isar*, which emerges from a narrow valley (10 M. long; p. 462) above the city. Munich is an archiepiscopal see, the seat of a university and a technical academy, and one of the chief art-centres in Germany. As it did not attain its present importance until the 19th cent., it is pre-eminently a modern city. The principal industrial products are beer, machinery, and gloves; the manufacture of objects of industrial art (p. 399) is also important. — Munich is liable to sudden changes of temperature, against which visitors should be on their guard, especially towards evening. The high mountains, about 25 M. to the S., become very distinct after a thunderstorm or on the approach of bad weather.

Munich owes its foundation to the monastery of Tegernsee or Schäftlarn, which is the origin of the name *Munichen* and of the monk in the city's coat-of-arms ('Münchner Kindl'). In 1158 *Duke Henry the Lion* destroyed Föhring (1 hr. down the Isar), where the Bishops of Freising levied a bridge-toll on the salt coming from Reichenhall and other places, and transferred the passage of the river to Munich, which he fortified and provided with a market and mint. At the imperial diet held at Ratisbon in 1180 Bavaria was assigned to *Count Palatine Otto of Wittelsbach. Lewis the Severe* (1253-94) transferred his residence to Munich, which obtained municipal rights in 1294. Under *Emperor Lewis the Bavarian* (1294-1347; comp. p. 408) the construction of the second city-wall was begun in 1319, which marked the limits of the city down to the beginning of the 19th cent.; it extended from the Isar-Tor on the E. through Blumen-Str. to the Karls-Tor on the W., then made a circuit to enclose the Palace on the N., and finally followed Herrn-Str. back to the Isar-Tor. The emperor also rebuilt the city after a fire in 1327. By the end of the middle ages Munich had become quite a considerable trading-place and its artistic growth also was significant, *Jörg Ganghofer* (architect of the Frauen-Kirche, d. 1488), the painter *Jan Pollak* (d. 1519), and the sculptor *Erasmus Grasser* (c. 1450-after 1526) being the outstanding masters. On the extinction of the collateral lines of Ingolstadt and Landshut, Munich became the capital of the duchy of Bavaria in 1504. *Duke Albrecht V.* (1550-79) founded the library and the Kunst-Kammer, to which the Antiquarium, cabinet of coins, and part of the National Museum owe their origin. His son, *Duke Wilhelm V.* (1579-97), a pupil of the Jesuits, erected the St. Michaels-Hofkirche or Jesuit church. *Maximilian I.* (1597-1651), the first Bavarian Elector (created 1623), renewed the fortifications of the city in 1619-38, built the Old Palace, and was a diligent collector of Dürer's works. In 1620 the population amounted to 22,000 but sank during the Thirty Years War to 9000. The central part of the palace of Nymphenburg and the Theatiner-Kirche were built by *Barelli* for the Savoy princess Henrietta Adelaide, wife of the *Elector Ferdinand Maria* (1651-79).

Under *Maximilian II. Emanuel* (1679-1726), who from 1704 to 1714 was a refugee at the court of Louis XIV., began the triumphal progress of the rococo style, with the erection of Schloss Schleissheim near Munich by *Zuccali* and *Effner*. This progress went on with great brilliance under *Karl Albert* (1726-45), afterwards Emperor Karl VII., as is testified by the Reiche Zimmer in the Palace and the Amalienburg in the park of Nymphenburg, both due to *François Cuvilliés*. *Elector Maximilian III. Joseph* (1745-77) founded the Academy in 1759, and his successor *Karl Theodor* of the Palatinate (1777-99) removed the old fortifications. *Maximilian I. Joseph* (1799-1825; king from 1806) contributed materially to the reformation of the city by the dissolution of the religious houses and the erection of new buildings.

The real creator of modern Munich was *King Ludwig I.* (ascended the throne in 1825; d. 1868), who fell under the influence of the adventuress Lola Montez (Marie Gilbert; b. 1820, d. 1861 near New York) and was forced to abdicate in 1848. He built the Glyptothek and the Old and New Pinakotheks, constructed Ludwig-Str., and raised the city to the foremost rank as a school of German art. The twin tendencies of the age found expression here also; the classical school is represented in the secular buildings of *Leo von Klenze* (1784-1864), for which the indefatigable *Ludwig von Schwanthaler* (1802-48) provided the plastic embellishment, while the influence of the romantic school produced the modern Romanesque and Gothic churches by *Gärtner*, *Ohlmüller*, and *Ziebland*. — Maximilian-Str., with the Maximilianeum filling in the vista at the end (comp. pp. 412-414), was laid out by *Maximilian II.* (1848-64) as a pendant to Ludwig-Strasse. — The insane *King Ludwig II.* (1864-86; comp. p. 464) displayed his fantastic love of art in the building and adornment of royal palaces outside the city. — In consequence of the rapid growth of the town, the reign of *Prince Regent Luitpold* (1886-1912), whose son, *King Ludwig III.* (d. 1921), abdicated in 1918, coincided with a fresh architectural impulse, which has displayed a certain homogeneity of character and an harmonious adaptation of the new structures to the existing conditions such as has probably never been excelled in any city. Among the best-known architects are *Georg Hauberrisser* (1841-1922; Rathaus); *Friedrich Thiersch* (1852-1921; Justiz-Palast); *Heinrich von Schmidt* (Maximilians-Kirche); *Gabriel Seidl* (1848-1913; Künstlerhaus, National Museum, German Museum); *Emanuel Seidl* (1856-1919); *Karl Hocheder* (1854-1917; various schools and the Verkehrs-Ministerium); *Max Littmann* (Prinzregenten-Theater and the Tietz and Oberpollinger stores); *Hans Grässel* (Wald-Friedhof and other cemeteries; schools); *Theodor Fischer* (bridges; Erlöser-Kirche at Schwabing; Polizei-Direktion).

In the domain of Painting Munich has seen, more than any other town, the most diverse tendencies in German art expressing themselves side by side. The masters of the 'classic' period (*Peter Cornelius* and *Karl Rottmann*) and the 'Nazarenes' (p. 21), represented at Munich, for a brief period only, by *J. Schnorr von Carolsfeld*, were succeeded by *Wilhelm Kaulbach* (1805-74), whose art long enjoyed an undeserved reputation. *Moritz von Schwind* (1804-71; of Vienna), who drew his inspiration from popular tales, and the humorist *Karl Spitzweg* (1808-85) were typical German painters. Historical painting, which had developed in Belgium, found one of its most influential champions in *Karl Piloty* (1826-86), for many years the head of the Munich school. The realistic painters of landscapes and animals were also conspicuous in the first half of this century, e.g. *Wilhelm Kobell* (1766-1829), *Johann Georg Dillis* (1759-1841), *Max Joseph Wagenbauer* (1775-1829), and *Albrecht Adam* (1786-1862), and finally Munich began to rival Düsseldorf in the development of genre paintings. The best-known masters of this period are *Wilhelm Diez* (1839-1907), *Franz Defregger* (1835-1921), the creator of idealized scenes of peasant life, and *Eduard Grützner* (1846-1925), the anecdotal painter. The celebrated portrait-painter *Franz Lenbach* (1836-1904) elaborated a scheme of colouring of his own, based on a study of Titian, Rembrandt,

and Velazquez. *Fritz August Kaulbach* (1850-1920) was another successful painter of portraits. The realist *W. Leibl* (1844-1900) occupies a place by himself. The 'plein air' school found its foremost champion in the person of *Fritz von Uhde* (1848-1911) and was eagerly cultivated by the *'Sezession'* founded in 1892. The artists' colony at *Dachau* (p. 461), founded by the landscape-painter *Ludwig Dill* (b. 1848; now at Karlsruhe), owes its existence to the exertions of *Christian Morgenstern* (1805-67) and *Eduard Schleich the Elder* (1812-74). Among other members of the 'Sezession' we may note *Baron Hugo von Habermann* (b. 1849), *Albert Keller* (1845-1920), and *Leo Samberger* (b. 1861), the portrait-painters; *Heinrich Zügel* (b. 1850), the animal-painter; *Angelo Jank* (b. 1868), painter of horses and military scenes; the landscape-painter *Toni Stadler* (1850-1917); and *Franz Stuck* (1863-1928), who was also a sculptor. *Karl Haider* (1846-1912), whose work has again come into favour, was an independent. The *'Scholle'*, a group of artists desirous of reviving decorative painting, broke away from the 'Sezession' in 1899, but was dissolved in 1912. Their leading exponents were the brothers *Fritz Erler* (b. 1868) and *Erich Erler* (b. 1870), *Max Feldbauer* (b. 1869), *Walther Georgi* (1871-1924), *Leo Putz* (b. 1869), and *Adolf Münzer* (b. 1870, now at Düsseldorf). In 1914 another group of artists with modern tendencies was formed under the name of the *'Neue Sezession'* and included *Albert Weisgerber* (1878-1915) and *Franz Marc* (1882-1916), both killed in action, *Karl Caspar* (b. 1879), *Adolf Erbslöh* (b. 1881), *Alexander Kanoldt* (b. 1881), *Hans Gött* (b. 1883), *Julius Hess* (b. 1878), *Max Unold* (b. 1885), and *Georg Schrimpf* (b. 1889). — The foremost Munich Sculptor was *Adolf Hildebrand* (1847-1921), who inspired his contemporaries with the spirit of the ancient Greeks. Younger sculptors of note are *Hermann Hahn* (b. 1868), *Ignaz Taschner* (1871-1913), *Fritz Behn* (b. 1878), *Josef Wackerle* (b. 1880), *Bernhard Bleeker* (b. 1881), and *Edwin Scharff* (b. 1887).

Industrial Art at Munich, after adopting the various historical styles in turn, has struck out a line for itself; its aim now is the creation of a German home, founded on the practical and æsthetic requirements of the present. Representatives of this school are *R. Riemerschmid, A. Niemeyer, P. L. Troost, Ernst Haiger, R. A. Schröder*, and other members of the 'Vereinigte Werkstätten für Kunst im Handwerk'. — 'Jugend' (the monthly art-magazine) and 'Simplizissimus' (the humorous weekly) were both founded in 1896. The 'Fliegende Blätter' (founded in 1844 and hitherto published at Munich) is to be published at Esslingen (from 1929 onwards) in conjunction with the 'Meggendorfer Blätter'.

A. Karls-Platz. Frauen-Kirche. Marien-Platz. South Part of the Inner Town.

To the W. of the inner town lie Karls-Platz and Bahnhof-Platz, two of the chief intersecting points of the tramway system. On the W. side of Bahnhof-Platz is the **Main Railway Station** (*Haupt-Bahnhof;* Pl. D E 5, *II*; p. 394), built by Friedrich Bürklein in 1857-60. Adjoining it on the N. is the *Starnberger Bahnhof* (p. 394), opened in 1921. Almost opposite is the *Verkehrs-Ministerium* (Ministry of Traffic; Pl. D 5, *II*), erected by Karl Hocheder in 1895-1913 in the S. German baroque style.

On the W. side of the busy Karls-Platz (Pl. E 5, 6, *II*; also known as 'Stachus') stand the **Courts of Justice** (*Justiz-Palast*), an imposing early-baroque building of Danube limestone, by *Friedrich Thiersch*, completed in 1897. The *New Courts of Justice*, a Gothic brick structure with coloured plaster decoration, are also by Thiersch (1908). — In the middle of the square, opposite the

MÜNCHEN II
1: 13.250
Meter
Elektr. Strassenbahn
Nymphenburg
Westfriedhof
Leonrod-Str
Stiglmaier-Pl
Akt. Brauerei Löwenbräu
Kunstgewerbe-Hochschule
Glyptothek
Propyläen
Königs-Platz
Schule
Neue Staats-Gal.
Lotzbeck'sche Villa
Basilika
Apollo-Theat.
Pharmaz. Inst.
Botan. Garten
Verkehrs-Minist.
Töchter-schule
Central-Bad
Botanisches Glas-Palast
Starnberger-Bahnhof
Haupt-Bahnhof
Justizpalast
Warenhaus Tietz
Holzkirchener Bahnhof
Post
Polizei-Dir.
Schwanthaler Museum
Deutsches Theater
Volks-theater
Joseph Spital
Augen-Klinik
Physiolog. Inst.
Reisinger-anum
Anatomie
Chirurg. Spital
Pharmakol. Inst.
Pathol. Inst.
Bezold
Bussbaum
Zienssen
Scheel
Seydel
Bayerische Klinik
Allgem. Kranken-haus
Theresien-Gymnas.
Taubst. Inst.
Schwestern
Gynäkol. Klinik
Isartal-Bhf.
Alte Pinakothek
Prinz Arnulf Kaserne
Infanterie
Gymnas.
Staats-Bibliothek
Wehrkreis Kommando
Reichs-Bank
Finanz-Ministr.
Palais Royal
Ludwig Ferd. Pal.
Odeon
Theiner
Hofbräuhaus
Schiller
Café Luitpold
Hofgarten
Residenz
Kriegs-Min.
Armee Museum
Kultus
Bayr. Bank
Nat. Theater
Münze
Rathaus
Alt. Rathaus
Frauenkirche
Dom
Bazar
Viktualien Markt
Schule
Victor Museum
Gew. Sch.
Stadt. Verw. Geb.
Zentral-Feuerwache
Real-Sch.
Herz-Jesu K.
Ld. Ger. Gefängnis
Ehem. Schwerer Reiter Kas.
Colosseum
Grünwald
Grünwald Ostfriedhof
Deutsches Museum
Englischer Garten
Kaiserplatz
Elisabeth-Platz
Schack-Gal.
Landes-Vermess. Amt
Friedrichs Denk.
Maximilians-Platz
Maximilians-werk
Stadt. Kranken-haus
Schwind
Maximilianeum
Maximilians-Anlage
Isarauen
Alpines Mus.
Hofbräu-Keller
Johannis Platz
Presingstrasse
Haidhausen
Bürger-Bräuhaus
Ostbahnhof
Ostfriedhof
Isarkanal
Isarinsel
Am Gasteig
Wagner & Debes Leipzig
Geograph. Anstalt von

Kiosk, is the *Nornen-Brunnen*, by Netzer (1907). On the S. side is the pretty *Gasteiger-Brunnen* ('Brunnenbuberl'), presented by Gasteiger, the sculptor. Lenbach-Platz, see p. 410.

From the E. side of Karls-Platz we pass through the **Karls-Tor** (Pl. E 5, 6; *II*), which was rebuilt in 1861, into the inner town. Neuhauser Strasse and its prolongation, Kaufinger Strasse, two of the busiest streets in the city, lead hence E. to Marien-Platz (p. 408). On the left side of Neuhauser Strasse (No. 47) is the two-storied *Bürgersaal* ('St. Corbinian'; Pl. E 6, *II*), a sodality-chapel erected from designs by G. A. Viscardi in 1709.

The **Academy of Sciences** *(Akademie der Wissenschaften;* Pl. E 6, *II*), in the old Jesuit college, built in 1585-90, contains important **Scientific Collections** (adm., see p. 402).

The *Prehistorical Collection*, on the ground-floor, to the left, comprises finds from Bavaria. — The **Mineralogical Collection* is unequalled for its complete representation of Alpine minerals. Special collections admirably illustrate the characteristics and crystalline formation of minerals (by the windows), their chemical formation (in the central cases), their origin (wall-cases to the right of the door), and their industrial uses (to the left of the door and in the ante-room). — The large **Palæontological and Geological Collection*, on the 1st floor, is excellently arranged (fossils from the Franconian Jura, skeletons of marine saurians and mammals). In the corridor and adjoining room on the right are shown the effects of the weather. Adjoining Room XVI is a collection, topographically arranged, showing the appearance of minerals in their native ore (Room 4: England and North America). The department of historical geology (13 rooms) is beyond the ante-room. — The *Zoological Collection*, on the 2nd floor, includes rare and extinct animals (Room 1), a noteworthy collection of humming-birds (Room 9) and Bavarian mammals and birds (Rooms 7, 10, and 11).

The large *Cabinet of Coins* (adm., see p. 401) includes some invaluable Greek coins and Bavarian and Salzburg dies and medals of the Renaissance.

The **Michaels-Kirche** (Pl. E 5, 6; *II*), adjoining the Academy, was built in 1583-97. The nave was completed in 1588 by a German architect trained in Italy, the transept and choir are the work of the Netherlander *Friedrich Sustris*. This Renaissance edifice, the German variant of the Gesù at Rome, marks an epoch in the history of Rom. Cath. church-building in S. Germany. Used as a court church from 1773 to 1918, it was handed back to the original owners, the Jesuits, in 1921. Between the two portals on the façade is a St. Michael in bronze, by *Hubert Gerhard* (1592).

The well-lighted interior, with its grand barrel-vaulting and galleries over the side-chapels, is 285 ft. in length and 70 ft. in width. The stucco angels (nave) and Apostles (choir) are by *Hubert Gerhard*, who also executed the bronze Crucifix (with Mary Magdalene) in the right transept. In the left transept is the marble monument of Eugène Beauharnais (1781-1824; p. 277), Duke of Leuchtenberg, executed by Pietro Tenerani from the designs of *Thorwaldsen*. The choir-stalls, in a pure High Renaissance style, are by *Wendel Dietrich*. The Fall of the Angels, on the high altar, is by *Christoph Schwarz* (1590); the altar itself, by Wendel Dietrich, is in the Italian Renaissance style. In the royal burial-vault under the choir (no adm.) repose 25 princes of the Wittelsbach line, including Kings Ludwig II. (d. 1886) and Otto I. (d. 1916). Church-music, see p. 100.

Farther on, to the left, is the former **Augustiner-Kirche**, a basilica of the 13-14th cent., rebuilt in the baroque style in 1621, and now connected with the new *Police Offices* (Polizei-Direktion; Pl. E F 5, 6, *II*), erected in 1910-13 by T. Fischer on the site of the Augustinian convent. — Thence Augustiner-Str. leads to the left to the Frauen-Kirche.

The ***Frauen-Kirche** (Pl. F 6; *II*) is an imposing brick edifice 320 ft. long, 120 ft. broad, and 110 ft. high. The nave and aisles (of equal height), ambulatory, and unusually lofty side-chapels (between the buttresses, which are on the inside), were erected by *Jörg Ganghofer* in 1468-88 on the site of an earlier church (13th cent.). The two towers, 320 ft. high, covered after 1512 with round caps of green copper, are a distinctive feature of Munich. Since the creation of the archbishopric of Munich and Freising in 1817 (comp. p. 363) the Frauen-Kirche has been the metropolitan church of Bavaria. On the outside walls of the church are many old tombstones. The sculptures on the five portals are by *Ignaz Günther* (1772).

The severely plain Interior (adm. and ascent of tower, see p. 401; music, see p. 400), with its twenty-two unadorned pillars, was stripped of its decoration by 'modern-Gothic' restorers in 1858-67.

By the entrance, under the organ-loft, is the *Monument of Emperor Lewis the Bavarian (p. 404), in black marble, with figures and decorations in bronze (by *Dionys Frey*), executed in 1622 at the order of Elector Maximilian I. by *Hans Krumper* from the designs of P. Candid. The four armoured banner-bearers at the corners are by *Hubert Gerhard;* at the side are statues of the Wittelsbach princes Albrecht V. (in ducal array) and Wilhelm IV. (as a knight of the Golden Fleece). Inserted in the pedestal is the fine tombstone of red marble, taken from the original monument in the choir (c. 1490).

The windows, 65 ft. high, are filled with fine stained glass of the 15-16th cent. (sometimes wrongly arranged), including some remains from the old church (comp. above); note the perfectly preserved window of the Tabernakel-Kapelle (depicting the Life of Christ, by *Hans Wild* of Ulm, c. 1500), which also contains a lifesize recumbent figure in silver of St. Arsacius, Bishop of Milan (c. 1500). — On the back of the choir-stalls (15th cent.) are twenty-eight carved wooden figures ascribed to *Erasmus Grasser* (1502). — In the Chapel of the Mater Dolorosa (on the left of the Benno portal, N. side of the choir) are good bronze reliefs from the studio of *Hans Krumper*.

The royal burial-vault below the high altar contains the remains of King Ludwig III. (d. 1921) and his consort Marie Therese (d. 1919).

Kaufinger Strasse (p. 407) ends at Marien-Platz (Pl. F 6; *II*), the kernel of old Munich, now much altered. The marble *Marien-Säule*, in the centre, was erected in 1638 by Elector Maximilian I. to commemorate the victory on the Weisser Berg near Prague (1620). Enthroned on the column is the Virgin, the patron-saint of Bavaria, by *Hubert Gerhard* (in bronze); four genii at the corners contend against a viper, a basilisk, a lion, and a dragon (plague, war, famine, and heresy). At the N.E. corner of the square rises the *Fisch-Brunnen*, in bronze, designed by Knoll (1870).

On the N. side of the square is the **New Rathaus** (Pl. F 6; *II*), a handsome Gothic edifice designed by *Georg Hauberrisser*, richly

adorned with sculptures. The E. portion (of brick) was completed in 1874, the W. portion (of limestone) in 1908. The façade towards Marien-Platz has numerous statues of Bavarian dukes and electors. On the right is an arcaded balcony in three sections, terminating in a lofty gable; to the left of it, under a canopy, is a gilded equestrian statue of Prince-Regent Luitpold, by F. von Miller (1906). On the tower (280 ft. in height) is a mechanical clock, with jousting and dancing figures, which play their parts at 11 a.m. and 9 p.m. The third gallery of the tower, 200 ft. high, commands an admirable panorama (adm., see p. 402; the fourth gallery is inaccessible). A white and blue flag is flown when the Alps are visible.

The **Old Rathaus** (Pl. F 6; *II*), on the E. side of Marien-Platz, was rebuilt by *Jörg Ganghofer* (p. 404) in 1470-74, and restored in a modern Gothic style in 1862-64. The banqueting-hall on the upper floor (adm., see p. 402) has a vaulted wooden ceiling. On the sides, beneath the frieze of coats-of-arms (painted after 1476), are ten wooden *Statuettes of Hungarian Maruska dancers, by *Erasmus Grasser* (1480). The tower, the old 'Talbrücktor' of the earliest town-wall, connects the Rathaus with a still older town-hall (the so-called 'Kleines Rathaus'; the rear side, in Peterskirch-Platz, deserves notice).

A few paces to the S. of Marien-Platz is the **Peters-Kirche** (Pl. F 6; *II*), the first parish church of Munich, founded in 1181 and re-erected after a fire in 1327 with the retention of its basilical ground-plan (the choir was rebuilt after 1630). The main tower dates from 1379-86 (ascent, see p. 402), the spire from c. 1607.

The Interior, with its nave and two aisles, was restored in 1726-50 in a delicate rococo manner by *Ignaz Gunetzrhainer*, *N. G. Stuber*, and *J. B. Zimmermann*. By the W. wall, to the N. of the main entrance, is the tombstone of Ulrich Aresinger (d. 1485), in red marble, while to the S. is that of Balthasar Bötschner and his wife, both by *Erasmus Grasser* (1482 and 1505). In the sixth chapel of the N. aisle is an altar of painted sandstone (16 ft. high) with reliefs (Last Judgment, c. 1400), presented by the Schrenk family. The sumptuous high-altar, with decorative figures by *J. G. Greiff* and *Egid Quirin Asam*, was designed by *N. G. Stuber* (1730). The fine choir-stalls date from 1750.

From Marien-Platz the busy Wein-Strasse and Theatiner-Strasse lead N. to the Feldherrn-Halle, Odeons-Platz, and Ludwig-Strasse (p. 419), while Diener-Strasse leads N. also to Max-Joseph-Platz (p. 411). — To the E., passing through the archway in the tower of the old Rathaus (see above), we reach the wide street named the Tal (Pl. F 6; *II*), the resort since olden times of small traders and the humbler folk. At the beginning of the street, to the right, is the **Heilig-Geist-Kirche**, erected in the early 15th cent., but rebuilt in the rococo style in 1724-30 by the brothers *Asam*, and lengthened and provided with a new façade (a copy of the old one) in 1885-88. — On the E. the Tal ends at the **Isar-Tor** (Pl. F 6; *II*), a gate of 1314, arbitrarily restored in 1833-35, with a fresco by Bernhard

Neher (1831) representing the entry of Emperor Lewis the Bavarian after the Battle of Mühldorf (p. 504). — Ludwigs-Brücke and the German Museum, see p. 453.

A little to the S.W. of Marien-Platz, at St. Jakobs-Platz 1, is the municipal *Historical Museum* (Pl. F 6, *II*; closed in 1928, owing to rearrangement), housed in the former town arsenal, which was built c. 1500. The Maillinger Collection comprises 30,000 engravings illustrating the history of Munich. — In the gardens in the middle of Blumen-Str. rises the *English Church* (St. George's; Pl. E 6; *II*), built by H. Bergtholdt in the Gothic style (1911-13) and containing wood-carving from Oberammergau and stained glass.

At No. 80 in Sendlinger Strasse (Pl. E 6; *II*) are the offices, built by Littmann in 1906, of the *Münchner Neueste Nachrichten*, a newspaper founded in 1848. At No. 62 is the ***St. Johannes-Nepomuk-Kirche** (Pl. E 6; *II*), one of the most fanciful creations of S. German rococo, built by the brothers *Cosmas Damian* and *Egid Quirin Asam* at their own expense in 1733-35. The interior, beautifully lighted, is fantastically decorated with gilding, frescoes, and imitation marble. The *Façade, which was completed in 1746, was designed in connection with the adjoining house on the left (No. 61), in which the brothers Asam once lived. On the S.W. the street ends at the **Sendlinger Tor** (Pl. E 6; *II*), dating from the late 14th century. Sendlinger Tor-Platz, see p. 458.

The *Kreuz-Kirche* (Pl. E 6; *II*), to the N. of the Sendlinger Tor, was built in 1480-85, probably from the designs of Jörg Ganghofer (p. 404). The *St. Anna-Damenstift-Kirche* (Pl. E 6; *II*), built by J. Gunetzrhainer in 1732-35, is gorgeously decorated by the brothers Asam. Altheimereck 2, opposite (tablet), is the birthplace of Richard Strauss (1864). — The building next to the fire station (Zentral-Feuerwache; Pl. E 6, *II*), 3 min. E. of the Sendlinger Tor, was erected in 1774 by F. Cuvilliés the Younger.

B. Lenbach-Platz. Maximilians-Platz. Maximilian-Strasse.

Karls-Platz (p. 406) is adjoined on the N.E. by Lenbach-Platz and Maximilians-Platz. In Lenbach-Platz (Pl. E 5; *II*) is a statue of *Goethe*, by Widnmann (1869). The **Künstlerhaus** (Pl. E 5; *II*), on the S. side of the square, was built in 1896-1900 by Gabriel Seidl in the German Renaissance style and richly fitted up in the interior with the help of *Franz Lenbach* (restaurant, see p. 396); the Lenbach Room, with thirteen original portraits, and the Fest-Saal on the 1st floor are worth a visit (adm., see p. 401). Opposite, to the E., is the *Synagogue*, a Romanesque building by Albert Schmidt (1884-87; shown by the 'Kastellan'; 50 pf.). This, together with the Künstlerhaus and the Gothic towers of the Frauen-Kirche, forms a charming architectural group.

At the beginning of Maximilians-Platz (Pl. E F 5; *II*) rises the ***Wittelsbach Fountain**, by *A. Hildebrand* (1895), harmonizing well with the surrounding buildings and the ornamental grounds

at the rear. — In the middle of the square are a monument to the hygienist *Max von Pettenkofer* (1818-1901), by W. Ruemann and Alois Mayer, and, opposite, a seated marble figure of the chemist *Justus von Liebig* (d. 1873 at Munich; comp. p. 32), by Ferdinand Wagmüller (1883). — Brienner Strasse, see p. 428.

From Lenbach-Platz (p. 410) PFANDHAUS-STRASSE (Pl. E 5; *II*) leads E. to Promenade-Platz. Immediately to the right is the *Herzog-Max-Burg* (Pl. E 5; *II*), built after 1590 by Duke Wilhelm V. and named after his grandson; it was subsequently much altered and is now occupied by government offices. To the left stand the *Dreifaltigkeits-Kirche*, a baroque church designed by G. A. Viscardi (1714) and painted by C. D. Asam, and the **Kunstgewerbe-Haus** (Pl. E F 5, *II*; No. 7), built in the Renaissance style in 1877 by Knab and Gedon (restaurant, see p. 396).

PROMENADE-PLATZ (Pl. E F 5; *II*) is bordered by handsome buildings dating from the end of the 17th to the beginning of the present century (No. 12, the Ostermeierhaus, of 1750, with a rococo façade, is charming).

In the grounds are five bronze statues erected in the mid-19th cent.: *Lorenz von Westenrieder* (1748-1829), the historian, by M. Widnmann; *C. W. Gluck* (1714-87), the composer, by Brugger; *Elector Max Emanuel* (p. 405), conqueror of Belgrade, by Brugger; *Orlando di Lasso* (1520-94), the Flemish composer, who died at Munich, by Widnmann; and the chancellor *A. W. Kreittmayr* (1705-90), by Schwanthaler.

On the E. side of the dignified PROMENADE-STRASSE (Pl. F 5; *II*) is the *Palais Porcia* (No. 12), a building belonging to the Museums-Gesellschaft, erected by Enrico Zuccali in 1693 and altered by François Cuvilliés c. 1731 in the rococo style (fine courtyard). No. 7 is the **Archbishop's Palace*, built in 1733-37 by Cuvilliés. — A little to the N. is the *Greek Church* (Pl. F 5; *II*), a late-Gothic brick structure built in 1494 as the Salvator-Kirche. No. 25 in PRANNER-STRASSE is the former *Preysing-Palais* (c. 1750; comp. p. 417); the *Hiltl-Haus* (No. 24) has friezes of figures by Franz Schwanthaler (c. 1805) and No. 20 is the *Landtags-Gebäude*, or House of the Bavarian Diet (Pl. F 5; *II*), rebuilt by Siebert in 1885.

Maffei-Str., running E. from Promenade-Platz, leads to Theatiner-Strasse (p. 409). We cross this and follow Perusa-Str. to MAX-JOSEPH-PLATZ (Pl. F 5; *II*), enclosed by massive blocks of buildings, in the middle of which is a seated figure of **King Max I. Joseph* (d. 1825), by Rauch (1835). On the N. side is the Königs-Bau of the Residenz (p. 414); on the E. side is the National-Theater (p. 417); and on the S. side is the *General Post Office*, built by Ignaz Gunetzrhainer in 1747 as the Palais Törring, with a colonnade by Klenze (1836). — To the S. of the post office is the **Alter Hof** (Pl. F 6; *II*), begun in 1253 under the name of *Alte Veste* or *Ludwigsburg*, the earliest residence of the Bavarian dukes. It has been repeatedly altered and enlarged, and now contains the Finanzamt (revenue office).

On the E. side of Max-Joseph-Platz begins Maximilian-Strasse (Pl. F G 6; *II*). The vista is closed by the Maximilianeum on the right bank of the Isar. First, on the right, is the **Mint** (Münze; Pl. F 5, 6, *II*), a part of the old stables, rebuilt by Bürklein in 1859. The *Court-yard (entrance at Hof-Graben 4), built by Wilhelm Eckl in 1565, is surrounded by three tiers of arched galleries. About 2 min. farther on a cross-street leads to the right to the 'Platzl', with the *Hofbräuhaus* (Pl. F 6, *II*; p. 396), by Heilmann & Littmann (1897). — At Maximilian-Str. 34-35 is the *Schauspielhaus* (Pl. F 6, *II*; p. 399), erected by Littmann in 1901. The street expands into a square ('Forum') relieved with gardens; on the left is the *Regierungs-Gebäude*, or Government Offices (Pl. F G 6; *II*), by Bürklein (1856-1864), on the right the *Old National Museum* (by Riedel, 1858-65; see below). At the E. end of the square is the statue of *King Maximilian II.* (d. 1864), by Zumbusch (1875).

In the centre of the forum rise four statues (c. 1860): to the left, *General Deroy* (killed at Poloczk in 1812), by Halbig, and *Count Rumford* (p. 452), by Zumbusch; opposite, the philosopher *F. W. Schelling* (d. 1854), by Brugger, and the optician *J. Fraunhofer* (p. 380), by Halbig.

The above-mentioned building of the Old National Museum has contained since 1926 the **Ethnographical Museum** (*Museum für Völkerkunde;* Pl. F G 6, *II*). Special prominence has been given to the art and artistic crafts of extra-European lands, while in the arrangement of the ethnographical exhibits an attempt has been made to combine systematic and æsthetic principles. Adm., see p. 401.

On the Ground Floor are the exhibition of the Münchener Künstler-Genossenschaft (adm., see p. 400), the *Library* (adm. on personal application to Prof. Lucian Scherman, the director), and three rooms set aside for *Special Exhibitions.*

First Floor. In the centre is a lecture-room. — To the left is Section I, Asia (1st part). Rooms 1-4: *Japan;* the imposing Temple Room (4) contains large figures of Buddhist deities. Rooms 5-8: *China, Korea,* and *Tibet;* the funerary ceramics of the Han and T'ang dynasties and the collection of carvings in semi-precious stones are particularly remarkable. Rooms 9-11: *India;* in Room 11, impressive early-Buddhistic sculptures from Mathura (1st cent. A. D.). Room 12: *Islamic Weapons,* including some fine specimens captured in the Turkish wars (comp. p. 418). — We return through Rooms 2 and 1 to the staircase and proceed straight on into Section II: Asia (2nd part), South Seas, and Australia. Room 13: Agricultural implements and wicker-work from India and E. Asia. Rooms 14-17: *Assam, Burma,* and *Siam,* which are especially well represented. Rooms 18-24 (to be opened in 1928): *Malay Archipelago, Australia, South Seas.* Room 25: *Puppet-shows and shadow-plays, including a Burmese marionette theatre with numerous figures, effectively arranged. Room 26: Islamic handicrafts.

Second Floor. Section III, Africa. Room 29: Collections from former German colonies. The exhibits in Rooms 30-32 exemplify the artistic talents of the negroes. — Passing through Room 38, we return to the staircase and turn to the left.

Section IV: America. Room 33: *Northern* and *Central America* (note the very artistic masks, textiles, and plaited work of the N.W. Indians). Rooms 34-38: *South America,* including the unique Brazilian Collection (1817-20; Room 34) and the extensive Early Peruvian Collection (1907; Rooms 35-38).

A little N. of the Maximilian Monument (p. 412), at Pfarr-Str. 3, is the *Sociological State Museum* (Arbeiter-Museum; Pl. G 6, *II*; adm., see p. 402), with collections of devices for the comfort and safety of workers (prevention of accidents, industrial hygiene, workmen's dwellings, dietetics, social institutions, care of infants, tuberculosis, alcoholism). — On the W. side of Anna-Str. is the Franciscan convent-church of **St. Anna am Lehel** (Pl. G 5; *II*), built in the rococo style by J. M. Fischer in 1727-30. The interesting oval interior has decorations by the brothers Asam; the façade dates from 1850-55. Opposite is the *St. Anna-Kirche* (Pl. G 5; *II*), built by G. Seidl (1887-92). — Farther N. is the National Museum (p. 443).

On the Prater-Insel (No. 5) is the interesting **Alpine Museum** (Pl. G 6; *II*) of the German and Austrian Alpine Club (adm., see p. 401). Guide of 1916, 50 pf.

The museum is usually entered from the garden, with Alpine plants and rock-specimens. — Ground Floor. The vestibule contains paintings and sculptures. In the central hall is a relief of the Jungfrau by Xaver Imfeld (scale: 1 : 2500). South side-hall (left): Alpine flora; mountaineering equipment of famous climbers; in the ante-room to the left, Alpine cartography, geology, modern climbing technique; also a relief of the Wetterstein range (1 : 10,000), by M. Köpf. North side-hall (to the right of the central hall): Alpine animals, reliefs, etc.; in the ante-room to the right, statistics and illustrations relating to the history of Alpine exploration. From the N. side-room we turn to the left through the staircase hall into the Green Saloon, with a relief of the Grossglockner (1 : 2000) by P. Oberlercher. — The basement contains historical reliefs, models of shelter-huts, mountaineers' outfits, etc. — By the staircase: Illustrations of Alpine plants, panoramas. — Upper Floor. The room to the left of the staircase contains a fine relief of Mount Everest (1 : 5000), by O. Raab, one of the E. Alps (1 : 200,000), by S. Hirth, and many others. The main room contains numerous good reliefs and paintings. In the centre are reliefs and illustrations referring to glaciology.

Maximilian-Str. crosses the Isar by the **Maximilians-Brücke** (Pl. G 6; *II*), built in 1905 by Friedrich Thiersch. On the island is a monument to *Moritz von Schwind* (p. 405), by Hähnel (1893).

Straight in front of us, on the slope of the hill, rises the **Maximilianeum** (Pl. G 6; *II*), founded in 1852 by King Maximilian II. for the instruction of the royal pages and other students, and built by *Friedrich Bürklein* and *Gottfried Semper* in 1857-1874. Adm., see p. 402. A broad approach ascends to the façade, which rises in two series of arches on a lofty terrace, hiding the square main building from the town. At the top of the staircase are the sketches in oils for the paintings by Karl Piloty on the façade (replaced by glass mosaics in 1902): in the middle, Emperor Lewis the Bavarian founding the monastery of Ettal (1330); on the right, Wolfram of Eschenbach at the 'Sängerkrieg' in the Wartburg; to the left, Duke Lewis the Rich founding Ingolstadt University. Three rooms contain thirty large oil-paintings, illustrating momentous events in the world's history, by Karl Piloty, Julius Schnorr von Carolsfeld, Wilhelm Kaulbach, etc. Fine view of Munich.

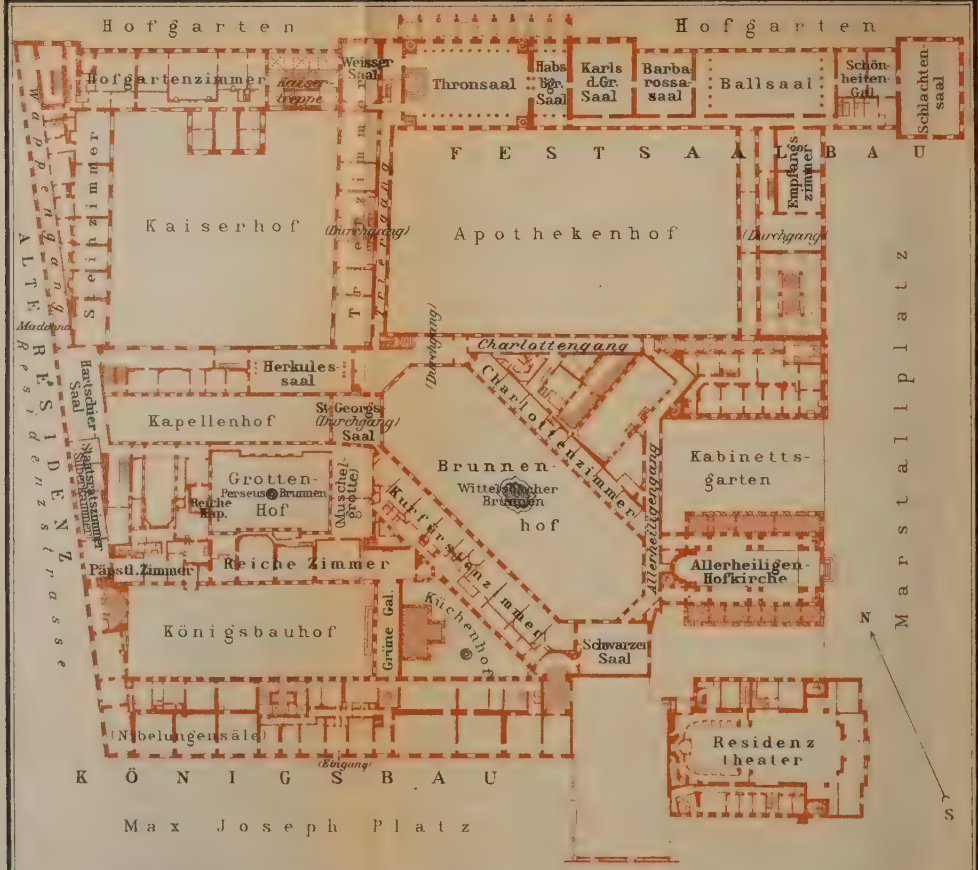
On both sides of the Maximilianeum lie charming gardens, laid out under King Maximilian II. in 1856-61. They comprise the Gasteig-Anlagen, extending up-stream to the Ludwigs-Brücke (p. 453), and the Maximilians-Anlagen, stretching down-stream past villas and the Peace Monument (p. 452) to the Max-Joseph-Brücke (p. 453).

C. Residenz. Hof-Garten.

The N. side of Max-Joseph-Platz (p. 411) is bounded by the *Königliche Residenz* (Pl. F 5; *II*), the former royal palace, for art-historians the most interesting building in Bavaria. This cleverly connected complex of buildings dating from the 16th to the 19th cent. contains examples of princely residences erected and fitted out in the Renaissance, baroque, rococo, and classicist styles. The interior was opened in 1920 as the ****Residenz Museum.** Adm., see p. 402. Besides the summary guide of 1925 (50 pf.) there are several guides to separate sections. The bracketed names on the adjacent plan refer to the ground-floor.

The nucleus of the Residenz was the *Neue Veste*, which was erected in 1384-89 on the site of the E. wing of the present Festsaal-Bau and was burned down in 1750. Of the buildings erected under Albrecht V. (1550-79), which adjoined it on the S.W., the Antiquarium (p. 415) alone remains. Wilhelm V. (1579-97) continued his extension-building, which was erected in the Renaissance style and included the Grottenhof (p. 415), as far as the present Residenz-Strasse. The *Alte Residenz*, which is still extant, was built in 1611-19 under Maximilian I. by Hans Krumper. It is a masterpiece of German late-Renaissance and a monument of Bavaria's power, which had at that time considerably increased. Its impressive façade, which faces Residenz-Str., has two portals of red marble guarded by brazen lions (1614), and between them a niche with a bronze statue of the Virgin ('Patrona Boiariæ') by Hans Krumper. The Papal Rooms (p. 416) were built under Ferdinand Maria in a gorgeous baroque style. The majority of the surrounding structures erected by Zuccali and Effner under Max II. Emanuel (1679-1726) were burned down in 1729. Under Karl Albert the Reiche Zimmer (p. 416) were then fitted up in the rococo style and under Max III. Joseph the Kurfürsten-Zimmer (p. 416) were treated in a similar manner and the Residenz-Theater built. The Residenz was finally brought to a magnificent conclusion under Ludwig I. by the *Königs-Bau*, *Festsaal-Bau*, and the *Allerheiligen-Hofkirche* (p. 419). The first two were designed by Klenze, the former being erected in 1826-35 in the early-Renaissance style after the manner of the Palazzo Pitti at Florence, the latter in 1832-42 in the style of Palladio with its chief façade facing the Hof-Garten.

This extensive group of buildings embraces the following six courtyards. On the N.W. is the *Kaiserhof*, with its walls painted



KÖNIGLICHE RESIDENZ, Obergeschoss

0 10 20 30 40 50 Meter

Die eingeklammerten Namen beziehen sich auf das Erdgeschoss.

Geograph. Anstalt von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

with imitation mouldings. On the N.E. is the *Apothekenhof*. To the S. of the Kaiserhof is the narrow *Kapellenhof*. To the S. of this is the **Grottenhof*, built by Friedrich Sustris in 1586-89 and altered by Max II. Emanuel. It contains a small garden, a shell-grotto, and the bronze Perseus-Brunnen (the figure by Hubert Gerhard, c. 1596). To the S. of the Grottenhof is the *Königsbauhof*, also with fountain-figures. The *Brunnenhof*, to the E. of the Kapellenhof, contains the Wittelsbacher-Brunnen, with a statue of Otto of Wittelsbach, erected under Maximilian I. (late 16th cent.).

Interior. Visitors now inspect the rooms (over 220; not heated in winter) in historical order, and are not allowed to turn back. Parties are shown round Rooms 186-193 of the Festsaal-Bau from 10 to 12 and 3.30 to 5 (length of visit ½ hr.); we wait for the guide next to the Weisser Saal (No. 128). — The Apartments of Ludwig II. are entered from the Residenz-Str., by the N. portal.

The **Antiquarium** (3) dates from the early-Renaissance period, having been built in 1569-71 as the art-room of Albrecht V. by *Iacopo Strada* of Mantua and enlarged as a ceremonial hall in 1588-1600 by *F. Sustris, P. Candid*, and other architects. The niches contain classical and Renaissance sculptures. On the barrel vaulting are allegorical figures by *P. Candid* and *Viviani* and views of 102 Bavarian towns and castles by *Hans Donauer* (1588-96). — **7.** Schwarzer Saal, built c. 1580, altered after 1623, with the halberds of the old bodyguard. — **11-14.** Alte Silberkammer (old silver-cabinet). In Room 13, the splendid plate of the former royal house.

Time of Maximilian I. (1597-1651): **19.** Hof-Kapelle, the palace chapel, of 1601, rebuilt in 1630, with a high altar after a design by *Hans Krumper* and rococo altars by *J. B. Zimmermann* (1748). — **22.** Reiche Kapelle, consecrated in 1607, with costly gold and silver works. On the walls, stucco marble illustrations after Dürer's 'Life of the Virgin' (1632). — **34, 35, 38, 39, 92, 93, 126, 127. Trier-Zimmer,** fitted up as guest chambers and decorated with ceiling-paintings by *P. Candid* in 1611; the four central apartments were altered in the 18th century. Tapestries (from Munich and Brussels) and furniture of the 16-18th cent., also Oriental vases. — **40. Kaiser-Treppe,** or emperors' staircase, one of the finest accomplishments of the German late-Renaissance (c. 1616), with stucco figures of Charlemagne, Lewis the Bavarian, and Otto of Wittelsbach, all probably by *Hans Krumper*. — **53.** Hartschier-Saal ('Hall of the Archers'), with ancestral portraits of the Wittelsbachs. — **54-59. Stein-Zimmer,** built in 1611-17, probably by *Hans Krumper*, and so called from the stucco marble framework of the doors and fireplaces, last occupied by Prince-Regent Luitpold. Tables with stucco marble (Scagliola) inlay; Brussels tapestries (c. 1650) in Room 54; tapestries of Munich manufacture, all designed by *P. Candid:* the 'Grotesques' (virtues), of 1610 (Rooms 55 and 56) and the Exploits of Otto of Wittelsbach, of 1605-15 (Rooms 57-59).

Time of Ferdinand Maria (1651-79): **60-63. Päpstliche Zimmer**, fitted up in 1665-67 by *Pistorini* in the heavy Italian baroque style after designs by *Agostino Barelli*, and occupied by Pope Pius VI. in 1782 (his bust in Room 61); Paris tapestries of the 16th century (60). — **67.** St. Georgs-Saal, with Munich tapestries (after 1730).

Time of Karl Albert (1726-45): **68-75. *Reiche Zimmer**, the finest suite in the palace, vying with the Amalienburg (p. 460) as the best production of early rococo. Rooms 68-70 were fitted up by *Effner* in 1726, the remainder by the elder *F. Cuvilliés* in 1730-1737; all are remarkable for the richest mural decoration, carved-wood panelling, and gorgeous stucco-work (by J. B. Zimmermann), and some of the walls are covered with old red (so-called Genoese) velvet. The Empfangs-Saal (68), or reception-room, contains a pastel portrait of Elector Max II. Emanuel by *Joseph Vivien* (1706); the Audienz-Saal (69) commands a fine view of the Grottenhof (p. 415); the Thron-Saal (70) was occupied by Napoleon in 1809; the Grüne Galerie (71), with paintings of the German, Italian, and Netherlandish schools, is a fair example of a princely collection of the 18th cent.; the Salon (72) has two commodes by *Cressent* (c. 1740); the Schlaf-Zimmer (73), or bedchamber, is elaborately carved; the Spiegel-Kabinett (74) contains Oriental and Dresden porcelain, the Miniaturen-Kabinett (75) miniatures of the 16-18th centuries.

The **Ahnen-Galerie** (80), decorated from designs by *Cuvilliés* (after 1734), is hung with 121 ancestral portraits of the Wittelsbachs.

The **Porcelain Collection (81-86**; printed guide 1 ℳ) comprises porcelain, for use and show, from various Wittelsbach residences. Note the porcelain figures in Room 81, which was designed by *Cuvilliés* and embellished with stuccoes by *J. B. Zimmermann* (1730) and rich carvings by *Dietrich* (1733).

Time of Max III. Joseph (1745-77): **94-103. *Kurfürsten-Zimmer**, refitted in 1746-48 by *Johann Gunetzrhainer*, completed under the direction of *Cuvilliés* in 1762, with stucco-work by *J. B. Zimmermann* and *F. X. Feichtmayr;* the furniture is of the late 18th century. Room 95 contains views of Munich and Nymphenburg by *Canaletto* (1761). The Schlaf-Zimmer (97 and 100) and Bibliotheks-Zimmer (98) are richly decorated; in Rooms 102 and 103 are Beauvais tapestries of the so-called 'Grand Mogul' series (c. 1730).

Time of Max I. Joseph (1799-1825): **117-124. Hofgarten-Zimmer**, fitted up from 1799 onwards in the French style by *C. P. Puille*, aided by the elder *Franz Schwanthaler*. On the left of the Empfangs-Zimmer (123; fine Gobelins) is the graceful *Spiegel-Kabinett (124). — **128.** Weisser Saal, with classicist decorations; **129.** Herkules-Saal, converted into a dining room in 1805-15, and now a music room. — **133-142.** Charlotten-Zimmer, with furniture of the early 19th century. — The Musik-Zimmer (135) contains harps and spinets.

Time of Ludwig I. (comp. p. 414). **Königs-Bau: 143.** Yellow Staircase; on the lowest landing is a marble figure of Venus, by *Canova*. The King's Apartments (144-153), on the first floor, are decorated with frescoes from Greek poetry by *Schwanthaler*, *H. Hess*, and *Hiltensperger*, the Queen's Apartments (154-160) with frescoes from German poetry by *Moritz von Schwind*, *W. Kaulbach*, *L. Lindenschmitt*, *P. Foltz*, and other artists. — 160a-172. Back-rooms; in 171, a wooden model of the palace from a design by *F. Cuvilliés* (1765-66). — 173-177. Nibelungen Rooms, with wall-paintings of scenes taken from the Nibelungenlied, by *Julius Schnorr von Carolsfeld* (1831-67). — In the **Festsaal-Bau** (184-217) is a series of splendidly equipped ceremonial apartments: 186. Throne Room, with twelve statues of Wittelsbach ancestors, after *L. Schwanthaler;* the wall-paintings in Rooms 187-189 (scenes from German history) are by *Schnorr von Carolsfeld;* the 'Schönheiten-Galerie'(191 and 192) comprises thirty-six portraits of famous beauties by *Josef Stieler* and *Friedrich Dürck* (1827-50); in Room 193 are battle-pictures by *P. Hess* and *W. Kobell*. — 218-226. Private Apartments of Ludwig II. (1864-86; adm., see p. 402).

The **National-Theater** (Pl. F 5, *II*; p. 399), formerly the Hof-Theater, on the E. side of Max-Joseph-Platz, was erected by *Karl Fischer* in 1811-18, but was burned down in 1823 and re-erected in its original form by *Klenze*. Inspection of the interior, see p. 402. — The **Residenz-Theater** (Pl. F 5, *II*; p. 399), adjoining the National-Theater on the N., was built in 1751-53 by *François Cuvilliés*, with elaborate rococo *Decoration in the comparatively small interior (637 seats).

At Residenz-Str. 27, facing the Alte Residenz, on the W., is the former **Preysing-Palais*, built in 1727-34 by Joseph Effner in the German baroque style; the staircase is richly stuccoed (restaurant, see p. 396). — Adjacent on the N., and forming the S. end of Ludwig-Strasse (p. 419), rises the **Feldherrn-Halle** (Pl. F 5; *II*), a copy of the Loggia dei Lanzi at Florence (1376), erected in 1841-44 by Friedrich Gärtner. It contains the *Bavarian Military Monument* by F. von Miller (1892) and statues of the Bavarian generals *Tilly* (pp. 376, 505) and *Wrede* (p. 55) by Schwanthaler. The inscription ("Lord deliver us!"), placed above the monument in 1924, refers to German territory lost or occupied since the Great War. The square in front of the hall is a favourite rendezvous on Sunday after 12 noon.

The **Theatiner-Kirche** (Pl. F 5; *II*), or *St. Cajetans-Hofkirche*, to the W. of the Feldherrn-Halle, was erected by *A. Barelli* in 1663-75 in the Roman baroque style in imitation of Sant' Andrea della Valle. *Enrico Zuccali* completed the lofty dome (fine patina) in 1688. The façade, designed by Zuccali, was completed by the younger *Cuvilliés* in 1765-68 in the latest rococo style.

The interior (adm., see p. 402) contains (right) the mortuary chapel of King Maximilian II. (d. 1864) and Queen Marie (d. 1889). The pulpit is by *A. Faistenberger*, the reredos of the high altar by *A. Zanchi*, the four Evangelists (also on the high altar) by *B. Ableithner;* the monument of Princess Caroline (d. 1812), in the right transept, was designed by Klenze and executed by *Konrad Eberhard*. Emp. Karl VII. (d. 1745; p. 405), Prince-Regent Luitpold (d. 1912), and others of the royal line are buried in the vaults beneath the high altar.

On the pavement, nearly opposite the Theatiner-Kirche, is the *Palatinate Memorial Stone*, a war monument designed by Bernhard Bleeker (1924). On the left of it is the main entrance to the **Hof-Garten** (Pl. F 5, *II*; cafés, see p. 397).

The most noteworthy frescoes in the arcades are the Italian landscapes (now much faded) by *Karl Rottmann*, the foremost Munich exponent of classical landscape-paintings. The distichs above the pictures are by King Ludwig I. — In the middle of the Hof-Garten is a small round temple by *Hans Krumper* (1615), surmounted by a bronze *Figure of Bavaria by *Hubert Gerhard* (1623).

On the E. side of the Hof-Garten, in the open space in front of the Army Museum (see below), lies the simple but impressive ***War Monument** (Krieger-Denkmal; 1924), designed by Thomas Wechs, Eberhard Finsterwalder, and Karl Knappe. A sunk court, the walls of which are inscribed with the names of the 13,000 sons of Munich who fell in the Great War, surrounds a cenotaph covered by a huge block of travertine, with the prostrate figure of a warrior (by Bernhard Bleeker).

The **Bavarian Army Museum** (Pl. F 5; *II*), an Italian High Renaissance building by Ludwig Mellinger, was erected in 1900-4. It contains also the Military Archives and the Military Library. In front of the steps is an equestrian statue of *Otto of Wittelsbach*, by F. von Miller (1911), on both sides of which are a number of old cannon. Adm., see p. 401.

In the Vestibule on the ground-floor are eight statues of Bavarian rulers and old but smaller cannon and mortars. Above the vestibule, on the first floor, is the fine Domed Hall, 105 ft. high, adorned with captured flags and the flags of disbanded regiments.

Ground Floor. *Early Collections* (from the Bronze Age to 1806). Rooms I-IV: Development of armour and weapons down to 1500. — Room V (1500-50). Maximilian armour, Landsknecht's weapons. — Room VI. (1550-1590). Armour, arquebuses, two-hand swords. — Room VII. Military equipment (c. 1600). — Rooms VIII & IX: Thirty Years' War (1618-48). — Room X: Time of Elector Ferdinand Maria (1651-79). — Room XI. Military equipment of the 17th century. — Rooms XII & XIII. Hunting and shooting. — Room XIV. Period of Elector Max Emanuel (1679-1726), the Turkish wars, in which the audience-tent of Grand Vizier Suleyman was captured, and the war of the Spanish Succession. — Room XV. Period of the Electors Karl Albert (1726-45; Emp. Karl VII. after 1742) and Max III. Joseph (1745-77). — Room XVI. Periods of Elector Karl Theodor (1777-99; reform of the Bavarian army by Count Rumford, p. 452) and Elector Max IV. Joseph (1799-1806; re-uniforming).

We return to the vestibule and proceed straight ahead to visit the *Modern Collections* (1806-1918). — Room XVII. Opposite the entrance, portrait of Prince Karl of Bavaria on horseback, by J. Stieler. — Room XVIII (on the right). Bavaria as a member of the Confederation of the Rhine

(1806-13). — Room XIX. Period of King Max I. Joseph (1813-25); painting of the battle of Bar-sur-Aube by Wilhelm Kobell. — Rooms XX & XXI. Period of Ludwig I. (1825-48); in Room 21, three large paintings by Monten. — Room XXII. Period of Maximilian II. (1848-64) and the first years of the reign of Ludwig II., when breech-loaders were introduced. — Room XXIII. Franco-Prussian War (1870-71). The weapons, flags, etc., captured from the French, were returned to them in 1921. — Rooms XXIV & XXV: Period of 1870-1912; in Room XXV souvenirs of the Chinese campaign (1900-1). — Room XXVI. Period of Ludwig III. (1912-18).

We return to the vestibule and enter the BASEMENT. The main hall contains cannon. To the right, in the N. wing, is the *Artillery Museum*. The S. wing, to the left, is devoted to the *Great War*.

The **Marstall Museum** (Pl. F 5; *II*), opened in 1923, is housed in the old royal Riding School, a fine building to the S. of the Army Museum, erected by Klenze in 1818-22. It contains state coaches, sleighs, harness, saddles, etc., belonging to the electors and kings of Bavaria, and helps us to visualize the most brilliant periods in the court life of Munich. Adm., see p. 401 (entrance in Marstall-Platz); guide (illus.; 1923) 60 pf. Special attention should be paid to the state coach of Elector Karl Albert (No. 22), a capital production of the Parisian carriage-builder (c. 1735), and that of King Ludwig II. (No. 62; 1870-71).

The **Allerheiligen-Hofkirche** (Pl. F 5, *II*; adm., see p. 401; music, see p. 400), the Court Church of All Saints, opposite the museum, on the E. side of the Residenz, was erected in 1826-37 by *Klenze* in the Byzantine-Romanesque style, with details borrowed from St. Mark's at Venice and the Cappella Palatina at Palermo, and is sumptuously fitted up. The arches rest on columns of variegated marble with gilded capitals, the walls are covered with coloured marble; and the vaulting, window-arches, and choir-niches are decorated with frescoes on a gold ground by *Heinrich Hess*, *Schraudolph*, and *Koch*.

D. Ludwig-Strasse. Schwabing.

Tramways Nos. 3, 6, 16.

LUDWIG-STRASSE (Pl. F 5, 4; *I*), the chief of King Ludwig I.'s monumental creations, was constructed in 1816-43 by Klenze and Gärtner. The street begins on the S. at Odeons-Platz (Feldherrn-Halle, see p. 417) and ends on the N. at the Sieges-Tor.

In ODEONS-PLATZ (Pl. F 5; *II*), one of the finest squares in Munich, rises the equestrian statue of *King Ludwig I.* (d. 1868), by Widnmann. To the left is the *Odeon*, erected in 1826-28 by Klenze and destined for concerts. To the N. stands the *Prinz-Luitpold-Palais*, erected in 1816 by Klenze and now belonging to ex-Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria.

Farther on are (left; No. 8) the *Herzog-Karl-Theodor-Palais* (Pl. F 5, *II*; formerly Herzog-Max-Palais) and (right) the former *Kriegs-Ministerium* (War Office), now the *Wehrkreis-Kommando* (Pl. F 4, 5; *II*), both by Klenze (1824-30).

The ***State Library** (*Staats-Bibliothek;* Pl. F 4, *II*; adm., see p. 401) was built of brick in 1832-43 by *Gärtner* in the Florentine early-Renaissance style. On the steps are seated figures of Aristotle, Hippocrates, Homer, and Thucydides, in limestone. Fine staircase with a broad flight of marble steps.

The library was founded in 1558 by Albrecht V. (p. 404) and immediately won great importance through the acquisition of books collected by Hans Jakob Fugger (comp. p. 356). It comprises 1,470,000 vols., including 16,000 incunabula. Of the 50,000 MSS. the chief are the Wessobrunner Gebet (see p. 465), Heliand, Muspilli (both c. 830), MS. A of the 'Nibelungenlied' (late 13th cent.), the Codex Aureus of Emperor Charles the Bald (870), and the prayer-book of Emperor Maximilian I. with drawings by Dürer and Lucas Cranach (the second part is at Besançon). — The library contains also the *Gabelsberger Museum*, founded in 1902, with souvenirs of the stenographer (comp. p. 421; adm., see p. 401). — The *Bavarian State Archives*, on the ground-floor (adm., see p. 401), contain about 500,000 documents.

The **Ludwigs-Kirche** (Pl. F 4; *I*), with two towers, was erected in 1829-43 in the Italian Romanesque style by *Gärtner*. Above the portal are statues of Christ and the Evangelists, by *Schwanthaler*. The entire interior wall at the back of the high altar is covered with a fresco of the Last Judgment, 60 ft. high, 36 ft. broad, executed without assistance by *Cornelius* in 1836-39. This is one of the largest paintings in the world.

The university, on the left, and the *Priests' Seminary (Georgianum)* and *Max Joseph Girls' School*, opposite (all by Gärtner, 1834-40), form a large square, intersected by Ludwig-Strasse.

The **University** (Pl. F 4, *I*; over 8000 students), the 'Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität', founded in 1472 at Ingolstadt (comp. p. 279), was transferred to Landshut (p. 360) in 1800, and thence to Munich in 1826. The *University Library*, on the second floor, contains 900,000 vols., 3000 MSS., and 4500 incunabula (adm., see p. 401). In Amalien-Str., parallel with the older building, is an extension of the university, erected in 1906-9 by German Bestelmeyer. In front, on granite columns, are bronze figures of Victory and Truth, by H. Hahn (1908). Large domed hall with a mural mosaic after Julius Diez. On the upper floor of the staircase is a *Memorial Hall*, dedicated in 1922 to the 1200 members of the university who fell in the Great War.

The ***Sieges-Tor** (Pl. F 4; *I*), 79 ft. wide and 66 ft. high, erected to the Bavarian army, marks the termination of Ludwig-Strasse. Begun by Gärtner in 1843 and completed by Metzger in 1850, it is an imitation of the arch of Constantine at Rome. It is crowned with a 'Bavaria' in a quadriga drawn by lions, designed by M. Wagner.

The *Academy of Fine Arts* (Pl. F 4; *I*), an ostentatious building in the High Renaissance style, a little to the W., was designed by G. Neureuther (1874-84).

From the Sieges-Tor Leopold-Strasse leads past the *Palace of Prince Leopold* (Pl. F 3, *I*; left), erected by Gärtner in 1845, and several villas, to the suburb of Schwabing.

Schwabing is, after Bogenhausen (p. 453), the most select quarter of Munich and the residence of several artists. The parish church of *St. Ursula* (Pl. F 2; *I*), in Kaiser-Platz, was built in the Italian early-Renaissance style by A. Thiersch (1894-97). The Prot. *Erlöser-Kirche* (St. Saviour's; Pl. G 2, *I*) is an original brick structure, with traces of North German architecture, by Theodor Fischer (1902). To the S.E. of the Erlöser-Kirche, at the E. end of Haimhauser Str., is the *Alte Ursula-Kirche* (Pl. G 2, 3), a Gothic church rebuilt in 1654-60. Near by is the Kleinhesseloher See (p. 452).

E. Glas-Palast. Basilica. New State Gallery. Glyptothek.

In Elisen-Str., to the N.E. of the main railway station, lie the *Old Botanic Gardens* (Pl. E 5; *II*). — The **Glas-Palast** (Pl. E 5; *II*), in Sophien-Str., erected by Voit and Werder in 1854 entirely of glass and iron, was the first building of its kind in the country (the Crystal Palace in London was erected for the Great Exhibition of 1851). Since 1888 it has been used for the annual exhibitions of art (p. 400).

Opposite, at the corner of Arcis-Str., is the *State Chemical Laboratory,* preceded by a monument (by H. Hahn, 1922) to *Adolf von Baeyer* (1835-1917), the inventor of an artificial indigo. — A little to the E., at the corner of Arco-Str. and Barer Str., is the monument, by Eberle (1890), to *Franz Xaver Gabelsberger* (1789-1849; Pl. E 5, *II*; comp. p. 420), inventor of a well-known system of shorthand.

The **Basilica** *of St. Boniface* (Pl. E 5 *II*; adm., see p. 401), in Karl-Str., is an imitation of an early-Christian Italian basilica of the 5-6th cent., built from the plans of *Ziebland* in 1835-50. The nave and double aisles are supported by 66 monolithic columns of grey Tyrolese marble. Open timber roof with gilded beams. On the right of the entrance is a sarcophagus of grey marble containing the body of King Ludwig I. (d. 1868), his queen Therese (d. 1854) being interred in the vault below. Frescoes by *H. Hess* and his pupils *Schraudolph* and *Koch* (comp. p. 419).

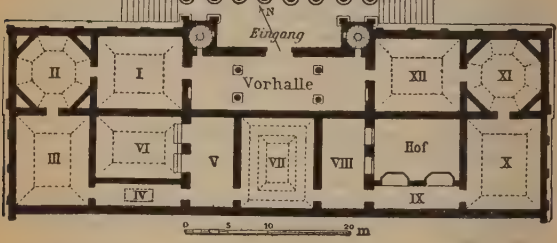
To the N. of the Basilica lies *Königs-Platz (Pl. E 5; *II*), with three classical edifices of the reign of Ludwig I.: the Exhibition Building, the Propylæa, and the Glyptothek.

The *Kunstausstellungs-Gebäude* (Exhibition Building), in the Corinthian style, with a portico of eight columns, built by Ziebland in 1838-48, has contained the New State Gallery since 1919.

The ***New State Gallery** (*Neue Staatsgalerie;* Pl. E 5, *II*) comprises a judicious selection of paintings and sculptures, which,

in conjunction with the New Pinakothek (p. 440), affords a survey of European (mainly German) art from c. 1870 to the present day. The pictures are frequently rearranged. Adm., see p. 402. Catalogue (1925) 50 pf. (illus. $1^1/_2$ *M*).

Room I contains chiefly works of the Munich School of 1870-1880. Right, **Hans von Marées*, Marées and Lenbach (1863) and other portraits, Rape of Ganymede (1887; the artist's last work), Diana bathing (1863), Praise of modesty (1885); *Karl Haider*, Landscapes; **Hans Thoma*, The painter Frölicher, Landscapes, Prof. A. Bayersdorfer (on loan). — In the centre is a figure of a youth by *Aristide Maillol*.



Octagonal Room II. Leibl's Circle. On the right, *W. Leibl* and *J. Sperl*, Leibl and Sperl shooting; *W. Trübner*, Portrait, Christ in the Sepulchre, In the studio, The Herren-Insel in the Chiem-See; **Leibl*, The painter Sattler and his dog, Baron Max von Perfall (1877), The painter Karl Schuch, Frau Gedon (this well-known portrait, which just failed to win the gold medal at the Munich Exhibition of Art in 1869, was painted by Leibl when only twenty-four years old and still a student at the academy), Peasant interior, Fräulein Kirchdorffer, The painter Jean Paul Selinger (1878), Frau Gentz (on loan), The provincial town; **Carl Schuch*, Still-lifes, Mountain landscape; *Karl Haider*, Portrait of a child. — In the centre, Boy with deer, by *G. Minne* (bronze).

Room III. Leading German Impressionists and modern Dutch Painters. On the right, **Max Liebermann*, Riders on the shore, Old woman with goats (1890), Colonel of hussars, Dutch landscape; *Fritz von Uhde*, At the summer resort (1883), Midday sun, Journey to Bethlehem, The artist's daughters in the garden (1892), Girl read-

ing, Tobias bidding farewell to his father and mother; *Lovis Corinth*, Portrait; *J. Maris*, Dutch landscape; *H. W. Jansen*, Hoorn in Holland; **H. von Habermann*, Frau von Torri; *K. Hagemeister*, Landscape near Ferch; *A. Mauve*, Cows grazing; *Lovis Corinth*, The pianist Ansorge (on loan); *J. Israëls*, Granny's solace; *M. Slevogt*, Leisure hour, A garden nook, Terrace at Neucastell.

Corridor IV. Smaller pictures and plastic works (mostly of the Munich School), including works by *J. Diez*, *Angelo Jank*, *M. Slevogt*, and *R. Wellmann*.

Ante-Room V. Sanguine drawings by *Marées* and portrait-busts by *B. Bleeker*, **A. Hildebrand*, and **G. Minne*. Hence we descend three steps (left).

The Marées Room VI, occupying the centre of the gallery, contains the three *Triptychs executed by *Hans von Marées* during the last four years of his life (1884-87). They are painted on wood and have been let into the wall, thus attaining the fresco-like effect intended by the artist. Straight ahead are the Hesperides; on the right, SS. George, Hubert, and Martin; on the left, Courtship. Between these, beginning from the left of the entrance, are the Golden Age (I & II; 1885), Youths under orange-trees (1880), Horse-leader and nymph (1883). — Near the entrance, **A. Hildebrand*, Bavaria (iron bust).

Room VII. Munich Artists. On the right, *F. Stuck*, Sin; *L. Samberger*, Portraits; *H. Zügel*, Sheep; *H. von Habermann*, Nude model; above, *F. Baer*, Highland landscapes. — *A. Weisgerber*, The poet Ludwig Scharff (1905); *F. von Uhde*, *Ascension; *H. von Habermann*, Portraits. — *A. Keller*, *Raising of Jairus's daughter; *L. Samberger*, The artist's father. — *F. Stuck*, Fauns fighting, War; *L. Herterich*, Knight. — Sculptures: *Richard Engelmann*, The sleeping girl (on loan); terracotta busts by *F. Behn* (Richard Strauss) and *A. Hildebrand* (Henriette Hertz).

Room VIII. Sculptures by *F. Behn*, *H. Haller*, *A. Hauck*, *J. Lagae*, *H. Matisse*, *C. Meunier*, *A. Oppler*, *E. Scharff*, *F. Stuck*, *I. Taschner*, *J. Wackerle*, and *G. Wrba*. On the right, *Fritz Erler*, Portrait of a boy.

Corridor IX. Pictures by Munich artists. Two niches on the left contain busts by *A. Maillol* (*The painter Renoir) and other sculptures (by *Lehmbruck* and others); water-colours, and two bronze busts by **A. Rodin* (Gustav Mahler; the sculptor Falguière); studies by *Van Gogh*. On the right wall are smaller pictures: *A. Keller*, Portrait, A room at Versailles; *Samberger*, Self-portrait; *F. Stuck*, Dinner.

Room X. German Painters. On the right, *W. Püttner*, Soldiers; *Fritz Erler*, Fisherman; *R. Pietzsch*, Evening on the pond; *Leo Putz*, Portrait of a girl; *Count L. von Kalckreuth*, Rainbow; *F. von Uhde*, Model resting, Playing in the open air (on loan); *W.*

Trübner, Landscapes, Blonde with hat and fur; *L. Corinth*, Lucerne in the afternoon, Lucerne in the morning; *F. Hodler*, Self-portrait; *H. von Habermann*, The artist's brother; *T. Hagen*, Woodland landscape; *H. Zügel*, Sheep; *L. Samberger*, Professor Goetz; *C. Landenberger*, Boys bathing. — Bronze busts by *A. Hildebrand* (Crown Prince Rupprecht) and *Ulfert Janssen*.

Octagonal Room XI. French Impressionists. On the right, *P. Cézanne*, Self-portrait; **Van Gogh*, Self-portrait, Landscape at Auvers (on loan), View of Arles; *E. Manet*, *Harbour; *Van Gogh*, *Sunflowers; **Cézanne*, Landscape (Maison en Provence), Railway cutting, Still-life; *A. Renoir*, Portraits; **E. Manet*, Luncheon in the studio, The boat; *C. Monet*, Bridge over the Seine at Argenteuil; *A. Renoir*, Sacré-Cœur at Paris, Piazza of St. Mark at Venice; *Monet*, The rocks of Ste-Adresse; *C. Pissarro*, Suburban street. — In the centre: *A. Rodin*, Cowering woman (bronze).

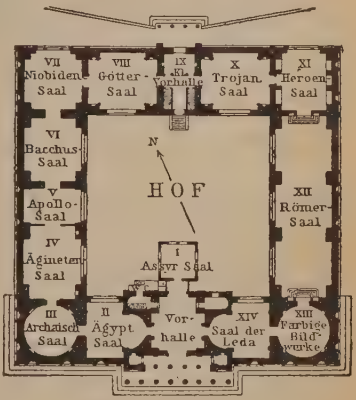
Room XII. Modern Artists. Right, *H. Purrmann*, Flowers; *Maria Caspar-Filser*, Summer. — *A. Weisgerber*, Somali woman; *W. Rösler*, At the village well; *F. Marc*, Red deer; *H. Matisse*, Still-life; *O. Kokoschka*, Venice; *R. Seewald*, Ravine; *A. Weisgerber*, St. Sebastian. — **Lovis Corinth*, The poet Count Eduard von Keyserling (1901), Still-life; *A. Guillaumin*, Landscape; *P. Gauguin*, Tahiti. — *K. J. Becker-Gundahl*, Carpenter; *E. Munch*, Lady on a veranda, Farmer and horse; *P. Gauguin*, Breton peasant women; **F. Hodler*, Lake of Zürich, Study for the Jena university picture (German students leaving for the War of Liberation); *Carl Caspar*, The three Marys at the Sepulchre; *L. Corinth*, Larkspur; *A. F. Schinnerer*, Dogs scuffling. — In the centre, *W. Lehmbruck*, Kneeling woman (bronze).

The *Egyptian Section of the Museum of Antique Art* (p. 439; comp. also the Glypthothek, Room II, p. 425) is on the upper floor. Adm., see p. 401.

The ***Propylæa** (Pl. E 5; *II*), a magnificent gateway in the style of the Propylæa at Athens, was designed by *Klenze* and erected in 1848-60. The reliefs after *J. G. Hiltensperger* represent scenes from the Greek war of independence and the reign of Otto I., the son of Ludwig I., elected king of Greece in 1832 and expelled in 1862.

The ***Glyptothek** (Pl. E 4, 5; *II*) contains ancient sculptures, including Greek and Roman originals of the first rank, collected chiefly by Ludwig I. when crown prince, in 1805-16. The building, erected by *L. von Klenze* in 1816-30, the oldest museum-building in Germany, is externally in the Ionic style; the interior is vaulted and tends to the Roman style. The niches in front and on the sides contain eighteen marble statues of famous sculptors and patrons of the plastic art. The rooms are not heated in winter. Adm., see p. 401. English guide (1927) 1 *M*, German guide (1923) 50 pf. (illus. 1½ *M*).

I. Assyrian Hall (closed). — II. Egyptian Hall (to the left; comp. also p. 424). At the entrance, 20 (left), 21 (right). Statues of black marble in the style of Egyptian kings, of the time of Hadrian; 23, 24. Small recumbent sphinxes, in basalt, of the Saïte and Ptolemaic periods (663-332 and 331-30 B.C.). To the left, farther on, 25. Horus, the god of the sun, with the head of a falcon, in black granite (New Empire; 1580-1090 B.C.); 27. Antinous as Osiris, in red marble, of Hadrian's time (badly reconstructed); 29. Isis, a Græco-Egyptian figure with a male head of the Saïte period; *28, 37. Groups of husband and wife in a sitting posture, in sandstone, the former with traces of painting (New Empire); between these, 68, 34. Portrait-statuettes (Middle Empire; 2000-1580 B.C.); *45. Squatting figure of the high priest *Bek en-Khons*, in limestone (c. 1250 B.C.); *47. Portrait-head of a priest, in black granite, a Greek work of the Ptolemaic period.



III. Archaic Hall. Greek and Etruscan art of the earliest periods, and imitations; also copies of sculptures of the 5th cent. B.C. On the left, *168. So-called *Apollo of Tenea*, an early Greek tomb-figure of Parian marble (c. 550 B.C.), found near Corinth, on the site of the ancient Tenea; *169. Figure of a youth resembling the Apollo of Tenea (2nd half of the 6th cent. B.C.); 179. Head of Eros, Roman replica of a fine Greek original of the mid-5th cent. B.C.; 177. Head of Aphrodite, a copy of a famous work of the 5th cent. B.C.; *178. *Head of Apollo*, a marble copy of a Greek bronze original of the Argive school (1st half of 5th cent. B.C.). On the wall, 190-196. Fragments of bronze reliefs in the early Greek style.

IV. **Æginetan Hall. Remains of pediment-groups from a Doric temple of Aphæa in the island of Ægina, erected c. 490 B.C. These sculptures in Parian marble, which are of great importance in the history of art, were found in 1811 and restored (wrongly in part) by Thorwaldsen. They commemorate the exploits of Æginetan heroes in the war against the Trojans. On the left are ten statues

from the W. pediment (earlier and more completely preserved); on the right, five from the E. pediment (more artistically finished). The vigorous bodies, showing the results of gymnastic exercise, are perfectly executed, while the faces are not yet emancipated from the mask-like smile of early Greek sculptures. On the wall to the left of the entrance are (below) coloured reproductions (one-fifth natural size) of the temple façades according to Furtwängler's excavations in 1901 and his restorations; above, in the centre, is the earlier arrangement of the W. façade.

Figures from the W. pediment: A 19. Pallas Athena; *A 13. Falling warrior (antique head not belonging to this statue); A 22. Advancing spearman (head modern); A 29. Kneeling bowman in armour (head modern); A 32. Crouching spearman; A 33. Fallen warrior; A 14. Advancing spearman; *A 8. Kneeling bowman in Scythian costume; A 3. Kneeling spearman (head modern); A 1. Fallen warrior (head modern). — E. pediment: *A 86. Hercules as bowman (recognizable by his helmet with a lion's head); *A 41. Fallen warrior; A 72. Advancing spearman (head modern); A 77. Fallen (actually reeling) warrior (head modern); A 82. Unarmed youth bending forwards.

V. Hall of Apollo. *210. *Girl's Head*, an admirable original of the school of Praxiteles (middle of 4th cent. B.C.); 211. Colossal statue of *Apollo Citharœdus* (Winckelmann's 'Barberini Muse'), found at Tivoli, a Roman copy of a statue of the 4th cent B.C.; 213. Colossal bust of *Athena*, a Roman copy of a bronze original of the time of Pericles; 214. *Diana*, a Roman work, perhaps dating from the end of the 1st cent. A.D.; 206. Worship of a god, Greek votive relief (Hellenistic period, c. 100 B.C.).

VI. Hall of Bacchus. In the centre: **218. *Sleeping Satyr*, the 'Barberini Faun', a Greek original of the Hellenistic period (2nd cent. B.C.; restored in the baroque period). — On the left: 219. *Eirene and Plutus* (Peace and Wealth), a copy of the bronze original by Cephisodotus the Elder, the father of Praxiteles (c. 370 B.C.; the right arm wrongly restored); 221. Silenus; 222. Head of a young centaur, replica of a bronze original of the 2nd-1st cent. B.C.; 228, 229. *Satyrs Reposing*, copies of a Greek original of the 4th cent.; 238. *Silenus with the Young Bacchus* (4th cent. B.C.), freely but well restored. By the wall to the left, 239. Nuptials of Neptune and Amphitrite, an altar-relief of c. 30 B.C.

VII. Hall of the Niobids. On the left: 246. Girl's head, of the time of Alexander the Great; 248, 253. Two fine female heads (2nd cent. A.D.); *251. *Rustic Scene*, a relief of the Augustan period; above, *252. *Medusa Rondanini*, a Roman version of a Greek model; *479. *Head of Aphrodite*, a copy in the manner of the Capitoline Venus (4th cent. B.C.); *258. *Aphrodite*, a transformed version of the Cnidian Venus of Praxiteles; 261. Head of a youth, with modern horns (*'Winckelmann's Faun'*). — In the centre: 268. *Boy with a Goose*, an excellent Roman copy of the bronze original of Boëthus (c. 200 B.C.); 269. Dead Niobid; *270.

Torso of a youth, copy of a Greek work of the time of Praxiteles (4th cent. B.C.), known as *Ilioneus*, son of Niobe.

VIII. Hall of the Gods. Greek (mostly Attic) funereal sculptures, and Roman provincial works (by the window-wall). On the left: 484. Boy, copy of a work by Polycletus (5th cent. B.C.); 209, *498. Sepulchral vases with reliefs (4th cent. B.C.); behind, 199. Tomb-relief of Plangon, a little girl (4th cent. B.C.); *491. *Monument of Mnesarete*, of admirable execution; *242. Fragment from the frieze of the Erectheion (5th cent. B.C.).

The Hall of the Gods and the next two rooms, which were built for ceremonial purposes, are adorned with frescoes by *Peter Cornelius* (1820-30): in Room VIII the Abode of the Gods, in Room IX the Legend of Prometheus, in Room X the Trojan War.

IX. Small Vestibule. Roman busts (273. Head of the blind Homer, after an original of the 5th cent. B.C.).

X. Hall of the Trojans. In the niches to the left: 283. Statuette of Hercules, after an original of the school of Lysippus. In the centre (No. 504) is a large Roman **Mosaic* depicting the sun-god amid the signs of the zodiac; at his feet is the earth-goddess surrounded by the seasons.

XI. Hall of the Heroes. In the entrance, *292. *Head of Demosthenes.* On the left: 295. *Statue of a God or Hero*, after an Argive bronze (c. 460 B.C.); *298. *Alexander the Great*, Roman copy of a contemporary work (arms and right leg restored); *302. *Athlete* anointing himself, a copy of a statue by a follower of Myron (c. 380 B.C.; right arm and left hand restored); 304. *Diomedes* carrying off the Palladium, after a Greek bronze original of the 5th century (the Victory not part of the original); 291. Head of Socrates. — In the centre, 287. *Youth loosening his Sandals*, after a bronze original by Lysippus (freely restored; head not belonging to the statue).

XII. Hall of the Romans, with a valuable collection of busts, chiefly of the Empire. By the entrance and exit: 305, 306, 371, 372. Caryatids. First section: to the left, *309. So-called *Sulla* (late-Hellenistic; breast restored). Busts: *317. *Augustus;* *319. So-called *Marius*, 320. *Old Roman*, both of the pre-imperial period; *321. *Nero.* Over the busts, 328. Roman sarcophagus-relief with Luna and Endymion; below, 326. Sarcophagus with the Muses, Apollo, and Athena. — Second section. On the left, 331. Statue with the head of Septimius Severus. Busts: 335, *336. *Trajan;* *337. *Antoninus Pius.* Over the busts, 348. Frieze, with Victories sacrificing; below, 345. Sarcophagus-relief with the Death of the Niobids. Third section. On the left, 350. Portrait-statue with the head of Augustus; right, 394. Statue of an emperor (Nero?) as Hero. Busts: *354. *Julia Domna*, wife of Severus; *357. Septimius Severus; *362. Male head of the 3rd cent. A.D. Over the busts, 365. Sarcophagus-relief with Bacchic procession; below, 363. Sarcophagus-

relief with Orestes and Iphigenia in Tauris. At the end of the room: on the right; 377. Statue of a Roman woman of Trajan's time, as Ceres. In the centre: 439. Sacrificial altar, with Mercury.

XIII. Hall of the Bronzes and Coloured Sculptures. In the centre, Roman mosaic. To the left: *450. *Bronze Head of a Satyr*, a Hellenistic original; 453. River-god, in black marble; **457. *Bronze Head of a Youth with the Fillet of Victory*, an outstanding Greek work dating from 450 B.C.; 463. Bronze statue of the young Jupiter (Etruscan; 2nd-1st cent. B.C.); *502. *Head of a Drunken Satyr*, in green basalt, an excellent example of Pergamenian art; 466. *Young Satyr*, in black marble; 276. Bust of Marcus Aurelius.

XIV. Hall of Leda, so called after a good *Statue of Leda* (No. 499, on the right of the entrance), probably a copy of a work by Timotheus (4th cent. B.C.). Farther on to the right, 497, 495, and (opposite) 496. Dog and pantheresses, three striking figures from Attic tombs (c. 400 B.C.); 271. Head of the young Hercules, based on an original of the 4th cent.; 225. Head of Jupiter Ammon, copy of an original of the 5th cent. B.C.; 280. *Marsyas*, a torso of the Hellenistic period; *455. Peasant with a cow in front of a rustic shrine (a delicate Roman relief of the Augustan period); 472. *Bacchante Playing the Lyre* (4th cent.). In the centre, *437. *Drunken Old Woman*, copy of an original of c. 200 B.C.

The new **Municipal Gallery**, to the W. of the Glyptothek, adjoining the Villa Lenbach (Pl. E 4; *II*), affords a survey of Munich painting, sculpture, and drawing. The Villa Lenbach, a Renaissance structure by Gabriel Seidl, was occupied by Lenbach till his death in 1904 (comp. p. 405). Inside is the *Lenbach Gallery* (adm., see p. 401), presented to the city by the artist's wife, comprising numerous portraits and sketches.

F. Old and New Pinakothek.

Tramways Nos. 2, 10, 20.

Brienner Strasse (Pl. E F 5; *II*) leads W. from the S. end of Odeons-Platz (p. 419) to Karolinen-Platz. In Wittelsbacher-Platz (Pl. F 5; *II*), on the right, are the *Arco-Palais* (No. 1), an early work of Klenze's (1820 et seq.), and an equestrian statue, by Thorwaldsen (1839), of *Elector Maximilian I.* (p. 404), victor at the Weisser Berg near Prague in 1620. — Farther on, to the left, is a statue of *Schiller* by Widnmann (1863). To the right is the building of the *Diskonto-Gesellschaft München*, by Max Littmann (1922-23); then the red **Wittelsbacher-Palais** (Pl. F 5; *II*), in the mediæval English pointed style, built in 1843-48 from plans by *Gärtner*, the first notable work of the Romantic school at Munich (note the

fine court). It was the residence of Ludwig I. after his abdication (comp. p. 405) and of Ludwig III. until the revolution of 1918. In April 1919 it was the seat of the Communist Government and is now the Ministry of Social Welfare.

In Karolinen-Platz (Pl. E 5; *II*) rises a bronze *Obelisk*, 105 ft. in height, designed by Klenze and erected by Ludwig I. in 1833 to the memory of the 30,000 Bavarians who perished in the Russian war of 1812. — At No. 3, Karolinen-Platz, stands the palace belonging to the *Barons von Lotzbeck*. In the garden-building, to the right, is the **Lotzbeck Collection,** comprising pictures, mostly by German masters of the first half of the 19th cent., and a number of early-German and Italian paintings. Adm., see p. 401; catalogue (1917) 50 pf.

To the N., at Barer-Str. 27, is the Old Pinakothek.

The ****Old Pinakothek** (Pl. E 4; *II*) was erected in 1826-36 by *Klenze* in the Renaissance style. On the S. side, on the attic above, are twenty-four statues of celebrated painters from designs by Schwanthaler. — Adm., see p. 402. The arrangement of the pictures is frequently varied. Catalogue (1925) 1 ℳ (illus. $2^1/_2$ ℳ). The Museum of Antique Art (p. 439) is on the ground-floor.

As early as the 16th and 17th centuries the Bavarian princes were noted for their love of art. Elector Maximilian I. in particular was an admirer of Dürer, and secured at Nuremberg several of that master's works (comp. p. 433). In 1805 this collection was enriched by the removal to Munich of the celebrated Düsseldorf gallery, founded by the Electors of the Palatinate, of which the numerous Netherlandish works of the 17th cent., including the many fine examples of Rubens, formed part. The galleries of Mannheim and Zweibrücken were acquired by bequest, while the Boisserée collection, being works of the Lower Rhenish school rescued by the brothers Sulpiz and Melchior Boisserée and their friend Bertram from churches and convents suppressed at Cologne in 1805-10, was bought in 1827. Purchases in the Netherlands added some important works of the Van Eyck school. The addition of the Boisserée collection to the Pinakothek placed it in the foremost rank as a gallery for the study of northern art. Under King Ludwig I. it was considerably extended by purchases in Italy and by the addition of the Wallerstein collection in 1828.

The early German schools are excellently represented. The Cologne works of the 15th and 16th centuries will chiefly attract the professional eye, but the altar of the four church-fathers by the Tyrolese master *Michael Pacher* (c. 1435-98; Room II) and several works of the Swabian and Franconian schools are of general interest and high artistic importance. Prominent among these stands the elder *Holbein's* altar-piece with St. Sebastian (Room III, 5352, 668, 669). *Dürer's* Four Apostles (Cabinet I, 545, 540) repay the closest study. Other important works by Dürer are his Portrait of himself (Cabinet II, 537), the Portrait of O. Krell (Cabinet II, H. G. 230), and the Paumgartner altar-piece (Cabinet I, 706, 701, 702). The Battle of Arbela (Cabinet V, 688) by *Albrecht Altdorfer*, the examples of *Hans Baldung Grien* (Cabinet IV, 1423, 5376), and the

SS. Erasmus and Maurice by *Matthias Grünewald* (Room III, 1044) are also deserving of notice.

Early Flemish painting is seen to the greatest advantage in *Roger van der Weyden's* Triptych and St. Luke (Room of the Altar-pieces, H. G. 1189-1191 and H. G. 1188), *Memling's* Seven Joys of Mary (Room of the Altar-pieces, H. G. 668), and the triptych by the *Master of the Pearl of Brabant* (Room of the Altar-pieces, H. G. 76-78).

Next to Antwerp, Vienna, and Madrid, Munich best shows the versatility of *Rubens*. Among the seventy-four pictures catalogued here under his name are several school-pieces and much mediocre work, but they include also several of his finest creations. The vast range of his genius may be estimated by glancing from the stupendous Last Judgment to the Lion-hunt, from the Battle of the Amazons to the Children with festoons of fruit, from the sketches for the Medici pictures in the Louvre to the Bacchanalian scenes. Rubens's best pupil *Van Dyck* is also well represented by several portraits (Room VII). The Descent from the Cross and the Adoration of the Shepherds (Cabinet VIII, 395, 393) are the finest of the ten examples of *Rembrandt*. The canvases of *Adriaen Brouwer* (Cabinet XV), notable for their rarity, the genre-pieces of *Terburg* and *Metsu*, and the humorous subjects of *Jan Steen* (Cabinets IX and X) also deserve attention.

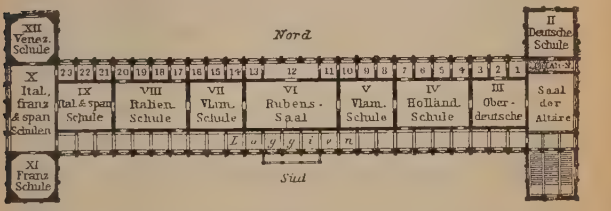
The pre-Raphaelite Italian schools are scantily represented in Munich; the most important examples are the Madonna (Cabinet XVII, No. 647) and Annunciation (Room VIII, No. 1072) by *Fra Filippo Lippi;* an altar-piece by *Ghirlandaio* (Room VIII, 1076-1078); the Madonna by *Signorelli* (Room VIII, 7931); *Cima da Conegliano's* Madonna (Cabinet XX, 992); *Francesco Francia's* Madonna (Room VIII, 994); and *Perugino's* Vision of St. Bernard (Room VIII, No. H. G. 764). An especially charming work by *Raphael* is the Madonna of the Tempi family (Cabinet XIX, H. G. 796), painted in his Florentine period; the composition of the somewhat later Holy Family of the Canigiani family (Room VIII, 476) is also especially noteworthy. The Madonna della Tenda (Cabinet XIX, H. G. 797) belongs to the later, Roman period of the master and is not such a popular work as it deserves to be. Of the numerous examples of the Venetian school *Giorgione's* Portrait (Cabinet XX, 524) claims attention. *Titian* is represented by seven paintings, of which the best are his Portrait of Charles V. (Room XII, 632) and Christ crowned with thorns (Room XII, 2272), one of his latest and most mature works. The collection is especially rich in pictures by *Tintoretto*.

Of the works of the Italian painters of the 17th and 18th cent. *G. B. Tiepolo's* large Adoration of the Magi (Room XI, 1159) should not be missed. — The gallery possesses a few splendid examples

of the great Spanish masters *Murillo*, *Velazquez*, and especially of *Goya*, also of *El Greco*, a most interesting personality in the history of art.

From the entrance we ascend the staircase to the left. Near by is the entrance to the Museum of Antique Art (p. 439). On the landing at the top are portraits of the founders and enrichers of the gallery from Elector Maximilian I. (d. 1651) to King Ludwig I. (d. 1868). We pass straight ahead.

Room of the Altarpieces of the Netherlandish and German schools of the 15-16th centuries. South wall (right): *Dierick Bouts*, *990. Christ taken prisoner, *H. G. 74. Resurrection; between these, *H. G. 1188. *Roger van der Weyden*, St. Luke drawing the Virgin's portrait (early work, c. 1435); on the left of the entrance, *H. G. 743. *Barend van Orley*, Preaching of St. Norbert. — West wall: 38. *Jan Gossaert* or *Mabuse*, Danaë; above, on either side of the door, H. G. 587-596. *Master of the Heisterbach Altar* (school of Stephan Lochner), Wings of an altar from Heisterbach (in the Seven



Mts.), with scenes from the life of the Virgin; H. G. 652-654. *Master of the Holy Kinship*, Triptych, The Circumcision, and saints. — North wall: *H.G. 579-581. *Master of the Altar of St. Bartholomew*, Triptych, in the centre SS. Bartholomew, Agnes, and Cecilia, on the wings SS. John the Evangelist and Margaret, Christina and James; *H. G. 150-152. *Joos van Cleve the Elder (Master of the Death of the Virgin)*, Triptych, in the centre the Death of the Virgin, on the wings the donors kneeling. — First partition-wall. On the front: H.G. 7713. *Lucas van Leyden*, Annunciation (the centre restored); 1430. *A. Caron*, Portrait of Princess Sibylla of Jülich-Cleve; H. G. 398. *A. Isenbrant*, Rest on the Flight into Egypt; H. G. 97. *Bartholomæus Bruyn*, Portrait of a man (studio-piece); above, H. G. 742. *Van Orley*, Portrait of the chancellor Carondelet; 741. *Jan Swart van Groeningen*, Preaching of John the Baptist; H. G. 153. *Joos van Cleve the Elder*, Portrait of a woman. At the back: H.G. 648. *Master of Moulins*, Cardinal Charles II. of Bourbon; *Hans Memling*, 652. St. John the Baptist, *H.G. 668. The seven joys

of Mary; 1489. *François Clouet*, Claudia, daughter of Henri II. of France; H. G. 306. *Jan Gossaert*, Madonna. — Second partition-wall. On the front: *Quinten Matsys*, *SS. John the Evangelist and Agnes (Carstanjen loan-collection); *H. G. 76-78. *Master of the Pearl of Brabant* (pupil of Dirck Bouts), Triptych, in the centre the Adoration of the Magi, on the wings SS. John the Baptist and Christopher; 1404. *A. Isenbrant*, Presentation in the Temple; above, H. G. 157. *Jehan Clouet* (?), Portrait of a man. At the back: *H. G. 1189-1191. *Roger van der Weyden*, Altar of the Magi, on the wings the Annunciation and the Presentation in the Temple (late work, c. 1460).

Room I. **Lower Rhenish Masters.** — S. wall (right): 9443. *Master of the Darmstadt Passion*, Raising of the widow's son at Naïn; *Bartholomæus Bruyn*, Madonna with saints; H. G. 506. *Stephan Lochner*, The Virgin in a hedge of roses; *H. G. 612. *Master of Liesborn*, Portrait of an architect; *H.G. 664. *Master of St. Veronica* (c. 1400-20), St. Veronica. — N. wall: **Master of the Life of the Virgin*, 618. SS. Joachim and Anne, 622. Annunciation, 620. Presentation of the Virgin in the Temple, 623. Visitation, 621. Marriage of the Virgin, 624. Assumption. — W. wall: *Antwerp Master* (c. 1505), Adoration of the Magi; *H. G. 619. *Master of the Life of the Virgin*, Nativity of the Virgin. — H. G. 94. *Bartholomæus Bruyn*, Crucifixion.

Room II. **German School of the 15th Century.** In the centre, *Michael Pacher*, **Altar of the four church-fathers, with scenes from the legend of St. Wolfgang on the wings (consecrated in 1491). — South wall (right): 501, 502. *Stephan Lochner*, Saints; above, H. G. 649, 650. *Master of St. Severin*, Christ on the Mount of Olives, Pietà; on the left of the entrance, 5307. *Michael Pacher*, Coronation of the Virgin. — W. wall: *6218. *Hans Pleydenwurff*, Crucifixion (c. 1460); 1402. *Jan Pollack*, Death of St. Corbinian; L 3. *Wolf Huber*, The Man of Sorrows; *Bartholomæus Zeitblom*, H. G. 1204. St. Margaret, H. G. 1205. St. Ursula. — E. wall: 1362. *Hans Multscher* (studio-piece), The Man of Sorrows; L 1. *Ulrich Apt* (?), Altar triptych, in the middle SS. Narcissus and Matthew. — Partition walls: *Michael Wolgemut*, 664. Deposition from the Cross, 670. Crucifixion, 666. Resurrection, 663. Christ on the Mount of Olives (wings from the Hof Altar, 1465; partly executed by pupils).

South German Schools. Room III. E. wall (right): *Christoph Amberger*, Portraits; *671-674. *Martin Schaffner*, High altar from Wettenhausen, with the Life of the Virgin; on the left of the entrance, 12. *Hans Muelich*, Portrait of a woman. — N. wall: H. G. 1064, 1065. *Bernhard Strigel*, Konrad Rehlingen, the Augsburg patrician, with his children; 691. *Lucas Cranach the Elder*, Lucrece; 5329-5331. *Hans Burgkmair*, Altar of the Crucifixion (1519); *3819. *Cranach the Elder*, Cardinal Albrecht of Brandenburg at

the foot of the crucifix. — W. wall: *Hans Holbein the Elder*, *5352, 668, 669. Altar of St. Sebastian, with the martyrdom of St. Sebastian, on the wings SS. Barbara and Elizabeth; *6255-6257. *Franconian Master* (c. 1500), Altar-piece, in the centre the Adoration of the Shepherds, on the wings St. John in Patmos and St. Jerome. — S. wall: **1044. *Matthias Grünewald*, Disputation between SS. Maurice and Erasmus, a colouristic masterpiece painted shortly before Dürer's 'Apostles'; 721-736. *Holbein the Elder*, The Kaisheim Altar.

Cabinets I and II are devoted to *Albrecht Dürer*. — Cabinet I: 545, 540. The **'Four Apostles' (SS. John the Evangelist, Peter, Mark, and Paul), the master's last work (1526), presented by him to his native city of Nuremberg.

These two famous panels are Dürer's last testament as an artist and a Protestant. The monitory texts from Luther's version of the Bible, subscribed by Dürer at the foot of each figure, were removed by the Catholic Elector Maximilian I. in 1627, when the pictures were brought to Munich, but were replaced in 1922 together with their old frames. The four figures are so imposing and possess such dramatic force in their spiritual expression that they introduce a new conception of human greatness into the realm of art. Their characteristics are so sharply contrasted that one may suppose that Dürer intended to personify the the four temperaments or 'humours' (choler, melancholy, phlegm, and blood). The magnificent figure of St. Paul is of the greatest majesty; the rigid sculpturesque lines of his white mantle and his piercing gaze are effectively opposed by the figure of St. John, whose character is expressed in his downcast eyes and the soft folds of his red cloak. Between these two chief figures are St. Peter, sunk in prayer, and the grim St. Mark.

*706, 701, 702. The Paumgartner Altar (c. 1498), in the centre the Nativity, on the wings the donors as SS. George and Eustace; 705. Lucrece (1518); also, *Georg Pencz*, Judith (1531). — Cabinet II. *Dürer:* H. G. 228, 229. SS. Joachim and Joseph, SS. Simeon and Lazarus, from the Jabach Altar (studio-piece; c. 1503); *694. Portrait of a young man (Hans Dürer?; 1500); *H. G. 230. Portrait of Oswolt Krell (1499); 704. Deposition from the Cross (c. 1500; recently freed from retouching); *537. Self-portrait, an idealized work of a solemn, Christ-like beauty (the inscription has been painted over and the genuineness of the date 1500 is disputed); 717. Jakob Fugger the Rich (probably a copy).

Cabinet III. E. wall: 1132. *Martin Schongauer*, Nativity (studio-piece); 1027. *Hans Burgkmair*, Martin Schongauer, the painter. — S. wall: *B. Strigel*, H. G. 1063. David with the head of Goliath, H. G. 1066. Portrait of an man; H. G. 166. *Cranach the Elder*, Virgin and Child with St. Anne. — W. wall: *L 2. *Grünewald*, Mocking of Christ (early work, 1503); 720. *Cranach the Elder*, Adam and Eve; 9482. *Hans von Kulmbach*, Margrave Kasimir of Brandenburg-Kulmbach.

Cabinet IV. E. wall: 9347. *B. Strigel*, Sibylla of Freyberg; *1416. *Cranach the Elder*, Christ on the Cross (1503); H. G. 1067. *B. Striegel*, Madonna. — S. wall: *Hans Burgkmair*, *685,

21, 20, 195, 120. Altar of St. John (1518), in the centre St. John in Patmos, on the wings SS. Erasmus and Nicholas and SS. John the Baptist and John the Evangelist. — W. wall: *Hans Baldung Grien*, *1423. Music, * 6280. Nativity, *5376. Wisdom (?).

Cabinet V. E. wall: *Albrecht Altdorfer*, *H.G. 30. Mountainous landscape (c. 1532), *H.G. 29. Wooded landscape with St. George (1510), *688. Battle of Arbela (1529). — S. wall: 4301. *Hans Muelich*, Portrait; 655. *Altdorfer*, Glorification of the Virgin. — W. wall: *Altdorfer*, *5358. Nativity of the Virgin (c. 1520), 698. Susanna at the bath (1526).

Dutch Masters. Room IV. E. wall (left): *N. Maes*, *Portrait of a woman, *A. Cuyp*, Landscape by moonlight, *Van Dyck*, Portrait of a woman (these three from the Carstanjen loan-collection). — S. wall: *167. *Flemish Master* (c. 1630), Large family-portrait; 841. *Aert de Gelder*, Jewish bride; *Jacob van Ruisdael*, Waterfall (Carstanjen collection); *Rembrandt*, Portrait of Sylvius (late work; Carstanjen collection); *1620. *A. van Beyeren*, Still-life (1653). — W. wall: 609, 610. *F. Bol*, The painter Govert Flinck (?) and his wife; between these, 438. *Rembrandt*, Sacrifice of Isaac (painted by pupils in 1636). — N. wall: 6599. *B. van der Meer*, Still-life, *T. de Keyser*, Dutch family, **Frans Hals*, Portrait of a man and woman (these three from the Carstanjen collection). — E. wall: 796. *Jan Weenix*, Dead birds, animals, and fruit; 7256, 762. *B. van der Helst*, Portraits of a man and woman.

Cabinet VI. Landscapes by *J. van Goyen*, *S. van Ruisdael*, *P. Wouwerman*, *A. Cuyp*, and *M. Hobbema*; also, on the W. wall: 399. *S. Koninck*, Jesus teaching in the Temple.

Cabinet VII. S. wall: 6337. *Aert de Gelder*, The Way of the Cross. — W. wall: *Landscapes by *J. van Ruisdael* and *S. van Ruisdael*; 148. *G. van den Eeckhout*, Jesus teaching in the Temple.

Cabinet VIII. *Rembrandt* (see p. 430): *396 (E. wall), Entombment (1639); *6471. The risen Christ (1661); *398. Ascension (1636). — S. wall: *395. Deposition (1633); 421. Man in Turkish costume (1633); *394. Raising of the Cross (1633). — W. wall: *Portrait of himself when an old man (Carstanjen collection); *393 Adoration of the Shepherds (1646).

Cabinet IX. E. wall: 589. *Terburg*, Boy and dog; 133, 864. *A. van Ostade*, Merry peasants. — S. wall: 4892. *J. van Goyen*, View of Leyden; 590. *G. Dou*, Woman peeling apples; 276. *Jan Steen*, Quarrel over cards (1664); 624. *G. Metsu*, The cook; *Rembrandt*, *Scourging of Christ (Carstanjen collection). — W. wall: 872, 1053. *J. van Ruisdael*, Woodland landscapes; 158. *Jan Steen*, Love-sick woman.

Cabinet X. E. wall: 7287. *J. van der Heyden*, Old palace at Brussels; 871. *G. Metsu*, Twelfth Night. — S. wall: 567. *A. van Ostade*, Peasants; *P. Wouwerman*, 150. Hark away, 885. Skating-

rink; *206. *Terburg*, The letter; 566. *A. van Ostade*, Peasants. — W. wall: 8128, 8129. *Terburg*, Portraits; 6381, 6383. *A. van der Neer*, Landscapes.

Cabinet XI. E. wall: *F. van Mieris the Elder*, 219. Lady at her mirror, 613. Woman eating oysters; *284. *P. Janssens*, Woman reading; 588. *G. Dou*, Saying grace; *879. *A. Cuyp*, Officer with horse. — S. wall: 203. *E. de Witte*, Interior of the Nieuwe Kerk at Delft; *565. *Paul Potter*, Cattle (1646); 869. *J. Weenix the Elder*, Sleeping girl. — W. wall: *G. Dou*, 416. Self-portrait (1663), *585. Cheap jack (1652).

Flemish Masters. Room V. E. wall (left): *425. *J. Jordaens*, Satyr and countryman. — S. wall: *Rubens* (see p. 430), *328. Pastoral scene (c. 1638), *321. Rape of the daughters of Leucippus by Castor and Pollux (1615-17), *329. Christ and the repentant sinners (c. 1618); between these, 1269, 1271. *P. Boel*, Still-lifes. — W. wall: *Rubens*, 354. Jan Brant, the father of the artist's first wife (1635); *339. Crucifixion (c. 1615); *316. Portrait of a scholar, wrongly identified with Dr. van Thulden (c. 1615-18); *349. Helena Fourment, the artist's second wife (c. 1630); **312. Landscape with rainbow (c. 1635). — N. wall: *355. *Rubens*, Meleager and Atalanta (c. 1635); *383. *Cornelis de Vos*, The Hutten family; *331. *Rubens* and *Jan Brueghel the Elder*, Madonna in a garland of flowers (c. 1620); 198. *Snyders*, Still-life; *340. *Rubens*, Helena Fourment (1630); above, 806. *J. Jordaens*, 'As the old cock crows the young one learns'. — E. wall: **572. *Rubens*, Massacre of the Innocents (a late work of c. 1635, the gorgeous colouring of which lends it almost a festive effect). — Above are large animal-pieces and still-lifes by *Snyders* and *Fyt*.

Room VI and the adjoining Cabinet XII contain exclusively works by *Rubens* or from his studio (comp. p. 430). E. wall (left): *330. Seven children with a festoon of fruit (c. 1615-17). — S. wall: *602. Lion-hunt (painted largely with the aid of *Van Dyck*, c. 1617); *890. Last Judgment (the large picture: 1615-16); 4797. Fight with hippopotamus and crocodile (1615-16); 352. Earl and Countess of Arundel (1620). — W. wall: 997. Crowning of the hero by the goddess of victory (c. 1612); **319. Drunken Silenus (painted as a half-length picture not later than 1618, the remainder later). — N. wall: 891. Woman of the Apocalypse (painted for Freising Cathedral, probably in 1624-25); *315. Helena Fourment with her son (c. 1635); *334. Portrait of himself and his first wife Isabella Brant (1609-10); 264. Fall of the angels (1622); 305. Dying Seneca (early work, c. 1611).

Cabinet XII and Cabinet XIV (p. 436) contain the *Sketches by *Rubens* for the pictures of events in the life of Marie de Médicis, painted for the Luxembourg Palace at Paris in 1622-25, and now in the Louvre. — Also, E. wall: *250. Fall of the Damned (c. 1620; the broad strip at the bottom was added by another artist). — S. wall:

317. Susanna at the bath (1636-40); 14. The plague-stricken calling to St. Francis of Paola for help (sketch); **611. Last Judgment (the small picture; c. 1620; the arched section at the top was added later, possibly by Jan Boeckhorst). — W. wall: **324. Battle of the Amazons (before 1619).

Room VII contains almost exclusively works by *Van Dyck*. E. wall (left): *606. Pietà (late work, 1634). — S. wall: 404. Pietà (early work, influenced by Rubens, 1617); 607. St. Sebastian (the face of the saint is a portrait of the artist himself), 952. Victory of Henri IV. over the Catholic League at Martin l'Eglise (the middle ground and background by *P. Snayers*?), *595. Susanna at the bath, 371. St. Sebastian, these last three early works. — W. wall: *603, *599. The sculptor Colyn de Nole and his wife (c. 1627); between these, *622. Madonna (c. 1625); 375. The Antwerp organist Liberti; *555. Rest on the Flight into Egypt (c. 1630); 373. The engraver Mallery. — N. wall: 407. Portrait of a man; 201. Portrait of a woman; *369, 368. Sebastian Leerse, the Antwerp merchant, and his wife; *995. Portrait (Duke Charles Alexander of Croy?); 402. Duke Wolfgang Wilhelm of the Palatinate. — E. wall: *596. The painter Jan de Wael and his wife; *405. Portrait of himself as a young man (c. 1620); *1308. Mary Ruthven, the artist's wife (c. 1640, unfinished). — Also landscapes by *J. d'Arthois*, battle-pictures by *A. van der Meulen*, and still-lifes by *Jan Fyt*.

Cabinet XIII. E. wall: 678. *N. Neufchâtel*, The mathematician Neudörfer; 341. *Rubens*, Portrait of a man, in the style of Joos van Cleve. — S. wall: *Pieter Brueghel the Elder*, *7057. Head of an old peasant-woman, *8940. Utopia (1567). — W. wall: *8685. *Sir Anthony More*, St. Sebastian; 1114. *Joos de Momper*, Landscape.

Cabinet XIV. Sketches by *Rubens*, see p. 435. Also, E. wall: 824. *Jan Brueghel the Elder*, Bouquet. — S. wall: 1895, 1877, 4891. *Jan Brueghel the Elder*, Landscapes; *Rubens*, 59. Entombment (sketch, c. 1615-18), 313. Rubens and Helena Fourment in a garden (1631), 72. St. Christopher. — W. wall: *Rubens*, *322. Polder landscape, 873. Two satyrs.

Cabinet XV. Works by **A. Brouwer*. Also, S. wall: 1838, 818. *David Teniers the Younger*, Peasants; 2165. *J. Siberechts*, Cows at pasture. — W. wall: 344. *Rubens* and *J. Brueghel the Elder*, Sleeping Diana espied by satyrs; 592. *Van Dyck*, The painter P. Snayers; 332. *Rubens*, Portrait of a man.

Cabinet XVI. Works by *David Teniers the Younger*. S. wall: 451. Dance at a tavern, 441. Flemish tavern scene. — Also, E. wall: 333. *Rubens*, Old woman. — W. wall: **A. Brouwer*, 109. Merry party, 561. Village barber, 242. Soldiers playing dice (late work).

Italian Masters. Room VIII. E. wall (left): 1075. *Botticelli*, Pietà (late work). — S. wall: *Domenico Ghirlandaio*, *1077. St. Catherine, 1078. Madonna, 1076. St. Lawrence, painted for the high

altar of Santa Maria Novella at Florence; 1074. *Filippino Lippi*, Christ appears to His Mother. — W. wall: 501. *Andrea del Sarto*, Holy Family; *476. *Raphael*, Holy Family of the Canigiani family (c. 1507; comp. p. 430). — N. wall: *994. *Francesco Francia*, Madonna in a hedge of roses; H. G. 191. *Lorenzo di Credi*, Holy Family; **H. G. 764, 526. *Perugino*, Virgin appearing to St. Bernard (c. 1498), Virgin adoring the Child; between these, *7931. *Luca Signorelli*, Madonna. — E. wall: *1072. *Fra Filippo Lippi*, Annunciation (early work).

Cabinet XVII. E. wall: 647. *Fra Filippo Lippi*, Madonna; *8709. *Baldassare Estense*, Family portrait (c. 1480-85); 7820. *Lorenzo di Credi*, Madonna and child with an angel (early work). — S. wall: 8054. *Antonello da Messina*, Madonna. — W. wall: 1052. *Francesco Francia*, Madonna and angels (early work); 7821. *Liberale da Verona*, Pietà.

Cabinet XVIII. E. wall: H. G. 671. *Lippo Memmi*, Assumption. — S. wall: *Fra Angelico*, *H. G. 36-38. Legend of SS. Cosmas and Damian (three predella-paintings of 1440), H. G. 38a. Ecce Homo. — W. wall: *Giotto*, *667. Crucifixion, 643. Last Supper.

Cabinet XIX. E. wall: **H. G. 796. *Raphael*, Madonna Tempi (from the Casa Tempi at Florence), painted c. 1505 and purchased by Ludwig I. in 1829. — S. wall: *8973. *Piero di Cosimo*, Legend of Prometheus; H. G. 1025. *Sodoma*, Holy Family. — W. wall: 8886. *Franciabigio*, Madonna and Child; *H. G. 797. *Raphael*, Madonna della Tenda (so named from the green curtain; comp. p. 430); 536. School of *Raphael*, Portrait of Bindo Altoviti (?); 7779. *Leonardo da Vinci* (?), Madonna and Child.

Cabinet XX. E. wall: *524. *Giorgione* (?), Portrait of a man; *992. *Cima da Conegliano*, Madonna with SS. Mary Magdalene and Jerome; *475. *Paolo Veronese*, Jupiter and Antiope (part of a larger picture). — W. wall: 427. *Domenico Tintoretto*, Wood-carver; *Jacopo Tintoretto*, *Susanna at the bath (on loan); *Veronese*, Venice.

Cabinet XXI contains the smaller Netherlandish pictures of the *Carstanjen Loan Collection. The whole collection was acquired in August, 1928, by the Wallraf-Richartz Museum at Cologne.

Cabinet XXII. **Netherlandish and German Masters of the late 17th Century**: *Elsheimer* (216. Moonlight scene with the Flight into Egypt), *J. Rottenhammer*, *A. van der Werff*, and *Caspar Netscher*.

Cabinet XXIII. **German, Italian, and French Masters of the 18th Century** (several works on loan). E. wall: *Augsburg Master* (c. 1750), Adoration of the Shepherds (sketch for a ceiling-painting). — S. wall: 9218. *Januarius Zick*, Peasants scuffling; 3 (formerly 1366), *A. Pesne*, Girl with a basket of vegetables.

Room IX. **Italian and Spanish Schools.** E. wall (on the left from Room VIII): *489. *Murillo*, Domestic scene. — S. wall: H. G.

1026. *Venetian Master* (c. 1650-60), The Venetian admiral Lazaro Mocenigo. — W. wall: *Murillo*, 52. St. Thomas of Villanova, *597. Beggar-boys playing dice, *605. Two beggar-boys eating grapes and melons; 146. *Juan Carreño de Miranda*, Donna Maria Anna de Austria. — N. wall: *Tintoretto*, *9287. Mars, Venus, and Vulcan (early work), *4788. Jesus at the house of Martha and Mary, *4590. Crucifixion. — E. wall: *497. *Murillo*, The little fruit-seller. — High up round the room: 7302-9. *Tintoretto*, Series of pictures relating to the history of the Mantua family of Gonzaga (1565-72). — We pass through Room X and turn to the right.

Room XII. **Venetian Masters.** On the left, *El Greco*, *St. James the Greater (on loan); *H. G. 683. *Alessandro Moretto*, Portrait of a priest; 505. *Palma Vecchio*, Madonna with SS. Roch and Mary Magdalene; *Titian*, *517. Portrait of a man, *483. Vanity (early work); 32. *Lorenzo Lotto*, Marriage of St. Catherine; *Titian*, **632. Emp. Charles V. (1548), a mature late work; 594. *Veronese*, Venetian woman; **2272. *Titian*, Christ crowned with thorns, an unfinished work of astounding boldness of composition and descriptive power, painted by Titian when he was over ninety years old; H. G. 1085. School of *Titian*, Portrait of a Venetian nobleman; *Titian*, 464. Madonna (a late work, spoiled), Toilet of Venus, a replica of that at Leningrad (c. 1550; on loan); 510. *Giacomo Bassano*, St. Jerome; *512. *Paris Bordone*, Portrait of a man; above, 977. *Titian* (school-copy), Madonna with St. John the Baptist and a donor; 127. *Veronese*, Holy Family (old copy); *El Greco*, *8573. Disrobing of Christ, *Immaculate Conception (late work, on loan).

Room X. **Italian, French, and Spanish Masters.** Section 1, on the right: *El Greco*, *The Virgin (on loan); *518. *Velazquez*, Portrait of a man (unfinished); 504. *Zurbaran*, St. Francis of Assisi. — Section 2, on the right: **Goya*, 8614. Queen Maria Louisa of Spain, 8615-8618. Four small pictures; 920. *Velazquez*, Self-portrait (?; spoiled); left, 5136. *Ribera*, St. Sebastian; *487. *Murillo*, Two beggar-boys eating a pie. — Section 3, right: *381, *382. *Claude Lorrain*, Landscapes; left, 9058. *J. Vivien*, Self-portrait; 1322. *F. Desportes*, Still-life; 175. *H. Rigaud*, Duke Christian III. of Zweibrücken; 972. *J. Vivien*, Archbishop Fénelon; between these, 1323. *F. Desportes*, Still-life. — Section 4, right: *400. *J. F. Millet*, Italian coast; H.G. 483. *Largillière*, The painter Le Brun; 39. *J. B. Le Prince*, The secret lover; 2498. *Louis Tocqué*, Michael, Count Palatine of Zweibrücken; left, *Canaletto*, H.G. 138, H.G. 137. Views of Venice. — Section 5, right: 4780, *42, *H.G. 555. *G. de Marées*, Portraits; *8574. *Francesco Guardi*, Venetian concert; left, 53. *J. Vivien*, Self-portrait; 49. *G. de Marées*, Family portrait; 4065. *Pierre Goudreaux*, Portrait of a prince.

Room XI. **French and Italian Masters.** On the left, *625. *N. Poussin*, Pietà; *Claude Lorrain*, *604. The expulsion of Hagar, *598. The saving of Ishmael (morning and evening scenes); 54. *Vivien*, Elector Max Emanuel of Bavaria; *L. 165, *L. 164. *G. B. Tiepolo*, Rinaldo and Armida; between these, *1159. *G. B. Tiepolo*, Adoration of the Magi; *Poussin*, 528. Midas and Bacchus, 2334. Apollo and Daphne; between these, 2100. *J. B. Monnoyer*, Flowers; 126. *François Le Moine*, Hunting party.

The Loggia on the S. side of the building contains frescoes illustrating the history of painting, designed by *Cornelius* (shown on application to the custodian).

The ***Museum of Small Works of Antique Art** (Græco-Roman Section; Egyptian section, see p. 424), on the ground-floor of the Old Pinakothek, comprises terracottas, glass, works in stone and stucco, bronzes, gold ornaments, earthenware vessels, and, in particular, a valuable collection of Greek vases. Adm., see p. 401. Guide (1925) 50 pf.

Section I. **Terracottas.** Table 1. Early-Etruscan brazier (6th cent. B.C.); 2. Ancient Greek images, primitive figures illustrating daily occupations; 3. Figures of gods (6th and 5th cent.); 4-7. Cyprian and early-Greek images, vessels in the form of figures, votive offerings, reliefs (*Hermes and Aphrodite); 8. Greek statuettes (5th and 4th cent.); 9. Enthroned figures in the severe style, religious figures; 10, 11. Votive reliefs from Tarentum (5-4th cent.); 13. Masks and busts; 17. Greek statuettes of the 4th and 3rd cent.; 18. Figures of girls (with pointed hats) from Tanagra, (below) large draped figure from Sicily; 19. Hellenistic figures; 20 (above), Early-Italic divinities, Aphrodite in the shell, (below) S. Italic figures of the 3rd cent.; 22. Moulds of Arretine vessels; 23. Black Hellenistic vessels with reliefs; 24. 'Sigillata' vessels and Megarian goblets; 25, 26. Vessels in the form of figures; 27, 28. Heads; 30 (in the middle), Greek braziers (3rd cent.); 31. Votive gifts; 32-35. Lamps; 36, 37. Lamp-supports; 38. *Caricatures from Asia Minor; 39. Figures from Greek comedy; 40 (near the window), Masks of actors; 44-46. Facing slabs from Roman buildings (so-called 'Campana reliefs'); 49, 50, 52. Ivory and bone carvings.

Section II. **Glass.** 54, 55. Roman glass; 56, 57. Fragments of variegated glass from Rome ('Millefiori'); 58, 59 (near the window), 'Millefiori' bowls, coloured salve-flasks; 61. Perforated and inscribed *Goblet from Cologne, a masterpiece of Roman glass-cutting. Coloured Egyptian glass.

Section III. **Stone and Stucco.** 62 (above), Small alabaster head (early-Babylonian; 3000 B.C.); 64. Small marble head of a suckling (early Roman imperial period); 65. Head of Apollo; 66. Torso of Diomedes, after Kresilas. In the centre are Etruscan cinerary urns with illustrations.

Section IV. **Bronzes.** 83. Lamps; 84. Horse-harness, censers; in the middle, *85. Ionic kettle with Hermes (carrying a ram) and sirens (500 B.C.); 86. Roman locks, keys, and door-mountings; 88, 89. Weapons; 91. Pans and pan-handles; 92. Greek-mirrors and mirror-cases; 93. Engraved Etruscan mirror; 94 (by the window), Table, toilet, and medicinal accessories; in the middle and farther on, three large *Tripods (Italic, 6th cent. B.C.); 96-101. Richly ornamented handles of vessels; 102. Archaic objects found at Perugia; 103 (above), *Greek standing mirror with Aphrodite; by the wall, Etruscan candelabrum and *Incense-stand with naked youth as support; 106. Greek standing mirror with a draped female figure; 107. Helmets; to the right and left, on pillars, *Poseidon, after a Greek model of the 5th cent. B.C., **Nude girl with

a cap (Greek original from Macedonia; 400 B.C.); 108. Fibulæ; 109. Mirrors of polished metal; 115. Jupiter Capitolinus; to the right, by the wall, *Discobolus, Roman copy after Myron; 116. Pantheress from Pompeii; 117. Silver beaker; in the middle, 118. *Ionian mixing-jug (500 B.C.); by the wall, armour of the 4th cent. B.C.; 119, by the window, Roman silver implements.

Section VI. Collection of **Vases, comprising over 3000 specimens, obtained mainly by King Ludwig I. from Etruscan and S. Italic cemeteries, the contents of which chiefly consisted of imported ornamental vessels produced during the golden period of Attic vase-painting (6-5th cent. B.C.). — Room I. *Earlier Greek Specimens:* 136 (in the 2nd row, 327. the Corinthian *Dodwell Vase, so called after Edward Dodwell, the archæologist; 1767-1832). By the window-wall, sarcophagi from Clazomenæ. — Room II. Mainly *Etruscan Ware:* 141. 'Bucchero' vessels, 144. on the right, Chalcidian (Peleus and Atalanta) and Pontic (837. Judgment of Paris); 143. Etruscan with red painting (in the 2nd row, Æneas carrying Anchises). — Room III (ceiling decorated with copies of Etruscan tomb-paintings) contains the *Larger Specimens* of the black and red-figured style, originating in Attica and continued in S. Italy. Along the walls (Nos. 145-161), interrupted by Panathenaic prize-vases, are the black-figured amphoræ and black and red-figured hydriæ (in the middle rows). On the centre tables (162-166) are red-figured vases of the most varied shapes and ornamentation. On table 162: 2344. *Pointed amphora (Dionysus with Satyrs and Mænads); *2416, 2417. Two wine-coolers with Alcæus and Sappho and the Contest between Idas and Apollo for Marpessa. On table 164 are the *Chief Exhibits of the collection: in the centre, three amphoræ, each with a black-figured and red-figured picture, in the style of *Andocides;* on the window-side, 2307-2309. Three amphoræ of *Euthymides,* arming scenes and Theseus carrying off a girl; 2305. Amphora with the departure of a youth (somewhat freer in style). On table 165: Later Attic vessels of the 4th century. Table 166: S. Italic ornamental specimens, mostly from Apulia. — Room IV. Chiefly smaller Attic specimens, especially *Bowls, Jugs,* and *Lecythi:* 181. Attic lecythi on a white ground, including, in the middle, *Mistress and maid, *Hermes and a woman. In the centre of the room are the red-figured Attic bowls, including well-known masterpieces: 167 (on the right of the entrance), Hercules and Alcyoneus, painted by *Phintias* (No. 2590), Sileni and Mænads from *Hieron's* workshop (No. 2654); 168. Dionysus on the ship, by *Exekias* (No. 2044), Bowl with Geryones, by *Euphronios* (No. 2620; on the inside is an Attic ephebe on horseback), Bowl with Mænads, on a white ground (No. 2645; style of *Brygos*), *Achilles and Penthesilea (2688).

The ***New Pinakothek** (Pl. E 4, *I*; entrance Barer Str. 29; adm., see p. 402), an unattractive building erected from plans by *Voit* in 1846-53, contains paintings of the 19th cent., largely by Munich masters (about 500 works). The frescoes on the exterior, almost entirely obliterated by exposure, were executed from Kaulbach's designs (see p. 443). Catalogue (1922) 50 pf. (illus. 1½ *M*).

We ascend the staircase to the Founder's Room (I), with the portrait of King Ludwig I., by *J. Stieler,* and some marble sculptures, and turn to the right.

North Cabinets. Cabinet 1. Portraits by *Gainsborough* (Uvedale T. Price), *Graff* (Self-portrait), *Reynolds* (Sir Hanbury Williams, 1708-59), *John Opie* (Portrait of a lady), *Tischbein, A. R. Mengs,* and *Raeburn* (Lord Douglas Gordon Haliburton); also, *G. Morland,* Coast landscape.

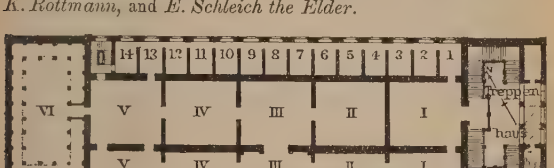
Cabinet 2. Landscapes by *W.* and *F. Kobell, J. J. Dorner, G. Dillis, M. J. Wagenbauer;* views of Munich by *D. Quaglio* (c. 1820); portraits by *J. G. Edlinger* and others.

Cabinet 3. Landscapes by *K. Kuntz,* **M. J. Wagenbauer,* **C. D. Friedrich, D. Quaglio,* and *T. Faber;* portraits by *J. G. Edlinger* and *J. Hauber.*

Cabinet 4. Landscapes by *E. Fries, F. Olivier, J. A. Koch, J. C. Reinhart,* and *L. Richter;* portraits by *M. Kellerhoven* and *H. M. Hess.*

Cabinet 5. Landscapes by *H. Bürkel* and **F. G. Waldmüller;* pictures of horses by *A. Adam;* portraits by *H. Riedel* and *F. G. Waldmüller.*

Cabinet 6. Portraits by *J. Stieler,* **F. von Rayski,* and **Wilhelm Kaulbach;* landscapes by *J. W. Schirmer, O. Achenbach, K. Rottmann,* and *E. Schleich the Elder.*



Cabinet 7. *J. von Steinle,* Story of Parsifal; *Schwind,* Sketches, Symphony, Portrait of a lady, Cinderella; **Böcklin,* Idyll, Faun and blackbird; *A. Feuerbach,* Self-portrait (1875), Children playing bowls.

Cabinet 8. **Karl Spitzweg,* Will-o'-the-wisp, Night round, The hermits, The poor poet, The writer, In the attic, The beggar flutist, The widower, Behind the scenes; also landscapes by *E. Schleich the Elder.*

Cabinet 9. *F. Lenbach,* Self-portrait, Village-street (early works); *W. Busch,* Landscape in rainy weather, Self-portrait; works by *W. Lindenschmidt;* landscapes by *A. Lier, A. Teichlein,* and *A. Seidel.*

Cabinet 10. *F. Defregger,* Conversation, Calling up the last reserves, The artist's birthplace, Nude seated girl, The game of chess; *Lenbach,* Portrait of Defregger; *L. Knaus,* The barrel-organ man; *E. Grützner,* The Silesian tippler and Satan, Wine cellar, Bunch of wild flowers.

Cabinet 11. Landscapes by *J. Wenglein* and *E. J. Schindler.* Genre-paintings by *W. Diez, Max Thedy,* and *A. Stevens.*

Cabinet 12. **A. Keller,* Portraits of the artist's wife, Studies for the Raising of Jairus's daughter (p. 423), Andromeda; **A. von*

Menzel, Concert, The artist's sister, Interior of a church, Interior, View from the Royal Palace at Berlin.

Cabinet 13. *F. A. Kaulbach*, Sketch, Still-life (tulips), Head of a man; *A. Hengeler*, The hermit, Christmas Eve; *Lenbach*, The landscape-painter Eduard Schleich the Elder.

Cabinet 14. *Corot*, A mill near Mantes; **H. Daumier*, Drama, Don Quixote; *Sir David Wilkie*, Opening the will; *Constable*, Landscapes; **G. Courbet*, Landscapes, Portraits, Still-life (apples); *E. Delacroix*, The boar-hunt (copy after Rubens); *T. Géricault*, *Bringing up the guns.

Central Rooms. From Cabinet 13 we enter Central Room V and turn to the left through Rooms IV and III.

Room II. E. wall: *Peter Hess*, King Otto entering Nauplia in 1833. — N. wall: *P. Hess*, King Otto entering Athens in 1835; *J. Stieler*, Queen Therese of Bavaria. — W. wall: **W. Kobell*, Battle of Hanau, Battle of Austerlitz. — S. wall: *Angelica Kauffmann*, Ludwig I. when crown prince.

Room III. N. wall (right): *W. Kaulbach*, Destruction of Jerusalem by Titus (which suggested the series of frescoes in the New Museum at Berlin). — W. wall: *L. Gallait*, Monk; *Baron Leys*, Village street in Holland; *E. Verboeckhoven*, Sheep-fold; *H. Heinlein*, Mountain landscape. — E. wall: *B. Adam*, Goats; *A. Riedel*, Mother and child, Neapolitan fisherman's family.

Room IV. E. wall (right): *H. Kaulbach*, Immortality. — N. wall: *K. Piloty*, Thusnelda in the triumphal procession of Germanicus; *F. A. Kaulbach*, Prince Regent Luitpold of Bavaria. — W. wall: *F. Defregger*, Storming of the Roter Turm at Munich by the peasants in 1705; *A. Böcklin*, *Sport of the waves. — S. wall: *F. A. Kaulbach*, Entombment; *K. Piloty*, Seni before the corpse of Wallenstein.

Room V. N. wall: *F. von Uhde*, Chanteuse (1880). — W. wall: *G. Segantini*, *Ploughing; *G. Courbet*, Runaway horse; above, *J. Wenglein*, S. Bavarian landscapes. — S. wall: *H. Baisch*, Dutch pasture; *V. Weishaupt*, Wild bull.

Room VI. *Karl Rottmann*, *Twenty-three encaustic paintings of Greek landscapes (1845-50), with delicate lighting.

South Rooms, beginning from the entrance.

Room I. On the right, *J. G. Edlinger*, Count Rumford (p. 452); *J. F. A. Tischbein*, Portrait of a man; *Edlinger*, Portrait of a lady. — *C. G. Schüz*, View of the Rhine near Mainz. — *W. Kobell*, Ludwig I. when crown prince; *C. G. Schüz*, *Landscapes near Mainz (1785). *W. Kobell*, *Siege of Cosel. — *F. Kobell*, *Four landscapes near Aschaffenburg.

Room II. On the right, *J. Overbeck*, Holy Family, Italia and Germania, Vittoria Caldoni; between these, *J. A. Koch*, *Landscapes; *F. W. Schadow*, Holy Family. — *K. Rottmann*, Acropolis

of Sicyon, The Eib-See. — *H. Hess,* The sculptor Thorwaldsen, Marchesa Florenzi of Ravenna; *F. Catel,* View of Ariccia; *J. Stieler,* *Goethe (1828). — Bust of Vittoria Caldoni by *R. Schadow.*

Room III. On the right, *A. Riedel,* Judith. — *A. Achenbach,* Storm at sea. — *K. Rottmann,* The Hinter-See near Berchtesgaden; *A. Feuerbach,* Scene from Dante's 'Inferno'. — *A. Feuerbach,* Titans, *Medea (a masterpiece of grand and gloomy melancholy; 1870); *Schwind,* Homage to the Arts. — *F. Winterhalter,* Portrait of a man. — Above, *W. Kaulbach,* Eight designs in oils for the frescoes on the exterior of the building (p. 440), illustrating Ludwig I.'s artistic activity.

Room IV. On the right, *E. Kurzbauer,* Country holiday; *F. Lenbach,* Dr. Schanzenbach; *M. Zimmermann,* Oaks; *O. Frölicher,* Landscape; *Gabriel Max,* Katharina Emerich in an ecstasy. — *A. Keller,* The artist's wife. — *E. Schleich the Younger,* Flat country with cows; *B. Vautier,* Public dinner; *E. Schleich the Elder,* *The Isar near Munich.

Room V. On the right, *Lenbach,* Portraits; *V. Müller,* Romeo and Juliet; *F. A. Kaulbach,* Portrait of a child. — **Lenbach,* Bismarck (1884), Pope Leo XIII.; *W. Lindenschmit,* Narcissus. — *F. A. Kaulbach,* Geheimrat Max von Pettenkofer; *A. Kampf,* Lying-in-state of Kaiser Wilhelm I. in Berlin Cathedral; **Lenbach,* Kaiser Wilhelm I., Provost Döllinger. — *F. A. Kaulbach,* *The artist's father.

Ground Floor. The **Graphic Collection** *(Kupferstich-Kabinett)* comprises numerous examples of printing and engraving from the earliest times to the present day and drawings by old and modern masters. The collection is particularly rich in early examples of copper-plate engravings and woodcuts, also in dotted prints ('Schrotblätter'). Two rooms are devoted to varying exhibitions. Adm., see p. 401.

In Arcis-Str., opposite the W. side of the Old Pinakothek, rises the **Technical Academy** *(Technische Hochschule;* Pl. E 4, *I*; over 4000 students), built by *G. Neureuther* in 1865-68 and extended to Gabelsberger-Str. and Luisen-Str. in 1912-14 by *Friedrich Thiersch.* The two new wings in Arcis-Str., begun in 1923, were designed by *G. Bestelmeyer.*

G. National Museum. Schack Gallery. Englischer Garten.

Tramways Nos. 2 and 30.

To the N. of the Hof-Garten (p. 418) begins Prinzregenten-Strasse (Pl. F G 5; *II*), which leads to the Isar, skirting the S. margin of the Englischer Garten (p. 452). On the N. side of the street (No. 3) is the National Museum.

The **Bavarian National Museum** (Pl. G 5; *II*), one of the best collections of German art and applied art, founded by King Max II. in 1853 and formerly housed in Maximilian-Strasse (p. 412),

was transferred in 1900 to the present extensive buildings, erected from the designs of *Gabriel Seidl*. The imposing exterior, by a skilful blending of forms characteristic of the various stages in the development of German architecture, suggests the nature of the museum, while, similarly, in the historical section each room reflects in its fitting up the period to which its contents belong. The various original ceilings deserve special attention. The museum contains the most complete collection of early-German plastic works and is unsurpassed in Germany in its number of tapestries. Adm., see p. 402; some of the rooms are closed on different days (parties taken round every hour). The courtyards are open only on request; they contain architectural fragments and sculptures (in Court IV is a bronze group of Mars, Venus, and Cupid, by Hubert Gerhard, 1584-89). — Summary guide (1923) 30 pf.; selected works of art, with 112 illustrations (1927) $1^1/_2$ *M*; also sectional catalogues. The briefest visit to the museum takes three hours.

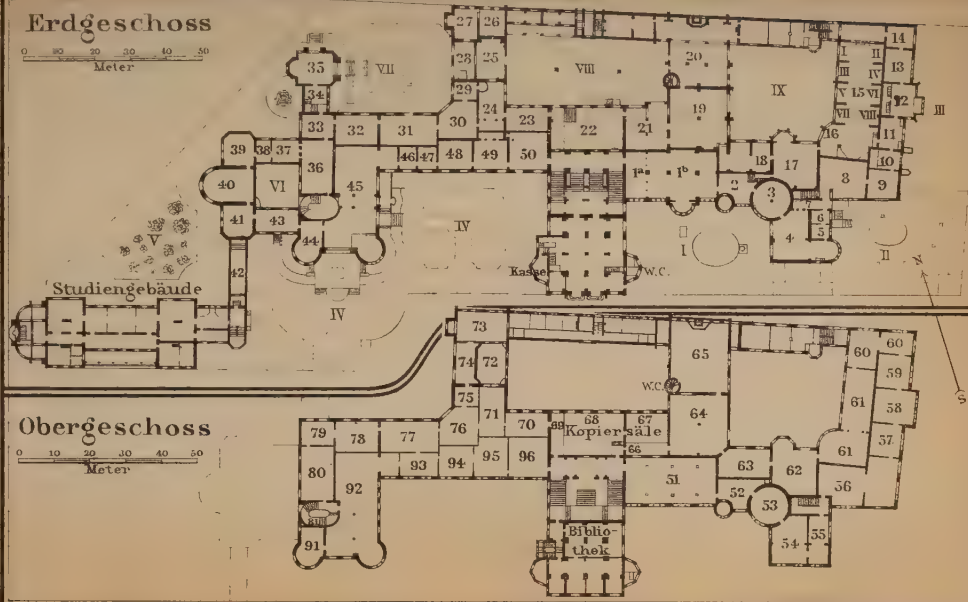
Ground Floor (Erdgeschoss). **Social History Collections.** From the vestibule we enter a hall containing numerous sepulchral monuments and then ascend the staircase.

Room 1a (on the right) contains the *Prehistoric Antiquities:* weapons, utensils, and ornaments from the Stone Age (before 2000 B.C.) to the Roman period. In the middle of the room is the *'Golden Hat' of Schifferstadt (later Bronze Age). — Room 1b, beyond a row of columns, contains *Roman Antiquities*. On the left, by the long wall, are Roman relics from Kellmünz in Swabia, including two fine draped torsos of a standing man and seated woman (Italic works in Greek marble of the 2nd cent. A.D.). In the middle of the room, a mosaic pavement from Westerhofen near Ingolstadt.

Rooms 2-4: *Early Mediæval Art.* Room 2: Objects of the Merovingian period, including (in the desk near the window) an *Ivory carving of the three Marys at the Sepulchre and the Ascension (4-5th cent.). The stained-glass windows are from the Minorite church of Ratisbon (c. 1370; others in Rooms 3, 4, 17, and 18). — Rooms 3 and 4. Small Romanesque works of art and sculptures. In the glass-cases in Room 3 (on the right) are bronze candlesticks, processional crosses, crucifixes (12-13th cent.), and *Ivories (9-11th cent., including three fine Othonian reliefs); in front of the window, the *'Jewel Case of St. Kunigunde' (from Bamberg Cathedral; early 11th cent.); in the isolated show-case, Limoges enamels; by the wall, on the left, Madonnas. The finest exhibits in Room 4 are the *Christ Enthroned (from the monastery of Reichenbach, c. 1230; in the middle of the room), the stone carvings from Wessobrunn (p. 465; c. 1253; main wall), and the wooden crucifixes above. In the apse is a fine Virgin of the Annunciation, an over-lifesize wooden figure of the Ratisbon school (early-Gothic, c. 1300).

From the apse we enter the *Gothic* section (Rooms 5-18). Room 5

BAYERISCHES NATIONAL-MUSEUM



Geogr. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

contains sculptures of the time of Emperor Lewis the Bavarian (p. 404): in the middle, Madonna enthroned (in sandstone); altar-piece from Rosenheim (c. 1280). — Room 6. *Madonna with the rose-bush (sandstone; Ratisbon school, after 1350); right, the Virgin in childbed (wood; from the monastery of Heggbach in Wurtemberg, c. 1350). — Corridor 7. Sculptures of the 15th century.

Room 8 (Bamberg Room): Gothic paintings and sculptures from 1350 to 1450. On the left, in the room, large *Winged Altar from the Franciscan church at Bamberg (1429), an important work of the early-Franconian or Nuremberg school; in the middle of the N. wall, *Madonna Enthroned (from the monastery of Seeon, c. 1433), on the left of it, *Winged Altar (from Pähl near Weilheim, in tempera, c. 1400); by the exit-wall, red marble tombstone (Salzburg school, 15th cent.). In the middle, St. George, a carved wooden figure from Nuremberg (c. 1430); in the first glass-case opposite the window, delicately carved domestic altar from the Rhine. Stained glass from Seligenthal near Landshut (after 1300). — Room 9 has ceiling and panelling from the Weber-Haus at Augsburg (1457). — Room 10. Gothic ceiling in lime-wood from Schloss Oberhaus near Passau (c. 1490); on the left, Netherlandish tapestry of 1500 (St. Lawrence); tester bedstead of 1470; two fine Tyrolese cabinets (c. 1500); in the middle of the room, alabaster group of the Annunciation (1484). — Room 11. Vaulted Gothic timber ceiling and a fresco of the Judgment of Solomon (from Füssen, 1510); in the middle, a wooden sculpture of an *Angel leading the Infant Jesus (Swabian, c. 1470-1480). — Room 12 (Altötting Room). On the left, between the staircases (converted choir-stalls from Altötting), altar of the Virgin (from Weissenburg in Bavaria, c. 1500); in the show-cases, small Gothic sculptures; in the alcove, *Model (c. 1430) for the tomb (never executed) of Duke Lewis the Bearded of Bayern-Ingolstadt (d. 1447). — Room 13. Large Flemish *Tapestry representing the Nativity and the Adoration of the Magi (c. 1500); near by, two paintings of the Madonna and Child and the Circumcision by Friedrich Herlin (middle of 15th cent.). — Room 14, with mural paintings (fourteen ancestral portraits, c. 1465) from the Alter Hof (p. 411). — Room 15 (Church Room) contains paintings and carvings. In the elevated vestibule, monuments and (suspended from the roof) a crucifix of c. 1520. Chapel I (on the right): Gothic church plate. Chapel II (opposite): Canopied altars of the late 15th century. Chapel III: Winged altar with the Twelve Apostles (S. Bavarian, c. 1460-70). On the right of Chapel IV is a fine little winged altar from Frauenwörth on the Chiem-See (c. 1500). In the central room two tombs of red marble (late 15th cent.); farther on, tomb of Bishop Simpert from St. Ulrich's at Augsburg (1492). Chapel V: Altar by Jakob Schick of Kempten (1515). Chapel VII: Virgin and Child (Augsburg school, c. 1510); Death of the Virgin, wood-carving from

Ingolstadt (c. 1500). In the apse, *High Altar, by Jan Pollak, from the former Franciscan church at Munich (1492; comp. Room 20). — To the left of the apse, SS. Augustine and Monica, painted by Michael Pacher (c. 1490); to the right of the apse is Room 16, with a winged *Altar with wood-carvings (Adoration of the Shepherds) by Wolfgang Maller or Asslinger, a pupil of Michael Pacher (from Tramin; c. 1500); on the right of the exit, wooden group of the Virgin oand Child (Pacher's school; c. 1480); stained glass (c. 1513). — Room 17 contains chiefly *Carvings by Tilman Riemenschneider (1490-1510): on the left, winged altar from Gerolzhofen; on the left and right of it, the Virgin (from an Annunciation group) and St. Anne; St. Willibald; St. James; St. Barbara; St. Mary of Egypt (from Münnerstadt); in the rotunda, the Twelve Apostles (from Würzburg); St. Sebastian; by the central column, man with a scythe for striking the hours (from the monastery of Heilsbronn, 1530); on the right and left of the exit, twelve oak *Busts, carved by Heinz Yselin of Constance (late 15th cent.); stained glass from the church of the Minorites at Ratisbon (1360-70). — Room 18. Small Gothic sculptures of c. 1500-30.

*Room 19 (Grosse Waffen-Halle): *Weapons.* Near the entrance, on the left, small breech-loading cannon of Gustavus Adolphus; near by, in the glass-case, fine gilt stirrups (late 15th cent.). Farther on, by the wall, cavalry shields, pieces of armour and helms of the 16-18th cent., halberds, blunderbusses. In the isolated cases in front, pieces of gala armour, balisters (cross-bows discharging bullets r stones), and late battle-swords. By the central pillar, two suits of equestrian armour, the gilded one by Piccinino of Milan (c. 1600); between them, a knight's suit. On the right of the entrance, by the window-wall, stirrups, spurs, and snaffles, maces and battle-axes, suit of armour from Augsburg (c. 1570), daggers and parts of swords, *Dress Swords of the 16th and 17th centuries. By the N. wall, suits of armour from the late 15th to the early 17th cent.; in front, in glass-cases, swords chronologically arranged; above, helmets. By the W. wall, swords (two-handed; 16-17th cent.), rampart-guns, halberds, etc.

Room 20: *Bavarian-Swabian Church Room.* Bavarian paintings and sculptures of the late middle ages and the early Renaissance (c. 1500). Panel-paintings by Jan Pollak of Munich and his circle. Section 1 (right): Seated saint and St. Sebastian, two lively works by the Master of Rabenden (Chiemgau); red marble tombstone by the Salzburg school. Section 2 (left): Holy Kinship, wooden relief by Daniel Mauch of Ulm; three wooden figures of the Bavarian-Swabian school. Section 3 (left): Large wooden gilt figure of *St. Nicholas by Erasmus Grasser (comp. p. 404). Section 3 (right): Portable altar and *The Virgin and St. John by Grasser.

Room 21. *Early Renaissance Sculptures.* Opposite the en-

trance, seated figure of *St. James by Hans Leinberger (c. 1520-25); on the left, large wooden relief of Our Lady of Sorrows, and in the niche near the 1st window, Mary Magdalene, both by Leinberger; on either side of the entrance, two monuments of Jura marble by Loy Hering (c. 1550).

Rooms 22-50. Works of the *Renaissance and Modern Times*. The ceilings are from Bavarian castles and Renaissance houses; the walls are hung with *Tapestry from Brussels, Lauingen, Munich, and Paris. — *Room 22 (Dachau Room), with half the wooden ceiling from the Great Hall of the Schloss at Dachau (Munich work, 1564-67). Gold-thread *Tapestry from Brussels (c. 1540; scenes from the life of St. Paul). On the left, two wooden busts of the Counts Palatine of Neuburg (S. German, c. 1530); in front, altar of the Holy Kinship, by Wolf Traut, a pupil of Dürer's, and two bronze figures, *Kneeling man breaking a branch, by the elder Peter Vischer (1490), and Striding Youth, by his son Hans Vischer (1532). On the left of the stairs, Christ and the woman of Canaan, cast by Hans Vischer in 1543 after a monument by his father in Ratisbon Cathedral (p. 366). The glass-case in the centre contains six wooden reliefs of the Ten Commandments in the manner of Veit Stoss (1524); alabaster figure of Judith and miniature bust of Archduchess Margaret of Austria, both by Konrad Meit of Worms (1515-20); plaque with nude female by Dürer, etc. — Room 23 (Italian Room). Ceiling and chimney-piece from N. Italy. Nine small Netherlandish and two Brussels tapestries of the 16th cent.; Italian majolica; on the left of the exit, bridal chest of Duchess Jacobæa, with N. Italian tarsia. — Room 24 (Ott-Heinrich-Saal). Portal and ceiling from the Fugger-Haus at Donauwörth. Bedstead of Countess Palatine Susanna; in the middle, painted Bavarian table; genealogical tapestries. — Room 25. On the left, domestic altar with carvings by Bockschütz of Tölz (1560); right, reliefs in Solnhofen stone, soap-stone, and alabaster. — Room 26. Fine Italian bronzes of the Renaissance, including six high reliefs by Giovanni Bologna; Brussels tapestries and Italian furniture of the 16-17th centuries. — Room 27. Knives, forks, and spoons from the Gothic period to the 18th cent.; by the entrance-wall, Salome, an early work by Cranach. — Room 28. Above the entrance, Lauingen tapestry of 1541 (Pilgrimage of Otto Heinrich to the Holy Sepulchre in 1521); left, Brussels tapestry belonging to those in Room 77. Carved boudoir from the Fugger-Haus at Donauwörth (1546). — Room 29. Furniture of the 16-17th centuries. — Room 30. Two Brussels tapestries with the genealogy of Otto Heinrich; etchings on Solnhofen stone, including, in the middle, table-leaf with a perpetual calendar (1597). In the show-cases, small sculptures of the 16-17th centuries. — Room 31. Period of Elector Maximilian (1597-1651). The gold-thread Brussels tapestries represent the planets. In the middle, *Cabinets by Christof Angermair of Weilheim (d. 1632).

Between these, glass-case with ivory carvings by Elector Max I. In the show-cases, vessels in Limoges enamel, including eight by P. Reymond; reliquaries; vessels of rock-crystal set in gold and enamel. Stained glass, some by Johann Schaper (Nuremberg, 1664; also in Room 32). — Rooms 32 and 33. Period of Elector Ferdinand Maria (1651-79). Gilded ceilings from the Residenz at Munich. In Room 32, further tapestries representing the planets and gold-thread Munich Gobelins of the four seasons designed by P. Candid (see below); tables and four cabinets of Florentine mosaic; fine Boulle furniture; silver-mounted clock from Augsburg (c. 1710). In Room 33, four Brussels tapestries; bronze model of the equestrian statue of Louis XIV. by Desjardins (destroyed in 1792); clocks. — To the right is Room 34 (temporarily closed). Votive objects and pictures, 'Totenbretter' (memorial tablets with inscriptions and paintings), etc. — Room 35 is a baroque chapel, with religious sculptures of the 17-18th centuries. — We return to Room 33 and pass straight into Rooms 36 and 37 (Period of Max Emanuel, 1679-1726), with furniture and objects of daily use belonging to the elector. On the left of the entrance, wall-fountain in silver and bronze-gilt by W. de Groff of Paris; in the middle, bronze monument of the elector by De Groff (1714) and a shrine with fine mosaics; by the back-wall, Return of Max Emanuel in 1715, a large painting by Vivien. In Room 37 (raised), Oriental weapons, saddles, and a tent, captured at Belgrade (1688). — Room 38. *Miniatures. — Rooms 39 and 40 (period of Elector Karl Albert, 1726-45), with handsome rococo furniture. In Room 39 early-Dresden china and a Brussels tapestry. In Room 40 (decoration mostly modern), paintings of Bavarian palaces; Japanese and Chinese porcelain of the 15-18th cent.; astronomical clock. — Room 41 (period of Elector Max III. Joseph, 1745-1777), with the old bookcases of the Bavarian Academy of Sciences (c. 1780) and old scientific instruments, the latter continued in Room 42. — Room 43. Rococo room from Landshut. — Room 44. Bavarian plastic works of the rococo period. Right of the 1st window, small domestic altar in imitation of the high altar of the abbey-church at Fürstenfeld (p. 468), carved by Franz Xaver Feichtmayr (c. 1760); in the wall-cases, small sculptures by Peter Wagner, Ignaz Günther, Roman Anton Boos, etc. — Room 45. Munich tapestries after P. Candid, representing the months (January to July); sculptures from the Würzburg Hof-Garten by Peter Wagner and models by R. A. Boos; 16th cent. models of Bavarian towns, including Munich (No. 5 made in 1570; that in the tower-room, on the right, made in 1868); models of ships (16-19th cent.). — Room 46. Portraits by Munich artists of c. 1800; bourgeois furniture of the same period; miniatures. — Room 47 (period of Karl Theodor, 1777-99), with Louis XVI. fittings; Munich tapestries. — Room 48, in the Empire style, contains two Paris Gobelins and personal relics

of Max I. (1799-1825; comp. p. 405). — Room 49, also in the Empire style, contains souvenirs of Kings Ludwig I. (1825-48) and Max II. (1848-64). — Room 50. State bed from Schloss Linderhof, souvenirs of King Ludwig II. (1864-86) and Bismarck. — The ceiling and panelling of the staircase ascending to the first floor are from the castles of Dachau and Donauwörth.

First Floor. **Special Collections.** — Room 51 (right). Ironwork from the 15th cent. onwards, including a superb grille from the Dominican church at Ratisbon (1724). — Room 52. Seals, from the time of Charlemagne onwards. Heraldic paintings. — Rooms 53 and 54. Works in pewter, bronze, brass, copper, and lead. — *Room 55. Bijoux and utensils in precious metals, plaquettes, etc. By the W. wall, ceremonial hammer of Pope Julius III. (probably German work, 1550); golden figure of Prudentia by Wenzel Jamnitzer of Nuremberg (d. 1585); bookbindings of the 16-18th centuries. In the middle and in front of the E. windows, plaquettes of the 16-17th cent., notably by Peter Flötner. — Room 56. Wooden ornaments and carvings from the Gothic to the Empire period. — Room 57. Works in wood, including moulds for wallpaper and calico printing, pastry and objects in wax; wooden blocks for the oldest map of Bavaria (1568); spinning-wheels. — Room 58. Musical instruments of 1450-1800; tapestries.

Rooms 59-62 contain *Textiles*. Room 59. Ceiling-painting from the Frauen-Kirche at Munich; three Brussels tapestries; embroidery (in the show-cases). — Room 60. Needle-point and bobbin lace from the 16th cent. onwards, braiding, linen-embroidery. — Room 61. Patterns; six splendid Brussels tapestries with the story of Orpheus on the borders (c. 1600). — Room 62. Carpets, Gobelins, and leathern wall-hangings, the Oriental carpets in show-cases 1-6 (left of the entrance) and the Flemish tapestry in the window-recess (Contest of the Virtues and Vices for the possession of mankind; c. 1520) being particularly fine.

Room 63. Old costumes, including (in the middle of the room and by the 1st window) articles of dress and jewellery from the vaults of the Counts Palatine of Neuburg at Lauingen (c. 1600); by the 2nd window, silver ornaments of patrician ladies (16-17th cent.); by the opposite wall, town-councillors' robes of the 17th century. — Room 64 contains ecclesiastical vestments. — Room 65. Courtiers' and citizens' dress of the 18-19th cent.; in front of and adjacent to the W. windows, clothes of kings and queens of Bavaria. — Through the passage (66) into Room 67 (sometimes closed). New acquisitions. Then across the staircase into (right) Room 69. Embroidered altar-frontals. Rooms 70 and 71. Vestments from the 11th cent. onwards. In Room 70, two large Brussels tapestries (middle of the 16th cent.).

Rooms 72 and 73 are closed. — Passing through Room 76 (p. 450) we turn to the right into Rooms 75 and 74, which contain the col-

lection of **Ivories.* Room 74, with fittings of the 18th century: Works by Antonio Leoni and Ignaz Elhafen, the leading craftsmen of the early 18th century. In Room 75, *Cash Box of Maximilian I., by Christof Angermair (1618-24; comp. p. 447), and a mask of a faun by the same master (window-wall, left). — Room 76, a reproduction of the hall in the castle of Trausnitz, near Landshut (c. 1579), contains clocks of the 16-19th cent. (some from England). — Room 77. Brussels tapestry (Story of the Creation) supposedly from designs by Giulio Romano (c. 1550); by the window-wall, marionettes; in the middle, toys of the 16-19th cent.; large doll's house (17-18th cent.); chess boards and men; by the back-wall, doll's kitchens from Augsburg and Nuremberg (18th cent.). — Room 78. Works in leather (15-16th cent.); development of bookbinding from the 15th to the 19th cent.; MSS. and early printed works. — Room 79. Brussels tapestries of the 17-18th cent.; hunting weapons. — Room 80. Objects connected with hunting. — We ascend the stairs.

Rooms 82-90 contain a highly interesting collection of **Mangers* or *Christmas Cribs.* These representations of the Nativity, originating in the old Christmas plays, were exhibited more especially in S. German and Italian churches and palaces during the 17th and 18th centuries. Room 82. (Cab. I, II, IV). Tyrolese cribs; large model of a town (Christmas Eve; from Bozen); Christmas Eve (from Munich). Rooms 83-85 (Cab. III, V, VI). Cribs from Munich and the carvings belonging to them. Rooms 86-90 (Cab. VII-XI). Cribs and figures from Sicily and Naples, often with beautiful landscapes. — We return to the first floor, pass through Room 92, and turn to the right.

Room 91. Guild room. — Room 92. *Ceramics.* On the walls, Munich tapestry designed by P. Candid (Scenes from the life of Otto of Wittelsbach; early 17th cent.). In the tower-room, Wedgwood ware. — Rooms 93-95. Porcelain. In Room 95, Nymphenburg ware (note the figures by F. A. Bustelli, 1754-63). — Room 96. Glass.

Basement. Rooms 97-105 (left of the stairs). Rooms from peasants' cottages (17-19th cent.). — Room 106. Rustic ceramics, glass, and pewter; copies of frescoes on cottage-exteriors. — Room 107. Ancient canoes (dug-outs) from the Chiem-See and Starnberger See. — Room 108. Sledges (mostly 18th cent.). — Room 109. Pewter coffins from the princely vault at Lauingen (c. 1600). — Room 110. Instruments of torture and punishment.

The Students' Building contains the *Neue Sammlung*, a varying exhibition of modern arts and crafts from all countries (adm., see p. 402).

On a terrace-garden in front of the National Museum is a bronze equestrian *Statue of *Prince-Regent Luitpold*, on a low marble base, by Adolf Hildebrand (1913), harmonizing effectively with the **Hubertus-Brunnen* (Pl. G 5; *II*), a baroque fountain-temple with a bronze stag, by the same artist (1907).

The former *Prussian Embassy*, a little to the E., at Prinzregenten-Str. 9, built by Heilmann & Littmann in 1907-9, contains the ***Schack Gallery** (Pl. G 5; *II*), bequeathed by the poet Count Adolf von Schack (d. 1894) to the German Emperor and now belonging to Prussia. This comprises choice works by Feuerbach, Schwind, Böcklin, Spitzweg, and Lenbach, and forms a valuable complement to the New Pinakothek. The copies of old masters by Lenbach, Marées, and others also repay inspection. Adm., see p. 402. Catalogue 1 *M* (illus. 2 *M*).

In the Vestibule to the left is a marble bust of Count Schack, by Seeböck (1894). We ascend the Staircase (straight ahead). On the 1st floor, 107. *Ernst Zimmermann*, Count Schack, 16. *Hans von Marées*, Copy of Velazquez's portrait of Philip IV.

First Floor. Room I (straight ahead; lighted from above). **Anselm Feuerbach:* 7 (on the right), Portrait of a Roman woman (c. 1862), 8. Laura at Mass at Avignon watched by Petrarch; 9. Ariosto's garden (1863); 10. Paolo and Francesca (1864); 11. Nymph listening to children playing music (1864), 1. Pietà (1863), 2. Idyll from Tivoli; 3. Mother and children at a well (1866), 4. Children bathing; 5. Hafiz at the well (1866), 6. Madonna. **Hans von Marées*, 12. Watering horses (1864), 13, 14, 15. Copies of Titian, Palma Vecchio, and Raphael (?). — Room II (left). *Moritz von Schwind*, 22. Erlkönig, 29. Rübezahl ('Number Nip'), 30. Wieland the Smith, 20. The three hermits. — Room III. *Karl Spitzweg*, 50. Serenade from the 'Barber of Seville', 51. Hermit playing the fiddle, 53 (opposite), Hypochondriac, 54. Taking leave. Also works by *E. N. Neureuther* and *L. Bode*. — Room IV. *Schwind*, 37. Youth on his travels, *38. The wedding journey, 39. Leaving the valley, 41. The boy's magic horn, 43. Forest chapel, 44. Hermit watering his guest's horses, 45. St. Wolfgang constraining the devil to bring stones for building a church, *47. Morn. — Room V (lighted from above). *Bonaventura Genelli*, 64 (on the right). Vision of Ezechiel, 66. Lycurgus fighting with Bacchus and Bacchantes, 67. Bacchus and the Muses, 68. Rape of Europa, 69. Composition for the curtain of a theatre; *F. Preller*, 73. Calypso leaving Ulysses (1864), 74. Ulysses and Leucothea (1863). — Room VI. 87. *J. A. Koch*, Hut near Olevano; 77-80. *K. Rottmann*, Landscapes; 84. *P. Cornelius*, Flight into Egypt (landscape by Koch). — Room VII. 49. *Schwind*, Count Gleichen returning from the Crusades (1864); *E. J. von Steinle*, 93. Loreley, 94. Watchman on a tower; 97. *E. Schleich*, Starnberger See.

We turn to the left and ascend the Staircase, which is hung with landscapes by *F. Bamberger*, *C. Morgenstern*, *L. Neubert*, and others.

Second Floor. Room I. *Franz Lenbach*, Portraits (121, 124. Count Schack, painted in 1875 and 1870; 120. Self-portrait, 1865), Views from Spain (*126. The Alhambra, 1868), *119. Shepherd-boy

(early work, 1860). — Room II. **Arnold Böcklin*, 133 (right), Ideal landscape with the journey to Emmaus, 132. Rocky landscape (1870), 131. Nymphs at the spring, 136. Autumn landscape with Death on horseback, 135. Murderer pursued by the Furies (1870), 134. Nereid and Triton. — Room III. **Böcklin*, 145 (right), Anchorite, 139. Villa by the sea (in tempera, 1865), 144. Italian villa in spring, 143. Shepherdess, 142. Shepherd's complaint (Amaryllis; 1866), 141. Ideal landscape in spring, 140. Sacred grove, 138. Villa by the sea, 137. Roman tavern in spring, 146. Pan frightening a shepherd.

Ground Floor. Exact copies of the great Italian, Spanish, and Flemish masters of the 15-17th cent. executed by Lenbach and others at the order of Count Schack.

The **Luitpold-Brücke** (Pl. G 5; *II*), built by T. Fischer in 1901, consists of a single stone arch with a span of 207 ft. At the W. end of the bridge are recumbent figures of Bavaria and the Palatinate, at the E. end Franconia and Swabia. — On the right bank of the Isar flights of steps and inclined slopes ascend to the *Peace Monument* (Friedens-Denkmal; Pl. G 5, *II*), erected in 1899 to commemorate the termination of the Franco-Prussian War in 1871. On either side of the monument extend the pretty Maximilians-Anlagen (p. 414). From the monument the Äussere Prinzregenten-Strasse continues to the **Prinzregenten-Theater** (Pl. H 5, 6; *I*), an imposing and finely articulated edifice, erected by Max Littmann in 1901 in an antique style. The auditorium (1187 seats) is in a severe Renaissance style. Adm., see p. 402; restaurant and café, with garden. In the grounds adjoining the theatre on the right is a marble statue of *Richard Wagner*, by H. Waderé (1913).

The ***Englischer Garten** (Pl. G H 3, 4; *I*), a park of 600 acres, in the English style, with fine old trees, watered by two arms of the Isar, affords delightful walks in summer. It was originally laid out in 1789 at the order of Elector Karl Theodor by Count Rumford (Sir Benjamin Thompson, 1753-1814, a native of North Woburn, Massachusetts), a statue (Pl. G 5; *II*) of whom, by Franz Schwanthaler (d. 1821), stands a little to the N.W. of the National Museum (comp. p. 412). The park was developed in 1803 by Ludwig von Skell. The *Chinese Tower* (Pl. G 4, *I*; café-restaurant) and the neighbouring *Rumford-Saal* (now a police-station) were built in 1791, the latter by J. B. Lechner. To the N.E. of the tower is the *Kleinhesseloher See* (restaurant), an artificial lake used for boating and skating. To the E. of this is the *Milchhäusl* (Pl. H 3; *I*), a garden-restaurant. The English Garden is adjoined on the N. by the wooded *Hirschau* (Pl. H 2, 1; *I*), through which we may walk to the *Aumeister*, a forester's house with a popular restaurant (50 min. from the lake and ¼ hr. from the ter-

minus of tram No. 13 at *Freimann;* comp. the map, p. 461). — To the E. of the Hirschau, on the right bank of the Isar, are the upper works of the *Mittlere Isar* hydro-electric power scheme, begun in 1919 (average capacity 82,000 h.p.). Almost all the water is drawn off from the river, which is dammed up 16 ft. above its normal level as far as the Max-Joseph-Brücke.

To the E. of the English Garden the *Max-Joseph-Brücke* (Pl. G H 4; *I*), built in 1902 by T. Fischer, leads across the Isar to the suburb of *Bogenhausen.*

H. German Museum and South East Quarters.

Tramway to the German Museum: Nos. 1, 9, 11, 19, 30.

The **Ludwigs-Brücke** (Pl. F G 6, 7; *II*), to the S. E. of Isartor-Platz (p. 411), rebuilt in 1890-92 (allegorical figures by Eberle, Hahn, and Kaufmann), leads across the Isar, which is here divided into two arms by the *Museums-Insel.*

The ****German Museum** (*Deutsches Museum von Meisterwerken der Naturwissenschaft und Technik;* Pl. F 7, *II*), on the S. side of the Museums-Insel, is a huge structure of reinforced concrete, with a W. tower 210 ft. high, begun in 1908 from the plans of Gabriel and Emanuel Seidl (see p. 405) and opened on May 7th, 1925, the seventieth birthday of its creator and present director Dr. Oskar von Miller. The museum is the most extensive and important of its kind and offers unrivalled opportunities of surveying the development of science, engineering, and industry. Side by side with original apparatus and machinery of historical importance stand experimental appliances and models, many of which may be set in motion by the visitor. Adm., see p. 401. Official guide (1928) 3½ *M*, a shorter 'Tour' 1½ *M*.

The area built over is almost 3 acres, while the total area of the exhibition-rooms amounts to 10 acres. A thorough inspection of the whole museum involves a walk of almost 9 M. Visitors pressed for time should confine their attention to those sections in which they are especially interested; they will otherwise find their receptivity quickly exhausted by the vast number of exhibits. — The *Refreshment Room* is in the N.W. angle of the ground-floor, on the right of the entrance.

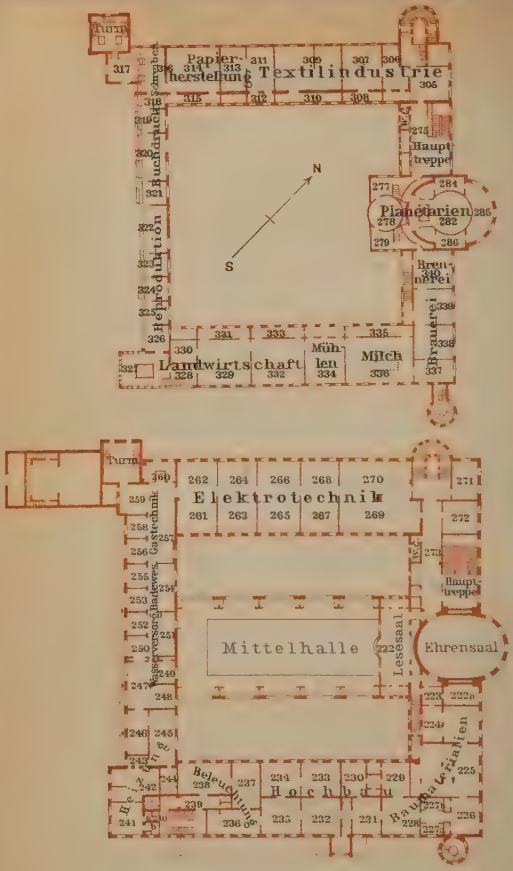
The museum *Library* (100,000 vols.) is temporarily accommodated in the old cavalry barracks (Schwere-Reiter-Kaserne; Pl. F 6, 7, *II*), pending the completion of its own building (begun in 1928).

Ground Floor and Basement (Erdgeschoss, Untergeschosse). On the W. (right) of the Vestibule (1) is the main staircase; we turn to the left through the reception-room (2; model and ground-plans of the museum) to the section of *Geology* (3 & 5), whence steps descend to the seismological station in the basement (4). — We pass by a mural section (26 ft. long, 10 ft. high) of the 'Tasks of Mining' to the section of *Mining* (6-8; 9-69 in the basement). Immediately to the left is a boring apparatus. In the corner-room (7), old and modern mine-shafts. A climbing-shaft (in working order) and stairs

(8) descend to the third level of the Basement (9; shaft-sinking operations); above, on the second and first levels, shaft-sinking (10-14), old and modern *Mines, models and pictures of apparatus for dressing ore (16-34), salt (35-44), and coal (45-63); mining machinery (64-66), mining safeguards (67-69). — We ascend to the outer rooms (71-74) in the E. wing of the ground-floor: *Smelting & Founding.* — Room 75, original scythe-forge from the Black Forest, with a water-hammer, dating from 1803. — The next rooms (76-83) are devoted to *Metallurgy.* — *Machinery* (84-92), with historically important originals (some of which may be set in motion): machinery worked by man, wind (84), water (85-86; water-pressure engine by G. von Reichenbach, 1817, utilized until 1904; the first turbine used in Germany, 1834), steam (87-91; reproduction of James Watt's Sun and Planet engine, 1788; English beam-machine with water-pump, 1813, the first steam-engine constructed in Germany; early steam-turbines by Parsons, 1884, and De Laval, 1888), gas, and oil (92; first Diesel motor, 1897).

The remaining rooms (93-101) on the ground-floor are given over to *Transport.* Ehren-Saal (93): Development of land transport. Then follow *Cycles and Motor Cars* (94, 95; velocipede by K. von Drais, 1817, comp. p. 72; high and low wheeled bicycles; petrol and benzine motor-cars by Daimler, 1885, and Benz, 1886). — *Steam and Electric Railways* (96-101): Reproduction of William Hedley's 'Puffing Billy' (1813); cross-section of an express locomotive of 1874, which may be set in motion; first electric locomotive by Werner Siemens (1879). — *Road and Railway Construction* (five rooms; 102-106): Models of Roman roads, of the old and new Kesselberg-Strasse (p. 490), the St. Gothard railway, Jungfrau railway, etc.; aerial railways. — *Tunnelling* (in Room 107): Construction of the Simplon Tunnel (1898-1905), model of the Semmering Tunnel (1849), etc. — Then follow *Bridge Construction, Hydraulics, Canalization,* and *Harbour Works* (108-115). — Central Hall (195 ft. long, 70 ft. wide, 65 ft. high): *Shipbuilding* (116-140), from the dug-out to the modern liner and battleship; models of Christopher Colombus's caravel 'Santa Maria' (1492), the five-master 'Preussen' (1910), the steamship 'Charlotte Dundas' (1806), etc. In the basement are submarines (including the U 1, the first German submarine, 1906, 138 ft. long) and reproductions of ships' interiors. — Gallery of the Central Hall: *Aviation.* Suspended from the vaulting are original flying-machines by Otto Lilienthal (1896), the brothers Wright (1908), Blériot (1909), Grade (1910), Rumpler ('Taube' monoplane, 1909), Fokker (battleplane D VII), and Junkers (the first stayless all-metal aeroplane). The wall-recesses (141-153) contain models and illustrations showing the development of free balloons, airships, kites, parachutes, flying-machines, and their component parts.

eogr. Anstalt von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig



DEUTSCHES MUSEUM

0 10 20 30 40 50 Meter

Georg. Anstalt von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

First Floor (Erstes Obergeschoss). From the Gallery of the Central Hall we reach the large Ehren-Saal (156; above the entrance-hall), with a ceiling-painting by Julius Diez, encircled by the signs of the Zodiac. In the wall-recesses and by the pillars, also in the adjoining picture-gallery on the E. (157), are portraits, reliefs, and busts of German inventors and engineers.

Adjoining the picture-gallery is the section of measuring instruments (158-161), displaying the development of *Time, Weight, and Space Measurement* (old watchmaker's workshop from the Black Forest). — The section of *Mathematics* (162), with a ceiling-painting in perspective, illustrates the history of the theory and technique of calculation and perspective (old and modern drawing instruments).

The next rooms are devoted to Physics: *Mechanics* (163, 164; original air-pump of Otto von Guericke, 1650), science of waves (165), heat (166; caloric dynamometer of Robert Mayer, 1868, comp. p. 159; original machine for the liquefaction of the air by K. Linde, 1895); frictional and contact *Electricity* (168, 169; original apparatus of G. S. Ohm, 1787-1854), magnetism and electric currents (170, 171; original apparatus of Ampère, 1820), electric discharge in gases (172, 173; original tubes of W. K. Röntgen, 1895; radium cabinet), *Telegraphy* (174; first electric telegraph by S. T. Sömmerring, 1809; first writing telegraph by C. A. Steinheil, 1836), telephones (175, 176; original apparatus of P. Reis, 1863); in the S.E. corner-room, wireless telegraphy and telephony (177; original apparatus of B. W. Feddersen, 1861, H. Hertz, 1888, and V. Poulsen, 1903); in the adjoining Room 179, broadcasting and photo-telegraphy. — *Optics* (in the next ten rooms, 180-189, on the garden side): Original apparatus of J. Fraunhofer (p. 380), G. Kirchhoff (1824-87), H. Helmholtz (1821-94), and Ernst Abbe (1840-1903); projecting apparatus and cinematography. — The section of *Acoustics and Music* (190-205) includes a good historical collection of musical instruments. The Music Room (202), projecting into the garden, is used for demonstrational purposes.

West wing of the first floor: *Chemistry* (206-219). Reproductions of an alchemist's laboratory (206, 209; 16-17th cent.), laboratory of the 18th cent. (210), and Liebig's laboratory (211) at Giessen (1839). Modern chemistry (212, 213; numerous demonstrational apparatus). Inorganic chemistry (214; models and illustrations of modern factory equipment); organic chemistry (215; large genealogical tree showing coal-products); scents (217); development of medicinal drugs (219; in an old apothecary's shop); chemistry in relation to foodstuffs (218).

Second Floor (Zweites Obergeschoss). Reading Room (222). This floor accommodates the section devoted to Building, etc. The *Building Materials* (223-238) illustrate the preparation of wood (223-224) and natural stone (225) and the manufacture of artificial

stone (225); also pottery (226; in 227a is an old pottery) and glass (228; in 227b, glass-furnace of the early 16th cent.). — The next rooms contain exhibits relating to *House Building* (229-235), beginning with the habitations of primitive peoples. — Then come *Methods of Illumination* (236-239), with a collection of lamps (237) and objects illustrating the different kinds of electric lighting (incandescent lamps, arc-lamps; 238) and the development of street-illumination (239). — The next two groups are those of *Heating* (240-245; kitchen, house, central, and municipal heating) and *Cooling* (246; refrigerators). — The section devoted to *Water Supply* (247-251) shows how water is obtained (wells, cisterns, etc.), distributed (note the Roman aqueducts), analysed and treated (filtration), and stored. Adjacent, *Canalization* and drainage (252); Roman, German, and Asiatic *Baths* (253-255), remedial baths. — *Gas* (256-260): development of gas-generators (including copies of the first retorts used for the distillation of waste-coal, by William Murdock, 1754-1839); furnaces from gas-works; gasometers; gas-meters. — *Electricity* (261-274): uses of electricity (261, 262), generators and motors (263, 264); accumulators (265); transformers (266); measuring instruments (267); switches and fuse-blocks (268); electric works and cables (269, 270). Rooms 271 and 272 are still closed.

Third Floor and Superstructures. From the main staircase we enter the section of *Astronomy*, in the central block (275-298, 303), the chief exhibits being two *Planetaria made by the firm of Carl Zeiss of Jena. In the 'Ptolemaic Planetarium' (278) a projecting apparatus (with 119 lenses) throws the image of the star-spangled sky on to a dome 30 ft. in diameter, and shows the movement of the heavenly bodies at any desired speed. The 'Copernican Planetarium' (282), in a room 40 ft. in diameter, is a movable model of the solar system, in which the observer is carried in a cage in a path representing the earth's orbit. — Thence through the E. wing of the 1st superstructure (sun-dials, in 288, etc.) to the East Dome (291), which accommodates a reflecting telescope, with an aperture 16 inches in diameter, by C. P. Goerz (1914). Then through the 2nd superstructure (292: astronomical measuring instruments; 293: Galileo Room with old telescopes, including one 20 ft. long by Simon Marius, 1570-1624, and original instruments by Tycho Brahe, 1546-1601; 294: development of observatories) to the Terrace (296) of the 3rd superstructure, where we enjoy a fine view of Munich. The Central Dome (298) contains the 15-inch refracting telescope made by Fraunhofer (1838-1839) for the St. Petersburg Observatory (26 ft. long). — *Surveying:* Geodesy (299-300) and photogrammetry (301), in the rear part of the 2nd superstructure, cartography (302; historical maps and globes), in the W. wing of the 1st superstructure. — The West Dome (303) contains a modern 12-inch refracting telescope by Carl Zeiss.

From the West Dome we descend to the W. wing of the 3rd floor (Drittes Obergeschoss; see the plan, p. 455). — *Textiles* (305-312). Stages in the preparation of textile fibres; cotton-spinning machines of the Swiss Kunz, 1830; development of spinning, weaving, and sewing from handwork to modern machinery; fabrics ranging from the linen mummy-wrapping to brocades of gold and silver thread. — The section illustrating the manufacture of *Paper* (313-315) begins with an original paper-mill (1700).

South Wing. *Writing* (316, 317; development of the typewriter, etc.). — *Printing* (318-321). — Technique of *Copying* (322-326): Photography, printing, engraving, lithography (first lithographic lever-press by A. Senefelder, 1797, etc.).

Agriculture (327-336; East Wing): Development of the plough; development of mills since the 17th cent.; dairy-farming (model of an Allgäu mountain dairy, c. 1830). — North Wing. *Brewing* and *Distilling* (337-342; model of the Munich Spatenbrauerei, 1812).

The Tower (lift, 25 pf.), entered from the S.W. angle, contains a Foucault's pendulum, which shows in a few minutes the rotation of the earth. On the first floor is a room devoted to *Meteorology* (including instruments of the Mannheim observatory of 1780). On the outside of the tower are dial-plates (16 ft. in diameter), recording atmospheric pressure, temperature, wind, and atmospheric moisture. The top platform (telescopes, searchlights, etc.) commands a fine panoramic view.

The Garden (entered from Rooms 77 or 95), on the S. side of the museum, contains a 'Dutch' windmill from Zingst on the Baltic (18th cent.), old cranes, railway signalling apparatus, etc.

The **Cornelius-Brücke** (Pl. F 7; *I*), at the S. end of the Museums-Insel, was built by Friedrich Thiersch in 1901-3; its bronze statue of *King Ludwig II.* as a youth is by F. von Miller (1910).

The **Reichenbach-Brücke** (Pl. F 7; *I*), farther S.W., was also built by Thiersch (1903). The fine *Maximilians-Kirche* (Pl. F 7; *I*) is by H. von Schmidt (1895-1901). — The **Wittelsbacher-Brücke** (Pl. E 8; *I*), was built by Theodor Fischer in 1905; on its S. side is an imposing equestrian statue of *Otto of Wittelsbach,* by Georg Wrba.

In the hilly part of the old suburb of *Au*, on the right bank of the Isar, are numerous 'Bierkeller' (Pl. G 7, F 8, *I*; p. 397). Below is the *Mariahilf-Kirche* (Pl. F 7; *I*), built in the early-Gothic style by D. Ohlmüller in 1831-39, and containing nineteen stained-glass windows by H. Hess and Ainmiller (Life of the Virgin).

Farther S., in the suburb of *Giesing*, high up on the right bank of the river, is the *Giesinger Pfarr-Kirche* (Pl. F 9; *I*), built by H. Dollmann in the Gothic style in 1865-68, and commanding a fine view. The *Ost-Friedhof* (East Cemetery; Pl. F G 8, *I*; tram Nos. 7, 12, 25, 27) is to the E. of the church, alongside the railway; the chapel and mortuaries (at Martins-Platz) are by H. Grässel (1894-1900).

I. South-West Quarters.

In Sendlinger Tor-Platz (Pl. E 6; *II*) is a bust, by Zumbusch (1877), of *Aloys Senefelder* (p. 277). Sendlinger Tor and Sendlinger Strasse, see p. 410. — Thalkirchner Str. runs S. to the *Alter* and *Neuer Süd-Friedhof* (Pl. E 7; *I*).

To the W. of Sendlinger Tor-Platz is the *Allgemeines Krankenhaus* (Pl. E 6, 7; *II*), a hospital built in 1894-99 and extended in 1913-15. In this district are various *Medical Institutes* belonging to the university. — In Kaiser-Ludwig-Platz (Pl. D 6, 7; *II*) is a bronze equestrian statue of *Emperor Lewis the Bavarian* (p. 404), by F. von Miller (1905).

To the W. extends the *Theresien-Wiese* (Pl. D 6, 7; *I*), the scene of the October Festival (p. 400). On the N.E. side is the modern-Gothic *Pauls-Kirche* (Pl. D 6; *I*), by G. Hauberrisser (1892-1906). — On a height on the W. side of the Theresien-Wiese, in front of the Ruhmes-Halle and 25 min. S.W. of the Karls-Tor (tramway No. 19), rises a colossal bronze statue of **Bavaria** (Pl. D 7; *I*), with a lion, designed by *L. Schwanthaler* and cast by *F. von Miller* (1850). It measures 60 ft. to the top of the wreath (or, including the pedestal, 92 ft.). The base of the figure is reached by 72 steps, and an iron spiral staircase of 58 steps more ascends within it to the head, which has room for eight persons (adm., see p. 401). Through small openings we obtain an extensive panorama in clear weather of the distant Alps. — The **Ruhmes-Halle,** a Doric colonnade built by *Klenze* in 1843-53, contains eighty busts of eminent Bavarians. — A monument was erected in 1925 in the grounds to the N. to the *Bavarian Army Service Corps* (Motor Transport Section). — To the W. is the **Ausstellungs-Park** (Pl. C 6, 7; *I*), exhibition grounds planned by Wilhelm Bertsch and opened in 1908. To the left of the main entrance is the *Künstler-Theater* (p. 399), built by M. Littmann and interesting for the simplified arrangement of its stage. Near it is the Theater-Café, by Paul Pfann; the chief restaurant, by E. Seidl, has a ceiling-painting by L. Herterich and mural paintings by Fritz Erler, J. Diez, and K. J. Becker-Gundahl; in front is a fountain enclosure with sandstone sculptures by F. Behn, K. Ebbinghaus, and others. Near by is a marionette theatre (p. 399) by P. L. Troost. The lighthouse and view-tower (135 ft. high; adm. 50 pf.) was built for the German Transport Exhibition of 1925.

J. North-West Quarters: Neuhausen and Nymphenburg.

Tramways to *Nymphenburg:* Nos. 1 & 4.

From the Haupt-Bahnhof (Pl. D E 5, *II*; p. 406) Dachauer Str. leads N. to Stiglmaier-Platz (Pl. D 4; *I*), which is also approached by Brienner Strasse (p. 441). The *Bronze Foundry* (Erz-Giesserei; Pl. D 4, *I*), to the N.W., at Erzgiesserei-Str. 14, founded by Ludwig I.

in 1825, acquired some reputation under the management of J. B. Stiglmaier (d. 1844) and Ferdinand von Miller (d. 1887), and now belongs to the Von Miller family (museum, see p. 401).

Nymphenburger Strasse (Pl. D-B 4, 3; *I*), nearly 2 M. long, begins at Stiglmaier-Platz and traverses the quarter of *Neuhausen*. On the N. side of Rotkreuz-Platz (Pl. C 4; *I*) is the old hunting-lodge of Elector Karl Albert (1728). — The terminus of tramway No. 1 is at Roman-Platz (Pl. A 3; *I*), 20 min. ride from the main railway station at Munich and 12 min. walk from the Nymphenburg palace.

Nymphenburg (comp. the inset-plan on p. 395; Café-Restaurant Prinzenhof, in Roman-Platz), incorporated with Munich in 1900, deserves a visit for the sake of the palace and (more especially) the park (open free all day) and the Amalienburg. Adm. to the palace and garden-buildings, see p. 402; illustrated guide (1921) 50 pf.

The **Schloss**, or palace, an extensive group of buildings, was originally erected by Elector Ferdinand Maria for his wife Adelaide, on the birth of Max Emanuel, the heir to the throne. The five-storied central block was erected in 1663-76 by *Agostino Barelli* (p. 417) in the style of an Italian villa. In 1702-4 the arcades were added by *G. A. Viscardi* at the order of Max Emanuel, who, ten years later (1714), entrusted the completion of the building and the restoration of the central façade to *Joseph Effner*. The officials' houses, forming a crescent ('Rondell') on the E., and enclosing spacious gardens and a pond, date from the time of Elector Karl Albert (1728). The palace and the subsidiary buildings were intended as the nucleus of a regularly laid out town ('Karlstadt').

Of the Interior only the central structure is shown to visitors. The Fest-Saal or Great Hall, three stories high, with fine rococo decoration (1756-57) by *Johann Baptist Zimmermann* and his son *Franz*, is flanked on both sides by smaller apartments, mostly designed by *Effner* (c. 1717) and containing German and French furniture of the 18th cent., ceiling-paintings, and portraits. The writing-room, on the S. side, is splendidly panelled in Chinese lacquer (late 17th cent.). Pictures of electoral palaces by *Joachim Beich* and others; still-life paintings by *Snyders* and *Fyt*.

The large ***Park** behind the palace, laid out as an Italian garden in 1671, was altered in the 18th cent. in the French, from 1804 onwards in the English style. From the open flight of steps behind the central part of the palace we have a fine view of the large parterre and the canal beyond. Behind the green-houses (Gewächs-Häuser; to the N. of the parterre) is the *Magdalenen-Kapelle* or Magdalenen-Klause, an artificial ruin built by Effner in 1725-26 as a hermitage for Max Emanuel in his old age, with ceiling-paintings by N. G. Stuber in the interior (usually opened for a gratuity). The *Pagodenburg*, to the W., near the N. lake, erected by Effner in 1716, contains paintings ('Chinoiseries') by Anton Gumpp. We proceed farther W. through

the park to the marble cascade (1768) and then return along the S. lake to the *Badenburg*, the elector's bath-house, another creation of Effner's (1718-21; stuccoes by Charles Dubut, ceiling-fresco by Iacopo Amigoni). The **Amalienburg, farther E., to the S. of the parterre, a small hunting-lodge by François Cuvilliés (1734-39), is the most finished example of a princely 'maison de plaisance' in the rococo style. The finest apartment is the circular Mirror Room in the middle, with silver decorations on a blue ground. This is adjoined by the bedroom, with portraits by George Desmarées of Karl Albert and his consort Maria Amalia (after whom the lodge was named), and the hunting-room, both decorated in silver on a yellow ground. The plaster-work is by J. B. Zimmermann, the magnificent carvings by Joachim Dietrich. The kitchen, with Delft tiles, is also charming. — To Blutenburg from the N. exit of the park, see p. 461.

The **State Porcelain Factory of Nymphenburg**, in the N.E. part of the crescent, founded at Neudeck in 1747 and transferred hither in 1761, first won renown by its rococo figures modelled by F. A. Bustelli (1754-63). Adm., see p. 402. Porcelain on show and for sale; shop at Munich, see p. 399. — The *Englische-Fräulein-Institut*, a little to the N., in Maria-Ward-Str., is a girls' school conducted by the Institute of the Blessed Virgin Mary, commonly known as the 'Englische Fräulein' or 'English Ladies', a Rom. Cath. order founded by Mary Ward at St-Omer in 1609. — The *Botanic Gardens, adjoining the park on the N. (tram No. 21), were laid out in 1909-14. Adm. to the gardens, museum, and hot-houses (Victoria regia in summer), see p. 401. Café in the garden-pavilion. — The *Deer Park* (Hirsch-Garten; Pl. A B 4, *I*; plain rfmts. at the entrance), 1/4 hr. S.E. of the palace, with tame deer, was laid out in 1791 by Elector Karl Theodor.

K. Environs of Munich.

Traversing the *Isar-Auen*, the meadows on the banks of the Isar, to the S. of Munich, we reach the main entrance of the picturesque **Tierpark Hellabrunn** (restaurant; tram Nos. 6, 20, 25), a zoological garden designed by E. Seidl and opened in 1911, on the right (E.) bank, at the E. end of the Thalkirchener Brücke (50 min. from the Reichenbach-Brücke, p. 457). The animals were sold in 1922, but are being gradually replaced (adm. 75 pf.). — Isar Valley, see p. 462.

Opposite the park, on the left bank of the Isar, lies the village of **Thalkirchen** (Deutsche Eiche, with garden, well spoken of), reached from Munich by trams Nos. 6 and 20 or by the Isar-Tal railway (p. 491). The parish church of the Assumption (14th cent.), with baroque alterations of the 18th cent., is well fitted up in the rococo style. — At *Holzapfelkreuth* (trams Nos. 6 and 16), to the N.W. of Thalkirchen, is the *Wald-Friedhof, a landscape cemetery designed by Hans Grässel (1905-7), the first of its kind in Germany.

The late 15th cent. church at **Forstenried**, a village 40 min. S. of the cemetery (motor post from Holzapfelkreuth in 5 min.), possesses a miraculous wooden crucifix (lifesize; c. 1150-60).

DACHAU
Ingolstadt
Pfaffenhofen
Bergkirchen
Feldgeding
Mitterndf.
Schleissheimer Kanal
Schleissheim
Schleissheimer Moos
Moos
Grasslfing
Grasslmühlpark
Grafing
Grafinger Park
Karlsfeld
Feldmoching
Fröttmaning
Allach
Ludwigsfeld
Freimann
Neu Freimann
Milbertshofen
Lochhsn.
Langwied
Moosach
Riesenfeld
Menzing
Aubing
Nymphenburg
Schwabing
Puchheim
Germering
Pasing
Laim
Unt. Pfaffenhofen
Lochham
Gr. Hadern
Gräfelfing
Steinkchn.
Kreutzanger
Planegg
Martinsried
Forst
Kraulling
Neuried
Stockdorf
Thalkirchen
Harlaching
Perlach
Forsten-ried
Solln
Unt. Biberg
Gautinг
Buchendorf
Forstenrieder Park
Pullach
Grünwalder Park
Unt. Hachinг
Taufkirchen
Leutstetten
Grünwald
Fürth
Ob. Hachinг
Baierbrunn
Wangen
Laufzorn
Deisenhofen
Starnberg
Percha
Strasslach
Holzen
Schäftlarn
Ödenkreuz
Pullach
Kempfenhsn.
Zell
Gross-Schäftlarn
Dingharting
Ob. Biberg
Irschenhsn.
Berg
Mörlbach
Kleiu
Wolfratshausen
Kochel
Ammersee
Starnberger See
Würmsee
Isar
Mühlbach
Ebenhausen
Baierbrunn
Pullach
Grünwald
Harlaching
Thalkirchen
Solln
Pasing
Aubing
Lochham
Gräfelfing
Planegg
Martinsried
Germering
Puchheim
Lochhsn.
Allach
Menzing
Moosach
Milbertshofen
Freimann
Schwabing
Nymphenburg
Laim
Perlach
Taufkirchen
Deisenhofen
Unt. Biberg
Ob. Biberg
Ob. Hachinг
Unt. Hachinг
Buchendorf
Gautinг
Leutstetten
Starnberg
Percha
Strasslach
Wangen
Baierbrunn
Schäftlarn
Kempfenhsn.
Irschenhsn.
Berg
Mörlbach
Kleiu
Dingharting
Gross-Schäftlarn
Zell
Ödenkreuz
Pullach
Grünwald
Taufkirchen
Deisenhofen
Ob. Biberg
Unt. Biberg
Ob. Hachinг
Unt. Hachinг
Perlach
Harlaching
Thalkirchen
Solln
Pasing
Aubing
Lochham
Gräfelfing
Planegg
Martinsried
Germering
Puchheim
Lochhsn.
Allach
Menzing
Moosach
Milbertshofen
Freimann
Schwabing
Nymphenburg
Laim
Feldmoching
Fröttmaning
Karlsfeld
Ludwigsfeld
Schleissheim
Grasslfing
Bergkirchen
Feldgeding
Mitterndf.
Dachau
Ingolstadt
Pfaffenhofen
Isar
Würm-Kanal
Schleissheimer Kanal
Schleissheimer Moos
Moos
Forst
Park
Grafinger Park
Forstenrieder Park
Grünwalder Park
Ammersee
Starnberger See
Würmsee
Isar
Mühlbach
Ebenhausen
Baierbrunn
Pullach
Grünwald
Harlaching
Thalkirchen
Solln
Pasing
Aubing
Lochham
Gräfelfing
Planegg
Martinsried
Germering
Puchheim
Lochhsn.
Allach
Menzing
Moosach
Milbertshofen
Freimann
Schwabing
Nymphenburg
Laim
Feldmoching
Fröttmaning
Karlsfeld
Ludwigsfeld
Schleissheim
Grasslfing
Bergkirchen
Feldgeding
Mitterndf.
Dachau
Ingolstadt
Pfaffenhofen

The *Court Church of St. Michael at **Berg am Laim**, 2 M. to the E. of the Ost-Bahnhof (Pl. H 7, *I*; tram No. 31), was built by J. M. Fischer in 1737-51. The charming interior, with plaster-work and ceiling-paintings by J. B. Zimmermann and six large altars by J. B. Straub, is one of the most pleasing examples of ecclesiastical rococo.

Pasing (Hotel zur Eisenbahn, 7 R.), a manufacturing town of 12,000 inhab., on the Augsburg, Lindau, Herrsching, and Starnberg lines, conveniently reached by local train from the Starnberger Bahnhof (4½ M., in ¼ hr.; 60 or 40 pf.; comp. R. 47) or by tram (No. 29; ½ hr.), is the starting-point for a visit to the interesting churches of Pipping and Blutenburg.

The small church of **Pipping**, 15 min. N.W. of Pasing station, was built in 1478-80 by Duke Sigismund. The interior has remained unchanged, and, with its old stained glass, altars, and carved ceiling and galleries, affords a charming picture of a late-Gothic country-church of the 15th century.

Blutenburg, an old hunting-lodge of Duke Sigismund, 10 min. N. of Pipping, was built c. 1480-90, and is now leased to the 'Englische Fräulein' (p. 460). The chapel contains a high altar and two side-altars of 1491, with carvings and paintings of the Munich school; fine wooden figures of the Apostles, the Virgin, and the Risen Christ, of the same period; and stained glass of 1497.

A pleasant return-route passes (25 min.) *Ober-Menzing* station, on the Dachau line (see below), and then runs under the Schleissheim line (see p. 462) to the (¼ hr.) N. entrance of Nymphenburg park (p. 459). Comp. the accompanying map and the inset-plan (p. 395).

On the Ingolstadt line (p. 280; 11 M., in ½ hr.; 1 *M* 40 or 90 pf.) lies **Dachau** (station 1578 ft.; Zieglerbräu, 8 beds, Hörhammerbräu, 10 beds, both with verandas affording a good view), an old market-village (7100 inhab.) on the lofty bank of the *Amper*, overlooking the extensive marshy plain called the *Dachauer Moos*. The charming neighbourhood has been a great resort of landscape-painters since the middle of the last century (comp. p. 406). About ¼ hr. W. of the station is the highly-situated market-place, with the parish church, built in 1625 (by Hans Krumper?), the Rathaus (1615), and an ornamental fountain by Ignaz Taschner (1912). Near by are the district offices (Bezirksamt), whence we ascend to the left to the (2 min.) **Schloss** (1654 ft.). Of this 16th cent. palace only one wing now remains, the other three having been taken down in 1806. The staircase was altered by Effner in the French Regency style in 1715-17. Inside are the district museum, a museum of folk art, and a gallery of modern paintings (open daily 9-12 and 2-5; 50 pf.). The Hof-Garten, behind the Schloss, commands a fine view of Dachau, the Dachauer Moos, Munich, and the distant mountains (indicator).

A branch-line runs from Dachau in 2 hrs. to (18½ M.) **Altomünster** (Hotels Mayerbräu, Stanglmeierbräu), with a former Benedictine monastery, now occupied by Bridgetine nuns. The imposing church, built in 1763-73, with the retention of the old monks' choir, from designs by J. M. Fischer (d. 1766), contains finely carved altars by J. B. Straub in the lay-brothers' choir, ceiling-paintings by J. Mages (1768), and a nuns' choir peculiarly placed above the centre of the nave.

Schleissheim, to the N. of Munich, on the Ratisbon line (p. 363; 11½ M., in 35 min.; 1½ or 1 *M*), is known for its three palaces. The *Altes Schloss* (rfmts.), 4 min. E. of the station (1590 ft.), was erected after 1626 by Elector Maximilian I. The ***Neues Schloss,** farther E., with a facade 360 yds. long, was built in 1701-4 for Elector Max Emanuel by Enrico Zuccali, who intended it to form part of a larger structure incorporating the Altes Schloss as its W. wing. The chief attraction of the interior, admirably decorated in 1720-26 by Effner and other artists, is the unusual intermingling of the Italian late-baroque and early-rococo styles (adm., see p. 402).

The stucco embellishments are mostly by J. B. Zimmermann and Charles Dubut, the ceiling-paintings by C. D. Asam, Iacopo Amigoni, and N. G. Stuber. The magnificent staircase, by Effner (1719), and the Victorien-Saal (Room XLVIII; on the upper floor) deserve special attention. Distributed throughout the apartments is a state collection of over 1500 paintings. Rooms I-XI, on the ground-floor, contain the early Netherlandish and German schools, while Rooms XII-XVIII are devoted to the Italian and French schools. On the upper floor are the later German, Italian, Dutch, and Flemish works. Catalogue, 1914.

The S. pavilion has contained since 1921 the gallery of the old *Munich Sezession* (comp. p. 406). Adm., see p. 400.

Behind the palace a parterre (unfinished) with fountains (by Dominique Girard, c. 1720) and gardens in the French style (17th cent.) extend to *Lustheim,* a small Schloss built by Zuccali in 1684-89.

Another pleasant excursion is to *Grünwald,* to the S. of Munich (2½ hrs. on foot), through the deep **Valley of the Isar,** with its numerous shady paths and pretty views.

Those pressed for time may ride to *Gross-Hesselohe* (p. 463) by three different routes: 1. Tramway No. 25 in ¼ hr. (½ hr. to Grünwald, p. 463), which runs every ½ hr. from the East Cemetery (p. 457; on Sun. from Sendlinger Tor-Platz, p. 458). — 2. Isartal-Bahn (p. 491), 3¾ M., in ¼ hr. — 3. Reichsbahn (p. 492), 7 M., local train in 27 minutes.

From the Reichenbach-Brücke through the Isar-Auen to the (50 min.) *Tierpark Hellabrunn,* see p. 460. Hence we proceed by the causeway on the right bank, skirting the Tierpark, at the end of which, on the left, lies the (10 min.) *Marienklause* (on the right, a foot-bridge to *Maria Einsiedel,* with swimming and open-air baths). We ascend straight on, past the garden-suburb of *Harlaching* and the restaurants *Franziskaner über der Klause* (10 min.) and *Menterschwaige* (10 min.), to the (10 min.) E. end of the lattice-bridge, where we enjoy a fine view of the Isar valley and Munich. About 10 min. beyond is the Reichsbahnhof (p. 492), while 8 min.

farther on is the local railway-station (Isartal-Bahn, p. 491) of **Gross-Hesselohe,** a villa-colony.

Upper Route. From either of the Gross-Hesselohe railway stations we reach in 10 min. the *Restaurant Gross-Hesselohe,* beautifully situated amid woods above the Isar. Hence past *Burg Schwaneck,* built by Friedrich Gärtner in 1842-44 and much altered in 1902, to (25 min.) *Pullach* (railway station, see p. 491; Rabenwirt, 5 R., Bürgerbräu, 10 R., Café Habenschaden, 6 R., all with view-terraces), a prettily situated village, with a villa-colony. View of the Isar Valley and the mountains. We now follow the road along the ridge (views), past a (20 min.) monument to the architect Gabriel Seidl (1922; p. 405), to the (5 min.) cross-roads. From here we may either descend to the left (short-cut) to the Restaurant Höllriegelsgreuth and cross the bridge to (20 min.) *Grünwald* or turn to the right to (3 min.) *Höllriegelsgreuth Station* (p. 491).

The Lower Route (not advisable in wet weather) from *Gross-Hesselohe Reichsbahnhof* (p. 462) runs along the left bank of the Isar. From the station we descend the steps to the left and, traversing fine beech-woods, pass the (10 min.) *Brunnwart* (rfmts.) and (½ hr.) *Bad Pullach,* a restaurant situated below the village of that name (see above). In 20 min. more we reach the *Restaurant Höllriegelsgreuth,* on the river, just above the Grünwald Bridge (see above), 15 min. from Höllriegelsgreuth Station (p. 491). We cross the bridge (toll 5 pf.) and reach in 15 min. the tram terminus at *Grünwald* (see below).

Grünwald (1913 ft.; Schloss Hotel, with café, 50 beds from 3 ℳ; Römerschanze; Grünwalder Weinbauer, 25 beds at 2-5 ℳ; Lindenwirt, 4 R.) is a prettily situated village with an old hunting-lodge of the Dukes of Bavaria (late 15th cent.), the tower of which commands an extensive view (108 steps; 10 pf.). Tram, see p. 462.

From Munich to *Ulm* and *Stuttgart,* see R. 21; to *Würzburg,* see R. 28; to *Nuremberg,* see R. 38; to *Ratisbon,* see R. 40; to the *Starnberger See* and *Ammer-See,* see below; to *Lindau,* see R. 48; to *Füssen,* see R. 50; to *Mittenwald,* see R. 51; to *Tegernsee,* see R. 52; to *Kufstein,* see R. 53; to *Salzburg,* see R. 54; to *Berchtesgaden,* see R. 55.

47. The Starnberger See and Ammer-See. The Hoher Peissenberg.

Railway (electric) from Munich to *Starnberg,* 17½ M. in 33 min. (2 ℳ 10, 1 ℳ 40 pf.); to *Weilheim,* 33 M. in 50-70 min. (4 ℳ 20, 2 ℳ 70 pf.); to *Peissenberg,* 38½ M. in 1½-2½ hrs. (3 ℳ 10, 1 ℳ 95 pf.). — Steamer (restaurant) round the whole lake in 2-3 hrs. (3 ℳ, 2 ℳ; the ticket is valid for four days and two breaks of journey are allowed).

Road, 36½ M. — 5½ M. *Forstenried* (1845 ft.; p. 460). — 15½ M. *Starnberg* (1926 ft.; p. 464). — 21¾ M. *Traubing* (2218 ft.). — 31 M. *Weilheim* (1844 ft.; p. 465). — 36½ M. *Unter-Peissenberg* (1932 ft.), see p. 466.

Munich (Starnberger Bahnhof), see p. 394. — Soon after leaving the station, we see, on the right, the park of Nymphenburg (p. 459). — 4½ M. *Pasing* (p. 461). — Our line turns S.W. and follows the left bank of the wooded *Würm-Tal.*

17½ M. **Starnberg.** — Hotels. *Bayerischer Hof*, on the lake, 50 beds; *Pellet-Mayer*, in the village, 5 min. from the station, 30 beds at 2-4, P. 6-8 ℳ; *Seehof*, opposite the station, 35 beds; *Zur Eisenbahn*, 30 beds, *Tutzinger Hof*, both plain. — *See-Restaurant Starnberg*, first-class, with terraces (café), adjoined by a bathing establishment. — Rowing-boats and motor-boats on hire. — Official Inquiry Office at the kiosk opposite the station.

Starnberg (1926 ft.), a pleasant village of 5000 inhab. at the N. end of the Starnberger See, dominated by the 16th cent. castle of the Dukes of Bavaria, is much frequented as a summer resort. The Würmgau Museum, 4 min. W. of the station, is open daily 9-12 and 2-5 (adm. 50 pf.).

The ***Starnberger See** or **Würm-See** (1916 ft.), 13 M. long, 3 M. in width, and 400 ft. deep, occupying a former glacier-basin, is enclosed by banks of moderate height, which are covered with villages, country-houses, and parks. The principal charm of the scenery is the view of the mountains to the S. The following are the chief peaks, from E. to W.: Wendelstein, Brecherspitze, Kirchstein, Benediktenwand, Karwendel-Gebirge, Jochberg, Herzogstand, Heimgarten, Krottenkopf, Wetterstein range with the Zugspitze, and Ettaler Manndl.

Steamer Journey (varying route). — The first steamer-pier on the E. bank is **Schloss Berg** (See-Hotel, with veranda and garden on the lake, 32 beds at 3-5, P. 8-11 ℳ; Hotel Schloss Berg, 5 min. from the lake, with garden). About 5 min. from the pier is the simple *Schlösschen Berg* (open 9-5.30, 1 ℳ; closed Dec.-Feb.), built in 1640, the last residence of King Ludwig II., who drowned himself in the lake on June 13th, 1886. The site of the tragedy, in which Dr. Gudden, the king's medical attendant, was fatally involved, is indicated by a chapel in the park (10 min. distant) and a cross in the lake. Passing through the S. exit of the park, we may reach Leoni in 15 minutes.

On the E. bank is the Gothic church of *Aufkirchen*. The steamer next calls at **Leoni** (Leoni, with a terrace on the lake, 55 beds). Opposite the landing-stage a walk of 25 min. takes us to the *Rottmanns-Höhe* (2165 ft.), acquired by the Jesuits in 1920. About 12 min. farther S. is a *Bismarck Tower* (2179 ft.; *View of the lake and Alps). — On the E. bank, between Leoni and Ammerland (p. 465), is *Schloss Allmannshausen*.

On the W. bank, opposite Leoni, lies **Possenhofen** (steamer-pier; Zum Fischmeister, 44 R. at 3-4, P. from 8 ℳ, good), with a Schloss of Duke Ludwig Wilhelm of Bavaria (since 1920 a children's holiday home). About 10 min. W. is the railway station (see p. 465). A further ascent of 15 min. brings us to the prettily situated village of *Pöcking* (2205 ft.; Hotel Kefer, 33 beds, good).

From Possenhofen parks and gardens extend S. along the lake to (1 hr.) *Garatshausen*, with a small ivy-grown Schloss of Prince Thurn and Taxis, and (½ hr. farther on) the steamer-pier of Tutzing.

Georgr Anst v. Wagner & Debes Leipzig
AMMER-SEE
STARNBERGER SEE (WÜRM-SEE)
WEILHEIM
STAFFELSEE
KOCHELSEE
WALCHEN-SEE
LANDSBG
SCHONGAU
Augsburg
München
Untfriedhsn
Haltenberg
Hausen
Hohenzell
Schöngeisinge
Wildenroth
Grunau
Hölzchen
Uling
Germering
Untpfarrkirchn
Weil
Frauenhausen
Geltendorf
Kottgeisering
Fuchsloch
Gilching
Türkenfeld
Geretshausen
Schwabhsn
Eisenbrunn
Epfenhausen
Ob-Bergen
Zankenhausen
St Gilgen
Argersried
Unt-Mühlhsn
Ramsach
Eresing
Etterschlag
Penzing
Greitenberg
Wessling
Ob-Pfaffenhofen
Schöffelding
Windach
Schondorf
Buch
Steinebach
Unt-Brunn
Gauting
Schwifting
Reisch
Wörth-See
Hochstadt
Ob-Brunn
Pürgen
Pinning
Uting
Schlattenhofen
Berchem
Seefeld
Hadorf
Hadorfeld
Stoffen
Hagenheim
Herrsching
Starnberg
Riederau
Kempfen
Ruhlfing
Ried
Inning
Ammerland
Stadel
Issing
Oberhausen
Dessau
Wieling
Feldafing
Pflugdorf
Thurmannhausen
Traubing
Luttenhausen
Reichling
Pesenhausen
Kerschlach
Gautsham
Ammerlands
Dephch
Apfeldorf
Kinsdf
Kreuzberg
Weßbrunn
Filz
Weilheim
Hunnshofen
Ambach
Schlattham
Schongau
Peissenberg
Ettling
Steinbach
Wildsdf
Fischbach
Hohenfurch
Pähl
Antdorf
Hechendf
Pähl
Tantlbg
Frauenrain
Hohenpeissenberg
Ob-Peissenberg
Unt-Peissenberg
Murnau
Staffelsee
Uffing
Eschenlohe
Ohlstadt
Kochelsee
Walchensee
Ammergau
Oberammergau
Ettal
Linderhof
Krün
Mittenwald
Garmisch
Partenkirchen

A pleasant walk leads from Possenhofen through woods to (25 min.) **Feldafing** (2120 ft.; *Kaiserin Elisabeth, first-class, with view-terrace and lake-bath, 125 beds at 4-8, P. 9-15 *M*; Weisses Rössl, 38 beds), a fashionable summer resort with a golf-course (9 holes). Railway station, see below.

The steamer now skirts the *Rosen-Insel*, a wooded island with a villa in the Pompeian style built by King Max II. (adm. 50 pf.; reached by boat from Possenhofen in 10 min.), and puts in at Tutzing.

Tutzing. — Hotels. **Simson*, near the railway station, 8 min. from the lake, with view-terrace, 110 beds from 2½, L. 3½, S. 3, P. 7½-12 *M*; **Seehof*, near the pier, 90 beds at 2-4, D. 3, P. 7½-10 *M*; *König Ludwig*, 33 beds; *Bernrieder Hof*, 22 beds at 2-2½, P. 5-7 *M*, plain. — *Café Dreher*, (also confectioner's), with garden.

Tutzing, a village of 2900 inhab., is a summer resort, with a Schloss in a fine park and a convent of Benedictine missionary nuns. The *Johanneshügel*, 10 min. from the station, commands a view of the lake.

A capital survey of the lake, the foot-hills, and the Alps (from the Watzmann to the Grünten) is gained from the **Ilka-Höhe** (2392 ft.; good rfmts.), the highest elevation near the lake, ¾ hr. S.W. of Tutzing. The best vantage-point is the grassy slope 5 min. N.E. of the rotunda.

Opposite Tutzing, on the E. bank, is *Ammerland* (steamer-pier; Hotel am See, 40 beds), with a Schloss. — On the W. bank, farther on, is the steamer-pier of *Bernried* (Altwirt, plain but good, 35 beds), ¼ hr. from the railway station (p. 489), with a Schloss and a fine *Park. Opposite is the steamer-pier of *Ambach*. The banks become flatter and the Alps more conspicuous. — At the S. end of the lake lies the steamer-pier of **Seeshaupt** (Seeshaupt, with terrace on the lake, 32 beds, well spoken of; Post, with view-terrace, 35 beds at 2-2½, P. 6-7½ *M*), ¼ hr. from the railway station (p. 489). A pretty walk may be taken hence to the *Lauterbacher Mühle* (1 hr. S.; hotel, 14 beds, very fair), on one of the Oster-Seen (p. 489).

Railway Journey. Beyond Starnberg the line (comp. p. 463) runs along the W. bank to (20½ M.) *Possenhofen* (see p. 464). — 21¾ M. *Feldafing*. The station is 25 min. from the lake (see above). — Before (25 M.) *Tutzing* (see above) we obtain a view of the lake and mountains to the left. — Farther on the Kochel line (p. 489) diverges to the left. Our line turns to the S.W. — 33 M. **Weilheim** (1844 ft.; Bräuwastl, 21 R., good; Post, 20 R., well spoken of), a pleasant town of 7000 inhab., on the *Ammer*. Motor post to Bad Tölz, see p. 493.

About 7½ M. to the W. of Weilheim (motor post in ½ hr.) lies the village of **Wessobrunn** (2300 ft.; Post, 5 R., fair), with a Benedictine monastery, said to have been founded c. 753, where the 'Wessobrunner Gebet', one of the earliest of the few alliterative poems still preserved in Germany, was written c. 800 (MS. at Munich, see p. 420). A monument with the original text stands beneath an old lime-tree in front of the hotel. The only relic of the monastery-church (13th cent.; pulled down in 1810) is the detached Romanesque belfry. The rococo parish church

(1757) contains a large painted wooden crucifix of the first half of the 13th century. The monastery buildings, erected in 1680-1700, now privately owned and partly occupied by Benedictine missionary nuns, possess, on the upper floor, stucco ornamentations of the 17-18th cent., productions of the Wessobrunn school of plaster-workers, much in vogue throughout Upper Bavaria and Upper Swabia until 1720. — Near *Paterzell*, 1 hr. S.E. of Wessobrunn, is a wood of 2000 yew-trees, 125 acres in area (nature reserve).

Railway from Weilheim to Garmisch-Partenkirchen and *Mittenwald*, see R. 51a; to the *Ammer-See* and *Geltendorf*, see p. 468.

From Weilheim a branch-line leads W. viâ (5½ M.) *Peissenberg* (1932 ft.) and (9¼ M.) *Hohenpeissenberg* to (15 M.) *Schongau* (p. 469). About 7 min. to the left of Peissenberg station is the **Hotel-Pension Bad Hohensulz* (2018 ft.; 50 beds at 1½-2½, D. 2-2½, P. 5-7 *M*), with sulphur and iron springs, hydropathic, restaurant, and shady walks.

The Hoher Peissenberg is ascended from Peissenberg in 1¼-1½ hr. either by the easy and partly shaded path (blue and white marks) which diverges to the left from the road beyond the Hotel Hohensulz and leads viâ the (40 min.) houses of *Vorderberg*, then to the left, past the (15 min.) farm of *Oberschwaig* (*Schwabheiss*; 2930 ft.), to the (½ hr.) summit. Or we may ascend by the somewhat steeper path (red and white marks) which diverges to the right from the road beyond the hotel and passes the *Eberlhof* (2362 ft.) and Oberschwaig (see above). — From *Hohenpeissenberg* station (see above) we may reach the summit in 1 hr. viâ *Schächen* (inn) or more easily in 1¼ hr. viâ the Kurheim Dr. Unger (14 beds, P. 8-11 *M*). — The **Hoher Peissenberg** (3275 ft.) affords a remarkably extensive panorama owing to its isolated position opposite the centre of the Bavarian Alps. On the summit is the hamlet of *Hohenpeissenberg*, with a pilgrimage-church, a presbytery (with a meteorological station on the roof; adm. 20 pf.), and the plain but good Hotel zum Bayerischen Rigi (25 beds). Ski-ing.

*View. The principal mountains visible are, from E. to W., the Wendelstein, Benediktenwand, Jochberg (beyond which in the extreme distance peeps the snowy Venediger), Herzogstand and Heimgarten (in front of which lies the Staffel-See), Karwendel-Gebirge, Kistenkopf, and Krottenkopf, Wetterstein range (with the Dreitorspitze and Zugspitze), Hochplatte, Säuling, and the Allgäu Alps. To the N. we have an extensive survey of the plain, embracing the Ammer-See, Starnberger See, Munich, Augsburg, and innumerable towns and villages beyond them.

Descent (1 hr.) to the S.E. viâ Vorderberg (see above) to the *Weinbauer* (2428 ft.; rfmts., also bedrooms), where we follow the good path to the left and join the above-mentioned path (blue and white marks) above Bad Sulz.

From Peissenberg to Saulgrub, 14¼ M., by road. We cross the Ammer to the S. to (5½ M.) *Böbing*. — 8 M. *Rottenbuch* (2503 ft.; Hotel Post, plain but good), picturesquely situated on the left side of the deep *Ammer-Tal*. The Gothic abbey-church, decorated by M. Günther in 1738-57, contains a carved figure of the Virgin (1487; last altar on the N. side). — Thence past (12 M.) *Bayersoien*, near the little *Soiener See* (2592 ft.), to (14¼ M.) *Saulgrub* (p. 480).

Electric Railway from Munich to Herrsching, 23½ M., in ¾-1 hr. (2nd class 2 *M* 90, 4th class 1 *M* 30 pf.). — The trains start from the *Starnberger Bahnhof* (p. 394). — 4½ M. *Pasing* (p. 461). — 16 M. *Wessling* (1930 ft.), on a small lake. — 18½ M. *Steinebach*, 10 min. E. of the village (Strand Hotel Wörthsee, on the lake, 50 beds), on the pale-green *Wörth-See* (1840 ft.). — 20½ M. *Seefeld-Hechendorf*. About ¼ hr. S.E. is the village of *Seefeld* (1857 ft.; Post, 30 beds, well spoken of), prettily situated on the wood-girt *Pilsen-See* (1750 ft.). — The railway skirts the Pilsen-See and then traverses the Herrschinger Moos.

23½ M. **Herrsching.** — Hotels. *Bahnhof*, opposite the railway station, 35 beds; *Post*, in the village, with garden, 30 beds; *Seespitz*, on the lake, 10 min. S. of the steamer-pier, with restaurant and terrace, 45 beds at 2½-5, P. 6½-9 *M*; *Hotel-Café am See*, with terrace and confectioner's, between the Seespitz and the pier, 45 beds; *Seehof*, near the pier, with garden, 30 beds. — *Café Flora*, between the railway station and the Hotel Post.

Herrsching (1865 ft.), with 1500 inhab., is a favourite summer resort on the *Herrschinger Winkel*, where the Ammer-See attains its greatest breadth. The railway station is 5 min. distant from the steamer-pier.

From Herrsching station a road runs S. straight through the village and traverses the romantic gorge of the *Kienbach* to the (1¼ hr.) **Heiliger Berg Andechs** (2330 ft.; beer-room at the monastery brewery, immediately below which is the Hotel Wastian, with view, 25 beds at 1-2 *M*), a Benedictine priory, with a favourite pilgrimage-church. The latter (originally Gothic, 15th cent.) was brilliantly decorated in the rococo style by J. B. Zimmermann in 1754. The treasury (goldsmiths' works of the 15-16th cent.) is shown on request in the sacristy at 10.30 and 1.30. View of the Alps from the conspicuous tower (197 ft. high; easy ascent of 118 steps).

Another pleasant walk is to *Schloss Ried* (40 min. N.W. of Herrsching), which affords a good view of the whole lake. Thence we may proceed to (¾ hr.) *Breitbrunn* (p. 468) and return by steamer.

The green **Ammer-See** (1750 ft.), 10 M. long, 3¾ M. broad, and 289 ft. deep, with low, wooded banks, affords, like the more frequented Starnberger See, a fine view of the Alps commanded by the Zugspitze. The original area of the lake has been reduced by half (19 sq. M.) by alluvial deposits on the N., S., and E.

Steamer (sometimes with restaurant) several times daily from Herrsching to Diessen (25-40 min.) or Stegen (1-1¾ hr.).

The Diessen steamer occasionally touches at *Riederau* and the charmingly situated village of *St. Alban*, with a little pilgrimage-church. — **Diessen** (Neue Post, good, 40 beds; Gattinger Hof, 30 beds at 1½-2, D. 1 *M* 30 pf., P. from 5 *M*; Ammersee, 30 beds) is another summer resort, with 1700 inhab., on the S. end of the Ammer-See. The railway station (p. 469) is near the steamer-pier. Higher up is the parish of *St. Georgen*, with a handsome *Church (¼ hr. from the lake) built by J. M. Fischer in 1732-39 for a college of Augustinian canons. The bright interior is richly fitted up; the

side-altars and pulpit are by J. B. Straub, the fine wooden figures on the high altar (designed by Cuvilliés) by J. Dietrich, and the paintings on the third side-altar (right) by G. B. Tiepolo (1739).

The steamer from Herrsching to Stegen steers across the lake, leaving Schloss Ried (p. 467) on the right, to *Holzhausen* (Panorama, with terrace and garden on the lake, 28 R., well spoken of), with a painters' colony, and **Utting** (1818 ft.; Wittelsbach, at the railway station, 20 beds; Am See, 30 beds, P. 5-6 *M*, well spoken of), a large village on the W. bank, 8 min. from the lake and 5 min. from the station (p. 469). Fine view from the *Ludwigshöhe* (1864 ft.), 10 min. N. — We recross the lake to *Breitbrunn* (see p. 467), then back again to *Schondorf*, prettily situated amid gardens. The steamer-pier is at *Unter-Schondorf* (1772 ft.; Post, 14 beds; Am See, 14 beds), with a Romanesque church of the 12th century. About 1/4 hr. higher up, beyond the railway, is *Ober-Schondorf* (1920 ft.; Drexl, 6 beds). Railway, see below. — After stopping at *Buch*, on the E. bank, we reach **Stegen** (Brauerei Schreyegg, 45 beds), at the N. end of the lake and at the efflux of the *Amper*. A motor-boat (35 min.; 50 pf.) plies down the Amper to *Grafrath* (1745 ft.; Hotel Klosterwirt), with a pilgrimage-church erected in 1690-1719 und altered internally in 1752 (high altar by J. B. Straub). Grafrath station (see below) lies 1/4 hr. N. (shady path).

48. From Munich viâ Kempten to Lindau.

Railway, 137 1/2 M. in 4-8 1/4 hrs. (express fares 30 *M*, 19 *M* 60, 12 *M* 70 pf.; ordinary fares 16 *M* 60, 11 *M* 20, 7 *M* 30 pf.). Views to the left.

Road, 116 M. — 5 M. *Pasing* (1723 ft.; p. 461). — 18 1/2 M. *Etterschlag* (1936 ft.). — 35 M. *Landsberg* (1926 ft.; p. 469). — 43 M. *Buchloe* (2030 ft.; p. 469). — 56 1/2 M. *Kaufbeuren* (2245 ft.; p. 470). — 78 M. *Kempten* (2080 ft.; p. 470). — 94 M. *Isny* (2310 ft.; p. 471). — 116 M. *Lindau* (1320 ft.), see p. 241.

From Munich to (4 1/2 M.) *Pasing*, see p. 467. — We cross the *Würm*. — Beyond (7 M.) *Aubing* we cross the Dachauer Moos (p. 461). — 14 1/2 M. **Fürstenfeld-Bruck** (1732 ft.; Restaurant Weiherhaus, above the station). About 10 min. N.W. of the station is the village of *Bruck* (1696 ft.; Post, 25 beds at 1 *M* 20-2 *M* 50 pf., P. 4 1/2-5 1/2 *M*, Zum Bad, both good), pleasantly situated on the *Amper*. A little to the S.W., on the right of the line, is the former Cistercian abbey of *Fürstenfeld*, now a training school for policemen. The handsome church, built from plans by Viscardi in 1718-36, is finely decorated by the brothers Asam (nave) and Francesco Appiani (choir); splendid high-altar. — Then across the Amper to (20 M.) *Grafrath* (1860 ft.); to Stegen (on the Ammer-See), see above. — 26 M. *Geltendorf*. Branch-line to Augsburg, see p. 359.

From Geltendorf to Weilheim, 20 1/2 M., branch-line in 1-1 1/4 hr. — Beyond (4 1/4 M.) *Theresienbad*, with chalybeate springs, the railway runs S. along the W. bank of the Ammer-See (p. 467). — 5 1/4 M. *Schondorf*

(1828 ft.), 10 min. from the steamer-pier (p. 468). — 7½ M. *Utting* (p. 468). — 12½ M. *Diessen* (p. 467). — Beyond (15½ M.) *Raisting* we cross the Ammermoos to (20½ M.) *Weilheim* (p. 465).

The train crosses the *Lech* to (35 M.) *Kaufering* (1935 ft.), junction of a branch-line to Augsburg (see p. 359).

From Kaufering to Schongau, 21 M., railway in 1½ hr. — 3 M. **Landsberg** (1926-2077 ft.; Goggl, 36 beds, well spoken of, Zederbräu, 30 beds, at both R. from 2 ℳ), a little walled town with 7800 inhab., on the right bank of the *Lech*. About 3 min. from the station is the *Historical Museum* (for adm. apply to Professor Fischer, Katharinen-Str. 49). The *Mutter-Turm* was erected in 1888 in honour of his mother by Sir Hubert Herkomer (see below). The *Rathaus*, in the main square, was erected in 1699; on the second floor is the council-chamber, with two paintings by Herkomer. A little N. is the *Liebfrauen-Kirche*, the parish church, a late-Gothic brick edifice of the mid-15th cent., internally re-modelled in the baroque style in 1702. Above the town is the *Church of the Maltese Order*, of 1752-54, formerly belonging to the Jesuits, with two towers and late-baroque decoration. — 21 M. **Schongau** (2330 ft.; Goldener Stern, 18 beds at 1½-2 ℳ, well spoken of; Alte Post), an ancient little town of 3300 inhab., picturesquely situated on a hill once washed by the Lech, has well-preserved walls. The parish church is of the 17-18th centuries. The Ballenhaus, of 1515, now contains a municipal museum. Railway to *Peissenberg* and *Weilheim*, see p. 466; to *Kaufbeuren*, see p. 470; motor post to *Füssen*, see p. 477.

42½ M. **Buchloe** (2030 ft.; Bahnhof-Hotel Hirsch, 12 R., plain but good) is the junction for Augsburg (see p. 359).

From Buchloe a motor post runs in ½ hr. to (5½ M.) **Waal** (hotel), the birthplace of Sir Hubert Herkomer (1849-1914; comp. above), where Passion plays (every 10 years, next in 1928) and other pieces are performed by the country folk.

From Buchloe to Memmingen, 28½ M., railway in 1-1½ hr. — 5 M. *Türkheim*. Electric railway in ¼ hr. to (3 M.) **Bad Wörishofen** (2063 ft.; *Park-Hotel Bellevue, with the annexe Villa Emilia, 100 beds, P. from 8 ℳ, *Victoria, 100 beds at 2½-6, D. 3-3½, P. 7-13 ℳ, both closed in winter, Kreuzer, 125 beds at 2-4, D. 2, P. 6-8 ℳ, Eichwald, 80 beds at 3-5, P. 8-12 ℳ, closed in winter, Sproll, at the station, 120 beds, good, all with curative baths; Luitpold, 50 beds; Adler, plain, 25 beds; also pensions and sanatoria), a large village of 4200 inhab., noted for the hydropathic system founded by Sebastian Kneipp (d. here in 1897). Visitors' tax: 1st class 12 ℳ, 2nd class 8 ℳ. — 12 M. *Mindelheim* (1970 ft.; Post, 25 beds at 2½-3, D. 1½-2½ ℳ; Ochsen) is an old town of 5200 inhab., on the Mindel, frequented in summer. In the parish church (1712; near Maximilian-Str., the chief street) is the red marble tomb of Duke Ulrich of Teck (d. 1432) and his wife Ursula (d. 1429). At the Rathaus is a bronze statue of the Imperial general (Georg von Frundsberg (1473-1528), by J. Bradl (1905). The Jesuit church, at the W. end of Maximilian-Str., was remodelled in 1721 and decorated in the late baroque style. About 35 min. S.W. of the station is the *Mindelburg*, once the seat of Georg von Frundsberg (see above). Railway to Günzburg, see p. 221. — From (23½ M.) *Ungerhausen* a branch-line runs in 32 min. to (7 M.) **Ottobeuren** (2116 ft.; Post, 30 beds, Hirsch, 20 beds, both well spoken of; pop. 2600), with a *Benedictine Abbey* (8 min. from the station) founded in 764, suppressed in 1803, and restored to the Benedictines in 1918. The *Church, chiefly built by J. M. Fischer in 1737-66, with two towers and a dome over the crossing, is one of the most important baroque buildings in Germany. The interior is beautifully proportioned and displays a wealth of splendid rococo fittings. The conventual buildings (1711-31) are magnificently decorated (visitors shown round on week-days at 10.30 and 2, also at 4.30 in summer, on Sun. at 10.30, 1, and 3.30; adm. 50 pf.).

$28^1/_2$ M. **Memmingen** (1965 ft.; Bayerischer Hof, 35 beds at $2\text{-}3^1/_2$ *M*, Adler, 50 beds at $2^1/_2\text{-}3^1/_2$ *M*, both in Maximilian-Str.; Schwarzer Ochse, Ulmer Str. 7, with garden, 30 beds at $2\text{-}2^1/_2$ *M*) is an old town with 15,000 inhab., a free city of the empire down to 1802, and still partly surrounded by walls. From the station we go straight on to Maximilian-Str.; at (6 min.) the W. end of the street, called the Wein-Markt, to the right, is the *Weberhaus*, with fine timber and plaster work; to the left stands the *Kramer-Zunfthaus* (No. 15), a guildhouse still retaining the Gothic panelled room in which the insurgents' manifesto ('Bauernartikel') in the Peasants' War was drawn up in 1525. Straight on we reach the Schweizerberg, with the *Fuggerbau* (1581-91) on the right. To the N. is the Gothic *St. Martins-Kirche* (adm. 20 pf.; verger at Pfarrhof-Gasse 15), rebuilt at the end of the 15th cent. by Matthäus Böblinger, one of the architects of Ulm Minster (comp. p. 218). The choir-stalls, a worthy counterpart of those at Ulm (p. 219), were carved in 1501-6 by Heinrich Stark and Hans Daprazhauser of Memmingen. A little to the E. is the market-place, on the left of which is the *Steuerhaus*, with an arcaded ground-floor of 1495; adjoining, but somewhat farther back, is the *Rathaus*, a Renaissance edifice of 1589. On the right of this is the municipal *Museum* (custodian on the 2nd floor). About 10 min. S. of the market-place (follow the course of the stream) is the *Frauen-Kirche* (verger at Frauenkirch-Platz 6; adm. 20 pf.), a flat-roofed Gothic basilica, the mural paintings in which are among the best of their period (c. 1470). Railway from Memmingen to Kempten ($21^3/_4$ M.; see below) in $^3/_4\text{-}1^1/_4$ hr.; to Herbertingen, see p. 227; to Ulm, see p. 221.

The train enters the broad valley of the *Wertach*. — $51^1/_2$ M. *Leinau*. The Zugspitze, Hochplatte, and Säuling are conspicuous in the background. — We cross the Wertach.

$54^1/_2$ M. **Kaufbeuren** (2245 ft.; Goldener Hirsch, 28 beds at $2^1/_2\text{-}3$ *M*; Sonne, 24 beds at $2^1/_2\text{-}3$ *M*; Hasen, 30 beds) is an old town and busy industrial place (cheese factories) with 9100 inhab., the W. side of which is still enclosed by walls with five towers. The *Rathaus*, on the E. side of the town, was built by Hauberrisser in 1888 and contains a museum (adm. 20 pf.). The Rom. Cath. parish church of *St. Martin*, a little to the N.W., was remodelled in the Gothic style in 1438-43 and restored in 1893-99. A little to the W., at Kaiser-Gässchen 12, is the municipal *Museum of Folk Art* (adm. 20 pf.), with cottage-interiors from the Allgäu and souvenirs of Ludwig Ganghofer, the poet (1855-1920).

Railway to *Schongau* (20 M.; p. 469) in $^3/_4$ hr.; to *Füssen*, see p. 476.

$58^1/_2$ M. *Biessenhofen* (2296 ft.), where the Füssen line diverges (p. 476). — $77^1/_2$ M. *Betzigau*. The *Iller* is crossed. — $81^1/_2$ M. *Kempten* (reversing station). The expresses to Lindau stop at (84 M.) *Hegge* (p. 472), where a shuttle-service is maintained with Kempten.

Kempten. Hotels. *Krone*, 38 beds; *Post*, 30 beds from 2 *M*; *Bahnhof*, 40 beds from $2^1/_2$ *M*, well spoken of, *Deutscher Hof*, 25 beds, both near the station; *Goldenes Fässle*, Herbst-Str. H 60, with brewery, patronized by clergymen. — Beer Restaurants. *Stiftshalle*, Kornhaus-Platz; *Stadt Hamburg*, Fischer-Strasse. — Wine Rooms. *Goldenes Fässle*, near the Real-Schule; *Metzeler*, Entenmoos. — *Café Schmidt*, Salz-Strasse. — Post Office, near the station.

Kempten (2280 ft.), the capital of the *Allgäu*, with 21,900 inhab., textile industries and a trade in cheese, is picturesquely situated on

the left bank of the Iller. It consists of two parts, the Altstadt, by the river, and the Neustadt on the high ground, with the station. The Roman *Cambodunum* lay on the right bank. We descend from the station to the right through Bahnhof-Str. and Fischer-Str., and diverge after 5 min. to the right down the steps to the *Rathaus*, built in 1474 and rebuilt in the Renaissance style in the 16th century. In front, to the E., is the pretty *Rathaus-Brunnen*, by Hans Krumper (1601). A little to the S.E. is the Protestant *St. Mang-Kirche*, a late-Gothic brick church with a choir of 1427. The interior was altered in the baroque style in 1767. In St. Mang-Platz is the pretty *St. Mang-Brunnen*, with figures of St. Magnus (d. 660), the apostle of the Allgäu, and four boys riding on prehistoric animals, by Georg Wrba (1905). — To the N.W., in Residenz-Platz, is the extensive *Schloss* of the prince-abbots, built in 1651-74 in the baroque style, now law-courts and barracks. It is adjoined on the W. by the Rom. Cath. parish church, the old abbey-church of *St. Lorenz*, a handsome building with a dome, by Michael Beer (1651-66), the first church of any size to be erected in S. Germany after the Thirty Years' War. In the adjacent Hildegard-Platz is the *Hildegard-Brunnen* (1847), with a statue of the Empress Hildegard, the third wife of Charlemagne and supposed foundress of the abbey. A little W. is the *Kornhaus*, of the early 18th cent., containing the *Allgäu Museum* (free on Sun. 10-12, Wed. 2-4). — The *Burghalde*, to the N.E. of the railway station, with gardens and a restaurant, affords a splendid *View of the Alps from the Zugspitze to the Hochgrat.

Good view of the Alps from the *Mariaberg* (2770 ft.; chapel and inn), 1¼ hr. W., reached by a marked path viâ *Feilberg* and *Eggen*. A more extensive view is obtainable from the *Blender* (3515 ft.), ascended from *Ermengerst* station (see below) in 50 minutes.

From Kempten to Isny, 23½ M., railway in 2¼ hrs. (4th class only). — We ascend steeply, crossing the *Rottach* three times. — 5½ M. *Ermengerst* (2710 ft.). To the Blender, see above. — Then to the S., with fine views of the Allgäu Alps, to (8 M.) *Buchenberg*. — Short of (11 M.) *Hellengerst* we cross the watershed (3080 ft.) between the Danube and Rhine. We then descend, skirting the steep S. slopes of the *Sonneck* (3495 ft.). — 19 M. *Kleinweiler-Hofen*. On the right rises the Schwarzer Grat (see below). — 23½ M. **Isny** (2310 ft.; Ochse, 20 beds, well spoken of, Alte Post, 18 beds, Deutsches Haus, 12 beds, all in Wassertor-Str.) is an old imperial town of 3700 inhab., visited in summer and for winter sports. On leaving the station, we turn to the right and after 8 min. pass through the Wasser-Tor. The Prot. Nikolai-Kirche, on the left, is a Romanesque pillared basilica of 1288, with a late-Gothic choir. High up, on the right, is the Rom. Cath. Georgs-Kirche (1635-71), with rococo decorations (1757). Near by are the buildings of the old Benedictine monastery, since 1803 the residence of Prince Quadt-Wykradt-Isny. Note the slender Blaser-Turm in the market-place. Pretty view of the town from the *Felderhalde*, ½ hr. S.W. of the market-place. — The tower on the **Schwarzer Grat** (3670 ft.), 2½ hrs. E. (red way-marks), commands a superb view of the Alps from the Zugspitze to the Lake of Constance. We may descend on the S. side to (1½ hr.) Kleinweiler-Hofen station (see above). Motor post from Isny in summer viâ Hergatz (p. 472) to Wangen (p. 227; 15 M., in 1¼ hr.). Railway to Leutkirch, see p. 227.

From Kempten to Pfronten-Ried, 19 M., railway in $1^1/_4$-$1^3/_4$ hr. — The line ascends rapidly to (5 M.) *Jodbad Sulzbrunn* (2685 ft.; Hotel Reichsadler). The iodine baths (2877 ft.; Kur- und Badehaus, 100 beds) lie $^1/_2$ hr. S. — Beyond (11 M.) *Oy* the line attains its greatest height (2995 ft.). — Beyond ($13^1/_2$ M.) *Maria-Rain* the *Wertach* is crossed. — 15 M. *Nesselwang* (2845 ft.; railway restaurant, 6 beds; Hotels Bären, 22 beds, Post, 26 beds, at both R. $1^1/_2$-2 ℳ) is a pleasant village at the base of the *Edelsberg* (5330 ft.; $2^1/_4$ hrs.; superb view). Motor post to Füssen or Immenstadt, see p. 477. — 17 M. *Kappel*, 18 M. *Pfronten-Weissbach* (Hotel Rössle), and (19 M.) *Pfronten-Ried* (2815 ft.; Falkenstein, 40 beds; Kreuz, 15 beds) belong to the parish of **Pfronten**, which comprises thirteen villages, visited as summer resorts. The ascent of the *Falkenstein* (4160 ft.), with a ruined castle, hotel, and fine view, may be made by road from Ried station in $1^1/_2$ hr. viâ *Meilingen*. Descent viâ the *Salober* (view) and the *Alat-See* (rfmts.) to (3 hrs.) Füssen (p. 476). Motor post to Füssen or Immenstadt, see p. 477. — For the continuation of the line in Tyrol to (30 M.) *Reutte* and (50 M.) *Griesen* (p. 489), see Baedeker's 'Tyrol'.

From Kempten to *Memmingen* (for *Ulm*), see p. 470.

Beyond Kempten we follow the left bank of the Iller as far as Immenstadt. — 84 M. *Hegge* (comp. p. 470). — At ($90^3/_4$ M.) *Seifen* a comprehensive view of the Oberstdorf mountains is disclosed.

95 M. **Immenstadt** (2400 ft.; railway restaurant, good; Bayerischer Hof, opposite the station, 60 beds at 2-4 ℳ; Hirsch, with garden, 50 beds at 2 ℳ 80-3 ℳ 50 pf., well spoken of; Traube, 15 beds, modest), a town of 5800 inhab., with a large string-factory, lies at the foot of the wooded *Immenstädter Horn* (4880 ft.). It is frequented as a summer resort and for winter sports. The Ober-Allgäu Museum is open 10-12 and 2-5 (closed on Sat. afternoon; adm. 50 pf.).

Fine view from the *Kalvarienberg*, 20 min. N. — The ascent of the ***Stuiben** (5740 ft.; $3^1/_2$ hrs.) is easy. We ascend the *Steigbach-Tal* to the ($1^1/_2$ hr.) *Almagmach* inn (3763 ft.). After 3 min. we turn to the left (sign-post) by a path, shady in places, to the ($1^1/_2$ hr.) Stuiben-Haus (5205 ft.; burnt down in 1921), $^1/_2$ hr. from the summit, which commands a splendid panorama extending to the Scesaplana, Altmann, and Sentis.

Railway from Immenstadt to *Oberstdorf*, see p. 473; motor post to *Füssen*, see p. 477; viâ Sonthofen to the *Grünten*, see p. 473.

On leaving Immenstadt the railway to Lindau turns W. into the valley of the *Ach*. Near *Bühl* we approach the *Alp-See* (2380 ft.; 2 M. long). — We then follow the *Konstanzer Tal* to ($102^1/_2$ M.) *Thalkirchdorf* (2480 ft.), cross the watershed (2533 ft.) between the Danube and the Rhine, and obtain a surprising view to the left of the deep Weissach-Tal, with the Bregenz mountains and the Sentis range beyond. — 105 M. *Oberstaufen* (2600 ft.; *Löwen, 23 beds; Büttner, 40 beds, good; Keck, at the station, 18 beds, plain but good), a winter sports resort with 2700 inhabitants.

The view from the **Hochgrat** (6014 ft.; easy ascent of 4-5 hrs.), to the S.E., extends from the Zugspitze to the Bernese Oberland. About 40 min. below the summit is the *Staufner Haus* (5249 ft.; inn).

Before (113 M.) *Röthenbach* (2310 ft.; Hotel zur Eisenbahn) we cross the Rentershofener Damm, an embankment 650 yds. long and 175 ft. high. — 123 M. *Hergatz* (1820 ft.). Branch-line to Kiss-

legg, see p. 227; motor post to Wangen or Isny, see p. 471; to Bregenz, see p. 243. — 132½ M. *Oberreitnau* (1530 ft.). The line skirts the *Hoyerberg* (p. 242), then turns S.E. (beautiful view of the Lake of Constance, Bregenz, and Lindau, and the mountains beyond) and crosses the embankment (p. 244) to (137½ M.) *Lindau* (p. 241).

49. From *(Munich, Stuttgart)* Immenstadt to Oberstdorf.

Railway, 13¾ M. in 1 hr. (2 ℳ 40, 1 ℳ 50 pf.). — Private motoring is prohibited in the neighbourhood of Oberstdorf.

Immenstadt, see p. 472. — 5 M. **Sonthofen** (2445 ft.; Deutsches Haus, opposite the station, 30 beds, Engel, 30 beds, Hirsch, 18 beds, Ochsen, 26 beds, all good), with 4400 inhab., is pleasantly situated in the broad green valley of the Iller.

Good view from the *Kalvarienberg* (to the left from the station), with a gigantic lime-tree, a war-memorial chapel, and a monument to the German mountain artillery (1924).

The ***Grünten** (5700 ft.) may be ascended hence viâ (¾ hr.) *Burgberg* (2465 ft.; Kreuz, Löwe, both well spoken of). The path thence (red waymarks; shady in the early morning) is easily found (2½-3 hrs.). About ¾ hr. below the summit is the *Grünten-Haus* (5040 ft.; 30 beds, good), in a fine position. The view of the Alps extends from the Zugspitze to the Sentis; on the extreme right part of the Lake of Constance is descried.

From Sonthofen to Tannheim, motor post in 1½ hr. — The road runs E. through the broad valley of the *Ostrach* to (4½ M.) **Hindelang** (2705 ft.; Adler-Post, 35 beds at 1½-2, P. 5-6 ℳ, Sonne, 28 beds, same prices, both good), with 2600 inhab., visited in summer and for winter sports. About 10 min. farther, pretty walks diverge on the left from the road to the interesting *Hirschbach-Tobel*, at the end of which (40 min.) is a waterfall nearly 200 ft. high. — Beyond Hindelang the road ascends the *Jochberg* in easy windings. 9 M. *Oberjoch* (3725 ft.; inn), with the Bavarian custom-house. We shortly reach the *Vorderjoch* (3770 ft.) and, in ½ hr. more, the *Hinterjoch* (3870). Then follows a steep descent across the frontier to *Vilsrain* (3471 ft.), the Austrian custom-house, 5 min. short of (12½ M.) *Schattwald* (3515 ft.; Traube or Post, 30 beds at 1-2, P. 5-5½ ℳ; Sonne, 28 beds at 2½ 3, P. 8-9 *S*), a prettily situated summer resort. — 15 M. **Tannheim** (3600 ft.; Post, 34 beds at 2 *S* 20-2 *S* 50 *g*, good; Kreuz, 15 beds), with 900 inhab., is the chief place in the *Oberes Vils-Tal*. From Tannheim to Reutte, see Baedeker's 'Tyrol'.

10 M. **Fischen** (2513 ft.; Löwen, 45 beds at 1½-2, P. 5-6 ℳ, plain but good; Alpenrose, 8 beds; Krone, 24 beds) is a large and picturesquely situated village (pop. 1200). The sulphur-baths of *Au*, on the right bank of the Iller, lie 10 min. E.

The *Geisalp* (3773 ft.; inn), 2 hrs. S.E., ascended viâ *Reichenbach* (2815 ft.), commands a glorious view of the head of the valley. — Proceeding S.W. from Fischen viâ (¾ hr.) *Ober-Maiselstein* (2818 ft.; Hotel Hirsch), we reach the (25 min.) *Sturmannshaus*, a plain inn, where tickets are obtained for the *Sturmanns-Höhle* (3117 ft.; adm. in summer 2 ℳ), a cleft in the rocks, the entrance to which lies 8 min. higher up.

13¾ M. *Oberstdorf*, see p. 474.

Oberstdorf. — Hotels. *Park-Hotel Luitpold (Pl. 1; C 2), with garden, 120 beds at 3-7, L. 4, D. 4½, P. 9½-15 ℳ; *Wittelsbacher Hof (Pl. w; C 2), 85 beds at 3½-6, B. 1 ℳ 80 pf., L. 3½, D. 4, P. 9-12 ℳ. — *Löwen (Pl. c; C 1), with annexe, 80 beds from 2½, P. from 7½ ℳ; *Trettach (Pl. t; D 2), with garden, 80 beds at 3½-4½, P. 8-9 ℳ; *Sonne (Pl. s; C 1), with brewery, 74 beds from 2, P. from 7½ ℳ; *Mohren (Pl. m; C 1), 60 beds from 1½ ℳ; *Baur* (formerly Pickel; Pl. n, C 1), 25 beds at 2-3 ℳ, with café-restaurant. — *Hirsch (Pl. h; C 1), 32 beds; *Traube (Pl. d; C 1), 13 beds, *Adler (Pl. a; C 1), 17 beds, both plain but good; *Hotel-Restaurant Bahnhof (Pl. e; C 1), 25 beds. — Numerous Pensions and Lodgings.

Cafés. *Baur*, see above; *Stempfle* (confectionery), corner of Neubau-Str. and Haupt-Str.; *Frisch*, Prinzen-Strasse (Pl. C 2).

Post Office (Pl. C 1), at the railway station. — Brakes run to the Breitach-Klamm (p. 475), Spielmannsau (p. 475), and Birgsau (p. 476). — Motor Chars-à-Bancs (belonging to the Amtliches Bayerisches Reisebureau) to Sonthofen, Füssen, and (3 hrs.) Hohenschwangau (p. 478). — Private motors, see p. 473.

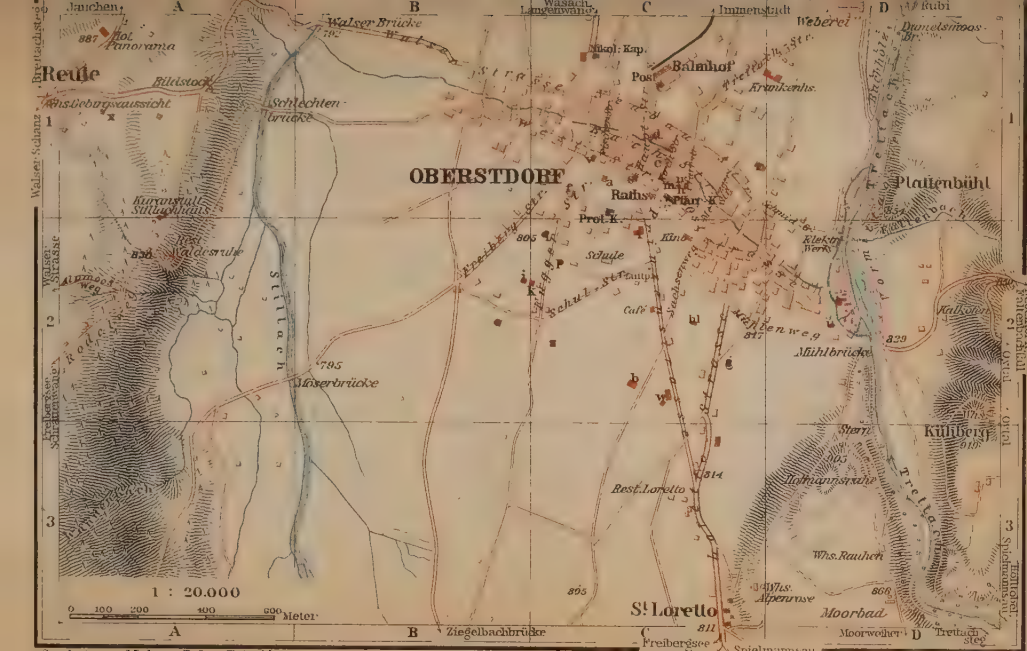
Baths. *Antoniusbad* and *Schochenhaus*, Pfarr-Str. 137 and 142; *Mud Baths* (Moorbad; Pl. D 3), with swimming and sun baths; *Freiberg-See* (see below). — Visitors' Tax 30 pf. daily. — Official Inquiry Office at the Rathaus.

Oberstdorf (2641 ft.), the chief health resort in the Allgäu, with 4200 inhab., lies in a broad flat basin, encircled by mountains (6500-8500 ft. high), at the end of a transverse valley, which runs due S. into the heart of the *Allgäu Alps*. The Spielmannsau and Birgsau valleys and the Walser Tal afford a great variety of excursions. In winter Oberstdorf, with its dry atmosphere and sunny situation, is frequented for winter sports (good ski-ing) and also by invalids. Most of the village was rebuilt after a fire in 1865.

Excursions. About 20 min. S. of the parish church are the three chapels of *St. Loretto* (Pl. C 3); 100 yds. before this a path on the left ascends to the *Hofmanns-Ruhe* (Pl. D 3; 2970 ft.; fine panorama). We may return to the Mühl-Brücke (Pl. D 2) through the *Trettach-Anlagen* (Pl. D 1-3). — About 25 min. E. is the *Faltenbach Fall* (beyond Pl. D 2). — Good view of Oberstdorf and the Spielmannsau from the *Kühberg* (3015 ft.; Pl. D 2, 3; restaurant).

To the ***Freiberg-See** (3050 ft.), 1 hr. S. About 5 min. beyond St. Loretto (see above) we turn to the right through meadows, cross the Stillach, and ascend to the *Wald-Hotel Freibergsee* (3232 ft.; 30 beds at 3-4½, P. 9-10 ℳ; café-restaurant), with a fine view of the dark-green wood-girt lake and the heights to the S. and E. (best light in the afternoon). By the lake is a bathing establishment (rfmts.). — *Schwand* (3159 ft.; Schwand, 25 beds, well spoken of), ½ hr. S. of the S. end of the lake, commands a capital prospect of the head of the valley (closed by the Mädele group). The return to (1½ hr.) Oberstdorf is made viâ the *Zimmeroy-Brücke*.

From the Pavilion (3373 ft.), 1 hr. S.W. of Oberstdorf, reached by the *Rodelweg* (Pl. A 2), we either follow the *Höllwiesenweg* S.E. to the (¾ hr.) Freiberg-See (see above) or continue S.W. to the (1 hr.) *Hotel Schönblick at *Schrattenwang* (4413 ft.; 22 beds, P. 7-7½ ℳ).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Nicol. Kap.
Post
Bahnhof
Krankenhs.
OBERSTDORF
Rathaus
Apoth.
Prot. K.
Kinds
Elektr. Werk
Schule
Café
Plattenbühl
Kurhaus Sillachhaus
Rest. Waldesruhe
Stillach
Mühlbrücke
Moserbrücke
795
Rest. Loretto
Hohmannsruhe
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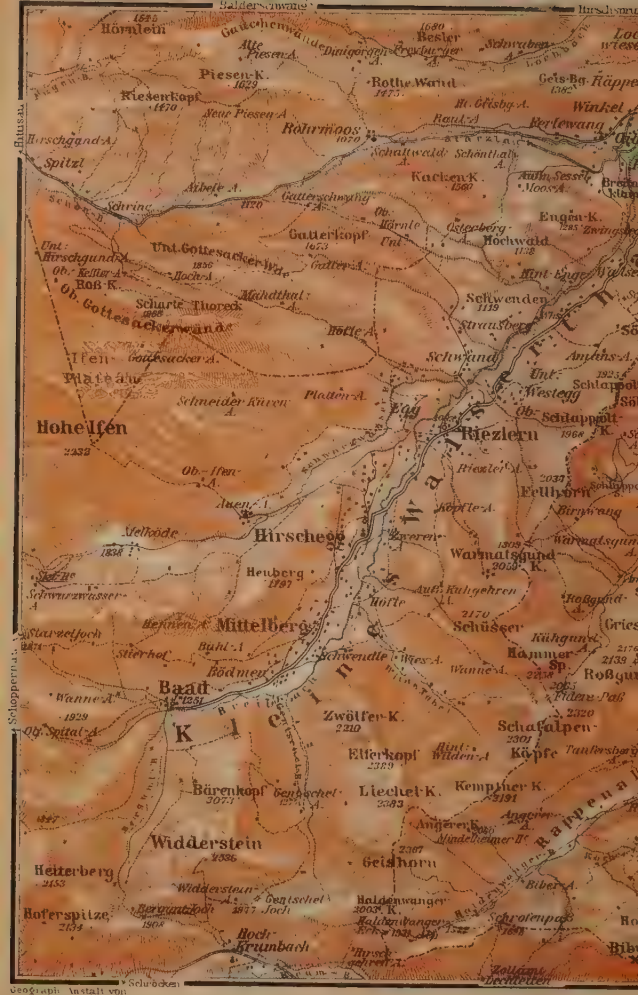
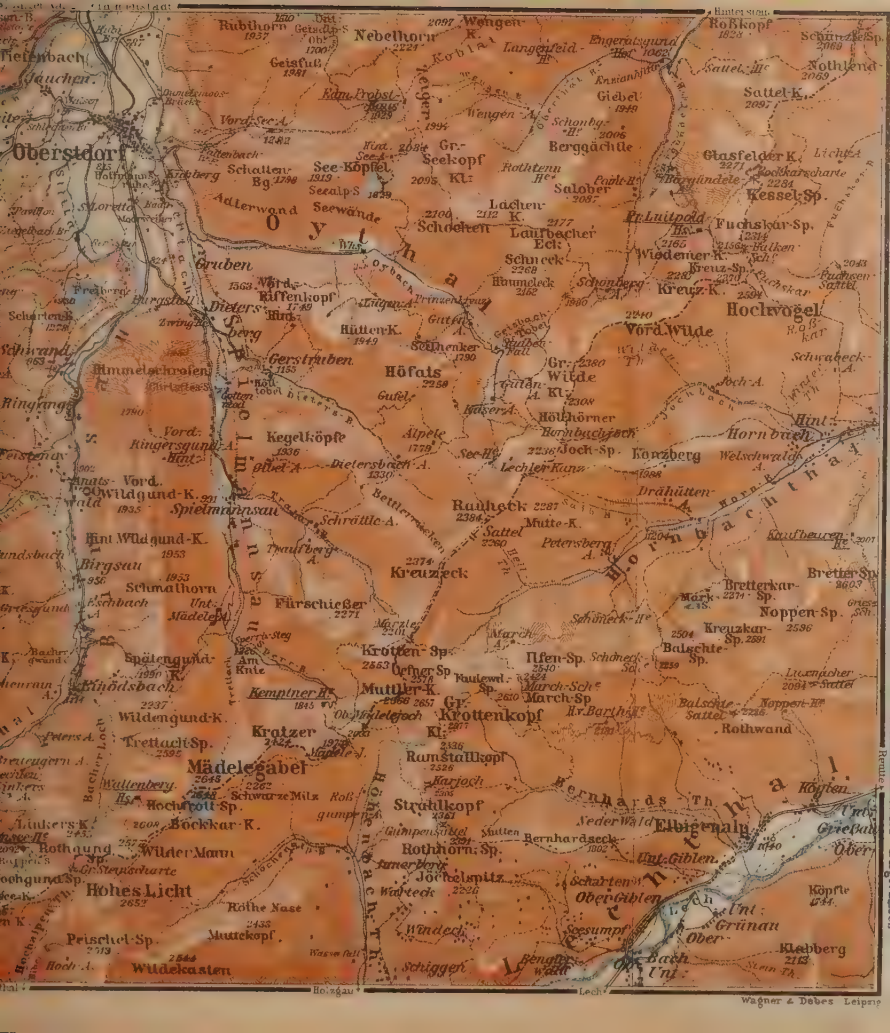
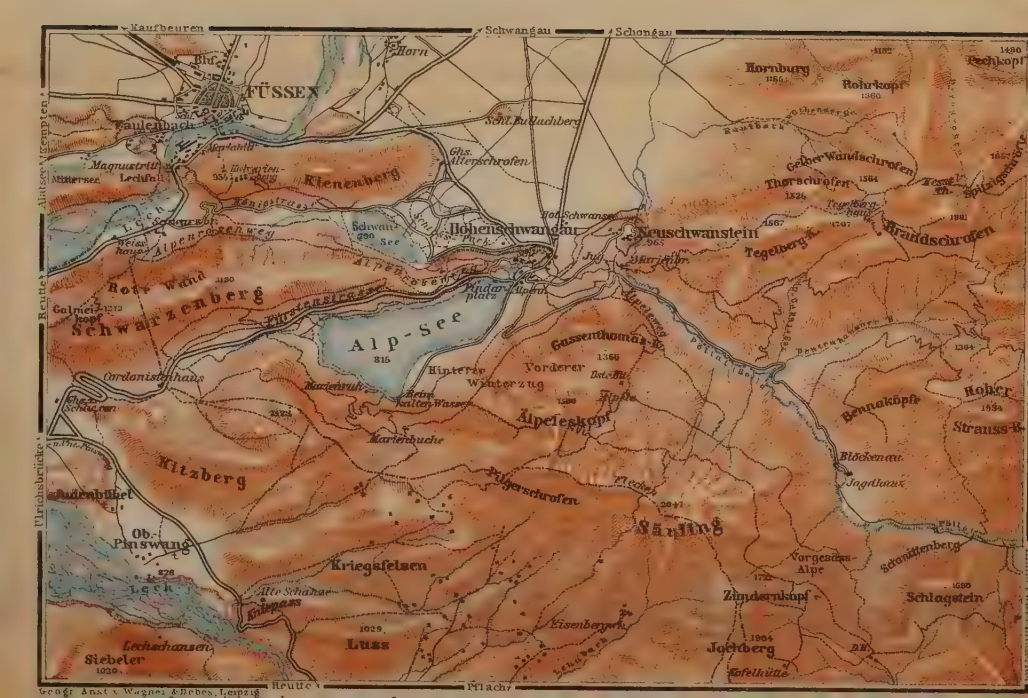


Geograph. Anstalt von Schreiber



Wagner & Debes Leipzig


Kaufbeuren
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Füssen
Bad
Faulenbach
Magnusstrift
Lechfall
Mittersee
Kienenberg
Ghs. Alterschrofen
Hohenschwangau
Neuschwanstein
Schwan-See
Alpenrosenweg
Rote Wand
Schwarzenberg
Alp-See
Gasserthomas
Hinterer Winterzug
Vorderer Winterzug
Cardonistenhaus
Marienruhe
Marienbuche
Älpeleskopf
Kitzberg
Ob. Pfaffwang
Leer
Kriegsfelsen
Alte Schanz
Eilpass
Luss
Siebeler
Lechschanzen
Hornburg
Rohrkopf
Pechkopf
Thorschrofen
Tegelberg
Brandschrofen
Hohes
Rennaköpfe
Strauss-B.
Blöckenau
Jagdhaus
Säuling
Vorgesäss-Alpe
Schrattenberg
Zundernkopf
Schlagstein
Joelberg
Eselhütte
Reutte
Pfronten
Ulrichsbrücke
Füssener Berge
Ammergauer Alpen
Lechtaler Alpen
Geogr. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

Reute (Pl. A 1), with the Gebirgsaussicht Inn and the Panorama Hotel (25 beds, good), both affording splendid views, lies 35 min. W. of Oberstdorf.

Wasach, 1½ hr. From the Gebirgsaussicht Inn at Reute (see above) we descend straight to the (¼ hr.) *Breitach-Steg* and (right) to the (4 min.) road. At a (2 min.) saw-mill we turn to the left through woods to (8 min.) *Bad Tiefenbach* (2730 ft.; good hotel, 30 beds, closed in winter), with a cold sulphur-spring. At the (3 min.) Hotel Alpenrose we diverge to the right to the (20 min.) *Heilstätte Wasach* (3041 ft.), a conspicuous convalescent home. In front is the Hotel Meyer (18 beds, good). *View of the Oberstdorf basin and the valleys and mountains (best by evening light). Road to Oberstdorf, 2½ M.

***Breitach-Klamm,** 1¼ hr. From the Gebirgsaussicht Inn to the Breitach-Steg, see above. Then across the *Starzlach* to the Breitach-Klamm Inn (2710 ft.; 5 beds). The lower part of the path through the gorge (adm. 80 pf.; waterproof desirable) ends in ½ hr. at a waterfall (46 ft. high). Thence up to the (20 min.) *Hotel zur Walser Schanz* ('Schänzle'; 3251 ft.), just across the Austrian frontier, 3½ M. from Oberstdorf by the high-road. From the latter, 8 min. short of the frontier, a footpath diverges N. to the (12 min.) *Zwingsteg*, a narrow bridge nearly 200 ft. above the brawling Breitach.

Spielmannsau, 2 hrs. S.E., recommended. The road (4½ M.) diverges to the left from the Birgsau road, ¼ hr. beyond (20 min.) St. Loretto (p. 474), to the (25 min.) cross-roads at the beginning of the Spielmannsau. On the left is the way to the Zwing-Brücke and Gerstruben (see below), while that straight ahead leads to the (½ hr.) Christles-See Hotel (3018 ft.; 36 beds) on the little dark-blue *Christles-See*. *Spielmannsau* (3251 ft.; hotel, 25 beds) lies ½ hr. beyond the lake, amid grand scenery.

Gerstruben and the ***Hölltobel,** 1¾ hr. S.E. From the (1 hr.) Zwing-Brücke (see above) we continue along the right bank, and take the (3 min.) cart-track to the left. After 40 min. we are joined on the right by the Alpenvereins-Weg (see below), 5 min. short of *Gerstruben* (3789 ft.; Wirtschaft zür Höfatsspitze, 7 beds, open May-Oct.), a deserted village at the foot of the precipitous *Höfats* (7412 ft.). — The Alpenvereins-Weg through the *Hölltobel*, a rocky cleft bored by the Dietersbach, diverges on the left, 15 min. beyond the Zwing-Brücke (see above), from the path to Spielmannsau (on the right bank) and ascends along the brook, somewhat steeply in places. It first leads to a (10 min.) bridge over the lower fall, then to the (3 min.) middle fall, and lastly to the (9 min.) fine upper fall. Gerstruben (see above) is 15 min. farther on.

***Oy-Tal,** the grandest side-valley of the Trettach. Road as far as the inn (3¼ M.); on foot from Oberstdorf to the Stuiben Fall

$2^3/_4$ hrs. From the Mühl-Brücke (Pl. D 2) we reach in 20 min. the Trettach-Steg (beyond Pl. D 3), after 4 min. ascend to the left to the (25 min.) road, and follow it to the (20 min.) *Oytal-Haus* (3300 ft.; inn, 10 beds at $1^1/_2$-$2^1/_2$ *M*, good), where the road ends. Beyond the (3 min.) wooden bridge we have a fine survey of the head of the valley. After 35 min. we cross to the left bank and take the road to the right to the (25 min.) view-platform below the *Stuiben Fall* (4131 ft.). About 10 min. farther up we may view the fall from above.

Birgsau and ***Einödsbach,** 2 and $2^3/_4$ hrs. S. respectively. About $^1/_4$ hr. beyond (20 min.) Loretto (p. 474) our road leaves that to Spielmannsau on the left and in 40 min. reaches the *Gschlief*, a narrow rocky passage, at the end of which, in front of a (10 min.) chapel, an open view of the valley's head is disclosed. *Birgsau* (3137 ft.; Birgsau or Adler, 40 beds, good), $^3/_4$ hr. farther on, lies in an expansion of the valley, commanding several fine views. *Einödsbach* (3658 ft.; Tannheimer, 26 beds, 20 mattresses), which we reach in 40 min. more, the southernmost habitation in Germany, lying immediately at the base of the main peak of the Mädele group, is one of the most attractive spots in the German Alps. The *Bacher Loch,* on the left, a huge gully filled with snow, ascends hence to the Mädelegabel (to the waterfall $^1/_2$ hr.).

Of the easier and more interesting Mountain Ascents we may mention those of the *Söllereck* (5597 ft.), 1-$1^1/_2$ hr. from Schrattenwang (p. 474; 2 hrs.), and the *Nebelhorn* (7297 ft.; aerial railway under construction), $4^1/_2$ hrs. from Oberstdorf viâ the ($3^1/_2$ hrs.) Edmund-Probst-Haus (6329 ft.; inn, 15 beds, 33 mattresses, 50 hay-beds). — For fuller details of these and other ascents, see Baedeker's 'Tyrol'.

50. From Munich to Füssen.

A. Viâ Kaufbeuren.

Railway (express as far as Kaufbeuren), $81^1/_2$ M. in $3^1/_4$-$4^1/_4$ hrs. (fares 18 *M* 20, 11 *M* 90 pf.). — Motor-coach from Munich, see p. 397.

Road, $82^1/_2$ M. — From Munich to ($56^1/_2$ M.) *Kaufbeuren*, see p. 468. — 64 M. *Markt Oberdorf* (2390 ft.; see below). — 76 M. *Rosshaupten* (2677 ft.). — $82^1/_2$ M. *Füssen* (2615 ft.), see below.

From Munich to ($54^1/_2$ M.) *Kaufbeuren*, see pp. 468-470. — $58^1/_2$ M. *Biessenhofen* (p. 470). — 62 M. *Markt Oberdorf* (2390 ft.; Hotel Neue Post, 14 beds from $1^1/_2$ *M*), with an old Schloss. — Beyond (74 M.) *Enzenstetten* we have a good view of the Alps. — $78^1/_4$ M. *Reinertshof*, on the E. bank of the *Hopfen-See* (2966 ft.).

$81^1/_2$ M. **Füssen.** — Hotels. *Hirsch*, with garden, 60 beds at $2^1/_2$-4, D. 2-3, P. $7^1/_2$-$8^1/_2$ *M*, good; *Sonne*, with garden, 50 beds from 2, P. from 5 *M*, plain but good; *Augsburger Tor*, 40 beds at $2^1/_2$-3 *M*, good; *Alte Post*, 60 beds at 2-4, D. 1 *M* 80-2 *M* 50 pf., P. $5^1/_2$-$7^1/_2$ *M*, good; *Neue Post*, 60 beds at $2^1/_2$-$3^1/_2$ *M*, L. or D. 1 *M* 80-2 *M* 80 pf.; *Löwen*, 40 beds at 2-$2^1/_2$ *M*, good. — Numerous lodgings.

WINE ROOM. *Zum Augsburger Tor*, see p. 176. — CAFÉS. *Rathaus* (Wechner), opposite the Rathaus; *Stadt Füssen* (Held), near the inquiry office (see below).

POST OFFICE at the station. — MOTOR COACH TOURS of the Amtliches Bayerisches Reiseburean, comp. pp. 397, 474. Tickets from the inquiry office. — INQUIRY OFFICE, Reichen-Str. 9. — VISITORS' TAX 30 pf. daily.

The *Abbey of St. Magnus* is open on Sun. 10-3, Sat. 9-11.30, on other days 9-11.30 and 2-5; adm. 50 pf.

Füssen (2615 ft.), a small town of 6200 inhab., with a large rope-factory, pleasantly situated on the left bank of the *Lech*, is a summer and winter-sports resort. The *Hohes Schloss*, the former summer residence of the Prince Bishops of Augsburg, with a powerful keep, on a steep cliff (2740 ft.) dominating the town, has been scarcely altered since 1500; it is now occupied by the district-court. Below it are the *Abbey Church of St. Magnus*, rebuilt in the baroque style in 1701-17, with an old tower and a crypt of the 10-11th cent., and the *Benedictine Abbey*, founded in 628 (N. part used as a Rathaus; fine rococo rooms; historical museum in the old library; adm., see above).

A little gate in the town-wall between the castle and the church leads to the *Baumgarten*, commanding fine views. A few min. farther W. is the small sulphur bath of *Faulenbach* (Kurhaus, 50 beds at $2^1/_2$-3, P. 6-8 *M*; Pension Villa am See, 50 beds). About 10 min. farther on lie the small *Mitter-See* and the *Ober-See* (bathing at both).

On the road to Reutte, on the right bank of the Lech, a few hundred paces above the bridge, a path with Stations of the Cross ascends from the *Mariahilf-Kirche* to ($^1/_2$ hr.) the ***Kalvarienberg** (3130 ft.); from the three crosses on the top we have a capital view of Hohenschwangau, Neuschwanstein, Füssen, the mountains, and the plain. A path leads hence E. past the Schwan-See to (1 hr.) Hohenschwangau (p. 478). — The *König-Max-Steg*, an iron bridge, farther along the road to Reutte, at the 'St. Mangtritt', affords a view of the Lech falls.

A motor post runs in summer from Füssen in 2 hrs. to *Schongau* station ($21^1/_4$ M.; p. 469) viâ ($14^1/_4$ M.) *Steingaden* (Post, 20 beds, well spoken of), with a former Premonstratensian abbey-church consecrated in 1177. The lonely *Pilgrimage Church of *Wies*, $1^1/_4$ hr. S.E., built by D. Zimmermann in 1746-54, has one of the finest rococo interiors in Bavaria.

Other motor posts run from Füssen to *Pfronten-Ried* (p. 472; $9^1/_4$ M., in $^3/_4$ hr.) and viâ Pfronten-Weissbach and Nesselwang to *Immenstadt* (p. 472; $29^3/_4$ M., in 2 hrs.).

From Füssen to the *Falkenstein*, see p. 472; to *Linderhof* and *Oberammergau*, see R. 50b; to *Oberau*, see R. 50c; to *Reutte*, see Baedeker's 'Tyrol'.

The ROAD FROM FÜSSEN TO HOHENSCHWANGAU ($2^1/_2$ M.; motor post in summer in $^1/_4$ hr.) crosses the Lech, turns to the left, and descends the right bank of the Lech, leaving the river where it bends to the N. — PEDESTRIANS ($1^1/_4$ hr.) take the road to Reutte, to the right beyond the bridge, then follow the 'Kanzelweg', which ascends to left 200 paces beyond the Mariahilf-Kirche (see above) and leads past the (15 min.) view-point 'Kanzel', and pass through woods to (6 min.) the 'König-Strasse'. We now descend this road to the left (on the

right to the Alpenrosen-Weg, see below). After 18 min. we pass through a deer-fence and, just beyond it, before reaching the *Schwan-See* (2590 ft.), we follow the path to the right to the (25 min.) saddle, where the Alpenrosen-Weg joins us on the right, and to the (12 min.) village of Hohenschwangau. — A shadier route ($1^1/_4$ hr.) is the Alpenrosen-Weg, which winds high up along the wooded slope of the *Schwarzenberg*, commanding beautiful views. This route may be joined from the *Schwarz-Brücke* ($^1/_4$ hr. S. of Füssen, on the Reutte road; to the left) or from the König-Strasse (p. 478).

Hohenschwangau. — Hotels. **Schwansee*, 10 min. from the Alp-See, 160 beds at 3-6, L. or D. 2-5, P. 9-17 *M*; **Alpenrose*, beautifully situated on the Alp-See, 130 beds at 3-8, P. 9-14, L. $4^1/_2$, S. $3^1/_2$ *M*., open in summer only; **Lisl-Jägerhaus*, with the Schloss Café, 80 beds at $2^1/_2$-$5^1/_2$, D. 2 *M* 80 pf.-4, P. $7^1/_2$-11 *M*; **Müller*, with café-restaurant, 80 beds. — Bathing in the Alp-See. — Visitors' Tax 20 pf. daily.

Schloss Hohenschwangau is open 8.30-5 from April 1st to Oct. 31st (in winter at 11.30, 2, and 2.30); adm. $1^1/_2$ *M*. Schloss Neuschwanstein is open 8.30-5 (in winter 10.30, 11.30, 1, 2, and 3); adm. 3 *M*. Both castles are crowded on Sundays.

Hohenschwangau (2690 ft.), a small village at the foot of a wooded hill crowned by the castle of the same name, is situated amid splendid scenery. It lies near the beautiful bluish-green ***Alp-See** (2674 ft.), which is girdled with dark woods, while the steep crags of the Pilgerschrofen rise above its S. end. Good paths make the circuit of the lake ($1^1/_4$ hr.). Opposite the Alpenrose begins the 'Fürsten-Strasse' (to Reutte in $2^3/_4$ hrs.), from which the road to Schloss Hohenschwangau diverges to the right after 3 min. and the path to Füssen (see above) after 8 minutes. About 40 paces farther on a path on the left leads to the Pindar-Platz, a rocky projection with a view of the lake. — The footpath to the Schloss ascends opposite the Hotel Lisl (5 min.). Adm., see above; the visit lasts 40 minutes.

Schloss Hohenschwangau (2840 ft.), formerly called *Schwanstein*, originally belonged to the house of Guelph, but in 1567 passed to the Dukes of Bavaria. It was sold for a trifling sum in 1820, and in 1832 was purchased by King Maximilian II. of Bavaria, then crown prince, who caused the ruin to be reconstructed and decorated in the interior with frescoes from German legend and history by Schwind, Lindenschmit, etc. The castle commands charming views of the plain, Neuschwanstein, and the Alp-See. It was the favourite residence of Kings Maximilian II. and Ludwig II.

Opposite the ascent to Hohenschwangau, near the Hotel Lisl, begins the road to ($^1/_2$ hr.) Neuschwanstein, from which (5 min.) the road to the Blöckenau (Ammerwald; p. 480) diverges to the right; 6 min. farther on a steep path ascends on the right to the Jugend; and 12 min. farther on a bridle-path diverges to the right, near a booth, to the Jugend, Marien-Brücke, and the Blöckenau road (see p. 479). The road next passes the Restaurant Neuschwanstein

(18 beds from $1^1/_2$ *M.*, well spoken of) and in 8 min. reaches the castle entrance.

***Schloss Neuschwanstein** (3165 ft.), a castle-building in the Romanesque style, occupying the site of the ruins of Vorder-Hohenschwangau, was erected in 1869-86 by Georg Dollmann, Karl Riedel, and Julius Hofmann from the designs of the scene-painter Christoph Jank. Planned in the style of the Wartburg, but on a much larger scale, this palatial structure, like Linderhof and Herren-Chiemsee (pp. 481, 502), owes its existence to the romantic propensities of King Ludwig II. The building, once so much admired, and still one of the show-places of Bavaria, may appear affected and ornate to many modern eyes, but it is justly famed for its unrivalled position. Adm., see p. 477; the visit takes 1 hr. The castle is splendidly fitted up, and its windows command beautiful views of Hohenschwangau and the Alp-See to the W., and of the profound gorge of the Pöllat and its waterfall, spanned by the Marien-Brücke, to the S.

The imposing Palas, to the right of the forecourt, has four stories: the ground-floor contains the domestic offices, the first floor was occupied by the attendants, the second is unfinished, and the royal apartments are on the third. Visitors ascend to the third floor by a staircase of 96 steps in the main tower, 195 ft. high. The landing at the top is adorned with frescoes by Hauschild (Legend of Sigurd). To the left we pass through the *Adjutants' Room* to the *King's Study*, with scenes from the story of Tannhäuser by Aigner; and thence through the stalactite grotto to the former *Winter Garden*, a balcony commanding a view of the plain. Next follow the *Sitting Room*, with pictures from the Lohengrin legend by Hauschild; the *Dressing Room*, with scenes from the lives of Walther von der Vogelweide and Hans Sachs by Ille; the Gothic *Bedchamber*, with the story of Tristan and Isolde by Spiess; and the *Oratory*, with scenes from the life of St. Louis by Hauschild (fine view of the Pöllat valley from the balcony). The *Dining Hall* is embellished with scenes from the Wartburg under the Landgrave Hermann, by F. Piloty. Returning to the landing, we enter the *Throne Room*, with pictures by Hauschild, and an open loggia. — Hauschild has also adorned the landing at the top of the staircase on the fourth floor with paintings from the story of Gudrun. On this floor is the *Fest-Saal* or *Sänger-Saal*, 90 ft. long, with pictures from Wolfram von Eschenbach's Parzival by Spiess, Munsch, and Piloty.

A footpath, diverging to the left from the road below the N. angle of the castle, leads W. round the castle to the bridle-path mentioned on p. 478. [Before the latter is reached (4 min.), a footpath descends to the left into the *Pöllat-Schlucht*, where we have a good view of the castle from below and of the *Pöllat-Fall* (85 ft. high).] We ascend by the bridle-path and in 5 min. reach a point whence two footpaths diverge; one, to the right, leading down to the (1 min.) **Jugend* (3163 ft.), a clearing in the wood commanding a charming view of Hohenschwangau, the Alp-See, and the mountains; the other, to the left, ascends to the (4 min.) **Marien-Brücke*, 140 ft. long, spanning the gorge of the Pöllat at a height of 295 ft. above the waterfall and affording the best view of Neuschwanstein.

Returning from the bridge, we take the path to the left, which brings us in 2 min. to the Blöckenau road (see below), at which also the bridle-path ends (to the village of Hohenschwangau by this road, $^1/_2$ hr.).

From Hohenschwangau to Linderhof by the Schützensteig, 6 hrs., an easy and attractive route connecting the palaces. Our road diverges on the right after 5 min. from that to Neuschwanstein (p. 478) and curves up to the (20 min.) saddle, where it is joined by the bridle-path (short-cut) from the Marien-Brücke (p. 479), and then bends S.E. into the wooded valley of the *Pöllat*. In $1^1/_2$ hr. (from Hohenschwangau) we reach the former royal shooting-box in the *Blöckenau* (3826 ft.; restaurant in summer, well spoken of). We now follow the bridle-path to the ($1^1/_4$ hr.) Jäger-Hütte (4665 ft.), where we enjoy a beautiful retrospect of the valley and the *Säuling*, which rises boldly to a height of 6715 ft. A few min. higher up we reach the top of the pass and are confronted with the imposing massif of the *Geierköpfe* (7095 ft.). The *Schützensteig* winds down hence through a ravine (views of the Ammerwald valley and the mountains) to the ($^3/_4$ hr.) *Alpen-Hotel Ammerwald* (3550 ft.; 150 beds at $3^1/_2$-6, P. 10-15 *S*; Austrian custom-house), in the beautiful wooded *Ammerwald-Tal;* hence we follow the road E. viâ the (1 hr.) *Grenz-Brücke* or frontier bridge (3545 ft.) to ($1^1/_2$ hr.) *Linderhof* (p. 481).

B. Viâ Oberammergau.

Railway. From Munich to *Murnau*, $46^1/_2$ M., in 1-$1^3/_4$ hr. (5 *M* 70, 3 *M* 80 pf.; express 10 *M* 10, 6 *M* 70, 4 *M* 30 pf.). From Murnau to *Oberammergau*, 15 M., electric railway in 57-70 min. (4 *M*, 2 *M* 70 pf.). Total railway journey $2^1/_2$-$3^1/_4$ hrs. — From Oberammergau to *Linderhof*, $7^1/_2$ M., horse-brake (4-$4^1/_2$ *M*) or mail-gig ($1^1/_2$ *M*) in summer. — From Linderhof on foot viâ (6 hrs.) Hohenschwangau to ($1^1/_4$ hr.) *Füssen*.

Road to Oberammergau, see p. 483. The road from Ettal to Linderhof and Reutte is closed to motor traffic.

From Munich to ($46^1/_2$ M.) *Murnau*, see p. 483. — The electric line thence to Oberammergau describes a curve to the W. To the S. opens a fine mountain view. — *Murnau-Ort* (see p. 483).

$54^1/_2$ M. **Bad Kohlgrub** (2812 ft.). About 8 min. S., at the base of the Hörnle, are the prettily situated chalybeate and peat baths (2955 ft.; Kurhaus, 234 beds; Lindenschlösschen, 40 beds, P. 6-8 *M*; Villa Bergschlössl, 17 beds at $1^1/_2$-2, P. $4^1/_2$-6 *M*, with café), frequented also for winter sports.

The *Olga-Höhe*, near the Lindenschlösschen, commands a fine view to the N. of the hills and lakes of Upper Bavaria. About $^1/_2$ hr. distant is the *Falleralm*, with a pension and inn. — The attractive ascent of the **Hörnle** (4560 ft.; splendid view) may be made in $2^1/_4$ hrs.

From ($55^1/_2$ M.) *Saulgrub* a road leads to the right to Peissenberg (see p. 466). — After reaching its highest point (2870 ft.), the line descends into the *Ammer-Tal*. — 57 M. *Altenau* (2750 ft.;

Hotel Limmer), charmingly situated at the W. base of the Hörnle (see above), with the electric power-station of the railway. — 59 M. *Unterammergau* (2745 ft.). — We cross the Ammer.

61½ M. **Oberammergau.** — Hotels. *Haus Wittelsbach*, with confectioner's and garden, 100 beds fom 2½ ℳ; *Bahnhof*, 30 beds at 1½-2, D. 1½-2, P. 5-6 ℳ; *Kurhaus Osterbichl*, 75 beds, P. from 6½ ℳ; *Alte Post*, 40 beds at 1½-2½, D. 1 ℳ 60-2 ℳ 70 pf., P. 5-6 ℳ, well spoken of; *Goldener Stern*, plain but good. — Several pensions. — Cafés. *Alpenrose* (14 beds), *Markmiller*.

Post Office at the railway station. — Motor Post in summer thrice daily to *Oberau* (p. 484; 40 min.) and, farther, in July and Aug., to Garmisch-Partenkirchen (p. 485; 70 min.). Horse-brakes, see p. 480.

Oberammergau (2745 ft.), a large village situated between wooded mountains, with 2300 inhab., mostly engaged in wood-carving, is renowned for its Passion Plays, and is frequented in summer and for winter sports.

The plays, which depict the Passion of Our Lord, were instituted in 1680 in consequence of a vow made during a plague in 1633, and are performed every tenth year (next in 1930). The old text was rearranged at the beginning of the 19th cent. by Ottmar Weiss and in 1850 by Alois Daisenberger, a priest, and the music composed by a schoolmaster named Rochus Dedler (1820). The performance is divided into two parts of 4 and 3½ hrs.' duration, with an interval of 2 hrs. at midday. The performers, numbering about 400 adults and 250 children, are all natives of Oberammergau.

At the N. end of the village is the *Theatre*, with an open-air stage and a covered auditorium (4500 seats). — A visit should be paid to the *Museum* of old carvings, the school of carving, and the Christmas Crib (begun in the 17th cent.; comp. p. 450), at Daisenberger Str. 73 (adm. 1 ℳ). — The *Parish Church*, richly fitted up in the rococo style by Joseph Schmuzer (1736-42), contains frescoes by Matthias Günther and altars by F. X. Schmädl; by the churchyard wall is a war monument by Georg Lang (1924). — To the S.W., on the *Osterbichl*, is a Crucifixion group in sandstone, 40 ft. high, by Halbig (1875). — Excursion to (1 hr.) Ettal, see p. 482.

The Road from Oberammergau to Linderhof (comp. p. 480; 2½ hrs.' walk) ascends the broad Ammer-Tal and after ¾ hr. joins the road from Oberau (p. 483). It then turns to the right to (3¾ M.) *Graswang* (2885 ft.). We ascend through the Graswang-Tal, or upper valley of the Ammer. To the left opens the wide *Elmauer Gries*, above which peeps the Zugspitze. — 7 M. *Linderhof*, a forester's house (restaurant, 10 beds). We soon pass the Bavarian custom-house (right) and cross the Ammer.

7½ M. ***Schloss Linderhof** (3110 ft.), a florid rococo palace in a lonely mountainous situation, erected by Georg Dollmann for King Ludwig II. in 1869-78, will probably impress the modern visitor as artifical and exotic (comp. pp. 479, 502). The fine gardens are open free. Adm. to the palace, including grotto and kiosk, from April 1st to Oct. 31st, daily 8.30-5, in winter 11-12 and 2-4; adm.

3 (in winter 2) *M.* The inspection of the palace and gardens takes 2 hrs. To the left are the ticket-office and the **Schloss-Hotel*, with restaurant (60 beds at 1½-2½, P. 6-6½ *M.*).

The vestibule of the Schloss contains a bronze equestrian statuette of Louis XIV. of France, after Bosio. On the first floor is a series of gorgeously fitted up rooms with portraits of French celebrities of the time of Louis XIV. and Louis XV. — The gardens are embellished with fountains, terraces, statuary, etc., and contain the *Monopteros*, a small temple with a figure of Venus (best view of the palace and gardens), and the *Grotto*, with a small lake and waterfall, which can be illuminated with electric light. Near the grotto is the *Moorish Kiosk*, with stalactite vaulting, enamelled bronze peacocks, and majolica vases. Behind the palace are the cascades and the Neptune fountain, which play for ¼ hr. at noon and 5 p.m.

Linderhof is frequented in winter by ski-runners. The feeding of the deer between 3 and 4 p.m., about ½ hr. from the forester's house, is interesting.

Walk (6 hrs.) from Linderhof by the 'Schützensteig' to *Hohenschwangau*, see p. 480; thence to (2½ M.) *Füssen*, see p. 477.

C. Viâ Oberau.

Railway from Munich to *Oberau*, 57 M., in 1½-2¼ hrs. (6 *M* 90, 4 *M* 60 pf.; express 14 *M*, 8 *M* 90, 5 *M* 60 pf.). — From Oberau to *Linderhof*, 11¼ M., Horse Brake in summer in 3 hrs. (fare 2½, there and back 4½, viâ Oberammergau 6 *M*; gratuity 10% extra); mail-gig or brake from Oberammergau, see p. 480.

Road to (52¾ M.) Oberau, see p. 483. The road from Ettal to Linderhof and Reutte is closed to motor traffic.

From Munich to (57 M.) *Oberau*, see pp. 483, 484. — The road leads W., passing the (⅔ M.) *Hotel Unternberg* (p. 484), and ascends, at first in a wide sweep to the right (short-cut by the steep old road on the left), along the N. side of the wooded gorge of the *Giessenbach*. At the bottom of the valley runs the old road. The gorge is closed by the *Ettaler Berg*, round which the road curves to the left (short-cut by the old road).

4½ M. **Ettal** (2875 ft.; Ludwig der Bayer, 68 beds at 3-5, P. 7-10 *M*, Kloster-Gasthof, 30 R. at 1½-2½, P. 5-7 *M*, both good; Post, 20 beds at 1½-3, P. 7 *M*, well spoken of), a Benedictine monastery founded by Emperor Lewis the Bavarian in 1330, was suppressed in 1803 but handed back to the Benedictines in 1900. The abbey now contains a 'Gymnasium'. The *Church, originally a Gothic central structure (p. xxvii), was remodelled in the baroque style and a dome added in 1710-26, and restored in the rococo style by Joseph Schmuzer after a fire in 1744. The richly decorated interior contains a painting (in the dome) by J. Zeiller (1755), frescoes by Martin Knoller (in the choir; 1769), six elaborate side-altars by J. B. Straub (1757-61), and a celebrated organ in a fine rococo case. The tabernacle of the high altar contains a miraculous marble figure of the Madonna (Italian, 14th cent.).

Unter-Ammergau
Ober-Ammergau
Braunau
Apfeldbühl
Eschenlohe
Heimgarten
Walchen-
See
Walchensee
Oberau
Farchant
Wallgau
Garmisch
Partenkirchen
Krün
Mittenwald
Klais
Kranzberg
Wank
Kramer
Hohe Ziegspitze
Alpspitze
Hochblassen
Hohe Gaif
Eibsee
Grainau
Zugspitze
Isartha
Isar-Th
Karwendel-Geb
Reintal
Gaistal
Leutasch
Scharfeck
Frieder-Sp.
Hirschbichl-K.
Windstierl-K.
Kühnjoch
Brunnstein-K.
Kuhflucht
Schafkopf
Krottenkopf
Simets-B.
Kistenkopf
Ruhe-K.
Ruhe-B.
Ruhe-Sp.
Ruhe-Sch.
Ruhe-Sch.
Ruhe-Sch

Scharnitz
Hinterau Th.
Schönfleck
Hohe Gleirsch
Mieminger Geb.
Judenkopf
Wildermieming
Telfs
Mieming
Obermieming
Pfaffenhofen
Oberhofen
Unterdorf
Rietz
Flaurling
Polling
Inzing
Stams
St. Anton
Baulland
Seefeld
Reith
Brunsch-B.
Mösern
Reitherg-Sp.
Rauchen-K.
Freiung-Sp.
Fleischbank-Sp.
Gr. Solstein
Kl. Solstein
Brand-J.
Achsel-K.
Vorb.
Leithen
Innsbruck
Hötting
Zirl
Ranggen
Ob. Perfuß
Kematen
Arzl
Völs
Götzens
Natters
Mutters
Axams
Birgitz
Kirchbichl
Sellrain
Sellrain (Rothenbr.)
Solsteins
Saile
Pleisen-J.
Gries in Sellrain
St. Sigmund
Stuppenhof
Kreuth
Kraspes
Roßer-K.
Acher-Kg.
Sulz-Kg.
Vd. Kars-Sp.
Wetterstein-Kg.
Birrek-Kg.
Mug-Kg.
Rotkgl.
Pelder-Sp.
Koller Sp.
Schartenkg.
Schloß-Kg.
Brecken
Flaurlinger J.
Lehnberg
Ob. Leutasch
Unt. Leutasch
Schön-B.
Gehren-Sp.
Hochwand
Hochplatte
Hohe Munde
Hochmoos
Wildmoos-A.
Brand
Birken-B.
Bachen
Alpeltsharte
Gries-Sp.
Igels-K.
Tschirgant
Ostl. Westl.
Ob. Gasse
Unt. Gasse
Ob. Leutasch-Alpe
Hochmahd
Leutascher Mähd
Zwölfer-K.
Oberwarm
Weingarten-A.
Karl-Sp.
Ameissig
Sattelkopf
Sonnwend-J.
Hinterau
Hohe Gleirsch
Jägerkau-Sp.
Praxmarerkar-Sp.
Samer Th.
Brandjoch
Hafelekar-Sp.
Hafelekar
Frau-Hütte-Sattel
Hinterjoch-A.
Achsel-K.
Kirchbg.
Rauschbrunn
Höttinger Bild
Höttinger Alpe
Höttinger Graben
Arzler Alpe
Arzler Scharte
Arzler Kar
Arzler Schneid
Arzler Spitze
Arzler Alm
Arzler Wald
Arzler Bach
Arzler Kopf
Arzler Kar-Kopf
Arzler Kar-Scharte
Arzler Kar-Spitze
Arzler Kar-Alm
Arzler Kar-Wald
Arzler Kar-Bach

About $^1/_2$ M. to the W. of Ettal the road forks, the right branch leading to Oberammergau (p. 481; $7^1/_2$ M. from Oberau). The road to Linderhof unites $1^1/_4$ M. farther on with the road coming from Oberammergau (see p. 481). — $7^1/_2$ M. *Graswang*, and thence to ($11^1/_4$ M.) *Schloss Linderhof*, see p. 481.

From Linderhof to *Hohenschwangau* and *Füssen*, see p. 482.

51. From Munich to Mittenwald
(Innsbruck).

A. Viâ Garmisch-Partenkirchen.

Railway (electric) to *Garmisch-Partenkirchen*, 62 M. in $1^1/_2$-$2^1/_2$ hrs. (express fares 15 ℳ, 9 ℳ 60, 6 ℳ 10 pf.; ordinary fares 7 ℳ 60, 5 ℳ 10 pf.); to *Mittenwald*, 74 M. in $2^1/_4$-$3^1/_2$ hrs. (express fares 17, 11, 7 ℳ; ordinary fares 9, 6 ℳ).

Road, 68 M. From Munich to (31 M.) *Weilheim*, see p. 463. — $43^1/_2$ M. *Murnau* (2257 ft.; see below). — $52^3/_4$ M. *Oberau* (2165 ft.; p. 484); right for ($7^1/_2$ M.) Oberammergau (see R. 50 c). — $57^3/_4$ M. *Partenkirchen* (2362 ft.; p. 485). — 68 M. *Mittenwald* (2995 ft.), see p. 484.

From Munich to (33 M.) *Weilheim*, see R. 47. — We follow the wide *Ammer-Tal*. On the right rises the Hoher Peissenberg (p. 466). — The Renaissance church at ($35^1/_2$ M.) *Polling*, attached to a convent which was suppressed in 1803, was erected in 1621-28 and altered in 1761-67. The seated Madonna at the entrance to the choir was carved by Hans Leinberger (c. 1527). The miraculous image on the high altar dates from the early 13th century. — At (43 M.) *Uffing* (2185 ft.) we have a good view of the Staffel-See (see below) and the villages of *Rieden* and *Seehausen* (Hotel Stern).

$46^1/_2$ M. **Murnau.** — Hotels. At the station: *Bahnhof*, 40 beds at $1^1/_2$-3. D. $1^1/_2$ ℳ. — In the village: *Post*, 70 beds at 2-3, P. $6^1/_2$-$7^1/_2$ ℳ, good; *Angerbräu*, 40 beds at 1-$2^1/_2$, P. 5-6 ℳ, good; *Pantlbräu*, 25 beds; *Hofer*, 24 beds; *Grieslbräu*, 50 beds. — On the lake, 10 min. from the station: *Strand-Hotel Staffelsee*, 100 beds at 3-5, L. or D. 2-$2^1/_2$, P. 8-10 ℳ, good; *Seerose*, 25 beds at $2^1/_2$-$3^1/_2$, P. $6^1/_2$-$7^1/_2$ ℳ, good.

Restaurant. *Pantlbräukeller*, near the station, with view; *Kirchmeir; Ratskeller*, at the Hotel Post. — *Strand-Café*. — *Strand-Bad* (soft peaty water). — Visitors' Tax (after 4 days) 1-3 ℳ for the season.

Murnau (2257 ft.), $^1/_4$ hr. from the station, an old village of 2900 inhab., visited in summer and for winter sports, lies amid picturesque surroundings, bounded on the S. by a beautiful chain of mountains. Some of the houses are painted from suggestions by Emanuel Seidl (p. 405). The parish church, a fine central structure of 1717-27, was probably designed by J. M. Fischer. Splendid view from the *Vier Linden*. — A little to the W. of the village lies the **Staffel-See** (2125 ft.; 3 sq. M. in area, 115 ft. deep), a charming lake with indentated banks and richly wooded islets. — Railway to Oberammergau, see pp. 480, 481; motor post to Kochel, see p. 490.

The railway skirts the W. side of Murnau and descends in a wide curve, with a view of the mountains. We cross the *Loisach* and recross it beyond (50½ M.) *Ohlstadt* (2083 ft.). — 53 M. *Eschenlohe* (2096 ft.; Altwirt, 40 beds, plain), with a sulphurous spring. — From (57 M.) *Oberau* (2165 ft.; Post, at the station, 80 beds at 2-2½ *M*, good; Untermberg, p. 482, 24 beds at 1½-2½ *M*) a road leads viâ Ettal to Oberammergau or Linderhof (R. 50c).

Beyond (59½ M.) *Farchant* (2201 ft.) the broad basin of Partenkirchen opens to the S. On the left is the *Kuhflucht*, a gorge with waterfalls, descending from the *Hoher Fricken*. Fine view of the Wetterstein range from the Dreitorspitze to the Zugspitze. The train crosses the Loisach and then the Partnach. — 62 M. *Garmisch-Partenkirchen* (2323 ft.; railway restaurant, well spoken of), see p. 485. The railway station lies between the two villages.

Beyond Garmisch-Partenkirchen the railway turns E., crosses the *Partnach*, and beyond (63½ M.) *Kainzenbad* (2415 ft.) ascends the gorge of the *Kanker*. — 67½ M. *Kaltenbrunn* (2890 ft.; good inn). — 69½ M. *Klais* (3123 ft.; Hotel Schöttl). — We cross the watershed (3175 ft.); on the right is the *Schmal-See*. We then descend into the *Isar-Tal*, with a magnificent view of the Karwendel-Gebirge.

74 M. **Mittenwald.** — *Customs and Passport Examination.* — *Railway Restaurant*, well spoken of. — Hotels. **Post*, 120 beds from 2½, P. from 8 *M*; *Wetterstein*, 60 beds at 3-4, P. 7-9 *M*, well spoken of; **Karwendel*, 40 beds at 3-6, P. 8-11 *M*; *Traube*, 80 beds; *Alpenrose*, 35 beds. — Numerous pensions and lodgings.

Cafés and Wine Rooms. *Post* (see above), *Isarlust: Bozener Weinstube* (also restaurant); *Baur*. — Beer at the *Postkeller*, 8 min. S. of the church.

Post Office opposite the station. — Visitors' Tax 20 pf. daily.

Mittenwald (2995 ft.), the last Bavarian village (pop. 2600) on the Innsbruck railway, with quaint old houses, overshadowed by the precipitous *Karwendel-Spitze* (7820 ft.), is a favourite summer resort and is also visited in winter. The manufacture of violins, guitars, and zithers forms the main occupation of the inhabitants. The parish church, with a painted tower, built in the baroque style by Joseph Schmuzer in 1737-45, contains frescoes by Matthias Günther. In front of the church is a bronze statue, by F. von Miller (1890), of Mathias Klotz (d. 1743), who introduced the violin industry. In the house opposite Goethe spent the night of Sept. 7th, 1786, on his way to Italy. — Good view from the (8 min.) *Kalvarienberg*. — Shady walks in the *Rain*, on the right bank of the Isar.

Excursions. To the **Lauter-See* (3314 ft.; plain restaurant; swimming bath), ¾ hr. W., and the lonely *Ferchen-See* (3475 ft.), ¼ hr. farther on; to the *Kranzberg* (4564 ft.; restaurant in summer; splendid view), 1½ hr. N.W.; to the *Leutasch-Klamm*, to the S., 1 hr. there and back. — For the *Leutasch-Tal* and *Karwendel-Gebirge*, and for the continuation of the railway to *Innsbruck*, see Baedeker's 'Tyrol'.

Motor post to *Walchensee* and *Kochel*, see p. 489; viâ *Vorderriss* to *Lenggries* and *Bad Tölz*, see p. 492.

Garmisch-Partenkirchen.

HOTELS at the railway station (p. 484), see below. — VISITORS' TAX 30 pf. daily. — POST OFFICE (Pl. B 2), opposite the station.

In summer MOTORBUSES run from the station to the Kreuzeck aerial railway (p. 486), to the Bader-See and Eib-See (pp. 487, 488), and to the Zugspitze aerial railway (p. 488; 1 hrs.; fare 5 ℳ); HORSE BRAKES to the Partnach-Klamm (p. 487), to Hammersbach (for the Höllental-Klamm; p. 487), and to Linderhof (p. 481). — MOTOR POST in summer to Oberau and Oberammergau, see p. 481.

Garmisch. — HOTELS. At the station: **Bahnhof* (Pl. b h; C 3, 2), with annexe, 110 beds from 4, P. from 10 ℳ; *Roter Hahn* (Pl. r; B 2), 70 beds at 3-6, P. 8-11 ℳ. — In the village: **Park Hotel Alpenhof* (Pl. a; B 2), 8 min. from the station, with garden, first-class, 100 R. (30 with baths), from 5, P. from 12 ℳ; **Neu-Werdenfels* (Pl. n w; B 2), 120 beds from 3, P. from 8½ ℳ; **Husar* (Pl. h; A 1, 2), 90 beds at 3-5, L. 3, S. 2 ℳ 80 pf., P. 8½-12 ℳ; **Wittelsbach* (Pl. rc; B 2), with annexe, 70 beds from 4 ℳ; *Clausing's Post Hotel* (Pl. p; A 2), with annexe, 90 beds at 3-6, L. or D. 2½, P. 9-12½ ℳ, good; *Garmischer Hof* (Pl. u; B 2), 40 beds at 3-4, L. 2-3, S. 2-2 ℳ 80 pf., P. 7-9 ℳ, well spoken of; *Drei Mohren* (Pl. d; A 2), 90 beds from 2 ℳ; *Marktplatz* (Pl. mp; A 2), 45 beds at 3-6, L. 2½, D. 3, P. 9-12 ℳ, good; *Kainzenfranz* (Pl. kf; B 2), 75 beds at 2½-3½, B. 1 ℳ 20 pf., L. or D. 2 ℳ, good. — **Palast-Hotel Sonnenbichl* (2379 ft.), 20 min. N. of the market-place, with a bathing establishment, first-class, 150 R. (37 with baths) at 4-10, L. 4½, S. 4, P. 11-17 ℳ. — **Rissersee* (2570 ft.; p. 486), ½ hr. from the market-place, 150 R. (30 with baths) at 4-6, L. 3, D. 3½, P. 9-14 ℳ. — Numerous PENSIONS and LODGINGS.

CAFÉ-RESTAURANTS. *Post Hotel* (see above); *Marktplatz* (see above), *Kurhaus* (Pl. A 2; music), both with wine-rooms; *Kurtheater-Restaurant*, next to the Kur-Theater (Pl. C 2); *Dreitorspitz*, Brug-Strasse (Pl. B 2; D. 1½ ℳ; music); *Alpenstüberl*, Klamm-Str. 16 (Pl. B 2; D. 1½ ℳ), well spoken of. — BEER at the *Braustübl*, next to the Husar (see above).

CAFÉS AND CONFECTIONERS. *Kurhaus* (see above); *Bischoff*, Bahnhof-Str. 12 (Pl. A B 2); *Mauxion*, Bahnhof-Str. 47 (Pl. B 2).

POST OFFICES at the station (Pl. B 2) and in the market-place (Pl. A 2).

PEASANT THEATRE in the Hotel Lamm (Pl. 1; A 2).

TRAVEL AGENCIES. *Amtliches Bayerisches Reisebureau* (comp. p. 399), Bahnhof-Str. 48; *Inquiry Office* at the Kurhaus.

Garmisch (2297 ft.), a large village of 6000 inhab., situated on the *Loisach*, to the W. of the station, is a very popular summer and winte-rsports resort. The *Neue Pfarr-Kirche* (Pl. A 2), a baroque structure by Joseph Schmuzer (1730-33), contains good stuccoes by the Wessobrunn School (p. 465) and a fine pulpit. In the market-place (Pl. A 2) is a war monument (1924). The *Alte Kirche* (Pl. A 1), originally Romanesque (13th cent.), but frequently altered, contains interesting remains of Gothic wall-paintings (14-15th cent.). — Between the Loisach and Partnach is the *Wittelsbach Park* (Pl. A B1).

Partenkirchen. — HOTELS. Near the station: *Partenkirchner Hof* (Pl. ph; C 2), 75 beds from 4, P. from 10 ℳ. — In the village, 15-20 min. from the station: **Haus Gibson* (Pl. g; D 3), high up, 75 R. (18 with baths), **Schönblick* (Pl. as; D 3), with a park, 50 R. (15 with baths), two family-hotels of the first class, R. from 5, B. 2, L. 4½, S. 4, P. from 12 ℳ. — **Kurhof* (Pl. b; D 3), 80 beds at 3-7, L. 5, S. 4½, P. 9-16 ℳ; *Post* (Pl. p; D 2), 85 beds at 2½-4, L. or D. 2-3 ℳ, plain but good; *Drei Mohren* (Pl

bm; D 2), 78 beds at 2-3½, L. 1½, D. 2, P. 6-8 *M*, well spoken of; *Deutscher Hof* (Pl. oe; C 2), 55 beds from 2½ *M*; *Melber* (Pl. m; D 2), 40 beds at 2-3, L. or D. 1½, P. 6-7 *M*, well spoken of; *Werdenfelser Hof* (Pl. wh; D 2), 40 beds; *Zum Rassen* (Pl. c; D 2), 28 beds, with a peasant theatre. — *Dr. Wigger's Kurheim* (Pl. wk; D 3), with the Kurhof (p. 485), fashionable, 180 beds, P. from 12 *M*; *Kurhaus Kainzenbad*, near Kainzenbad Station (p. 484), with a sulphur spring and café-restaurant, 40 beds, P. 10-14 *M*. — Numerous Pensions and Lodgings.

Wine Room. *Reichl*, Wetterstein-Str., corner of Hindenburg-Strasse (Pl. B 2), well spoken of. — Cafés. *Fischer*, Hindenburg-Str. (Pl. C 2); *Kneitinger*, with garden, Bahnhof-Str., corner of Wetterstein-Str. (Pl. C 2).

Post Office (Pl. D 2), Ballen-Gasse. — Inquiry Office in Ludwig-Str., on the left of the church.

English Church (Pl. C 2; SS. Michael & George).

Partenkirchen (2362 ft.), with 5000 inhab., beautifully situated to the E. of the station, at the foot of the *Eckenberg*, is, like its neighbour Garmisch, a choice resort in summer and for winter sports. In Bahnhof-Strasse (Pl. C 2) is the *District Museum* (week-days 9-1 and 3-6, Sun. 11-1; 50 pf.). The fine war memorial, near the Sebastians-Kirchlein (Pl. D 2), is by J. Wackerle (1924). Beautiful view (indicator) from the monument to King Ludwig II. (Pl. L; D 1) in the lower *St. Antons-Anlage*, ¼ hr. N. The pilgrimage church of *St. Anthony* (2503 ft.), somewhat higher up, was built by Joseph Schmuzer in 1740 and has a fresco in the cupola by J. Holzer.

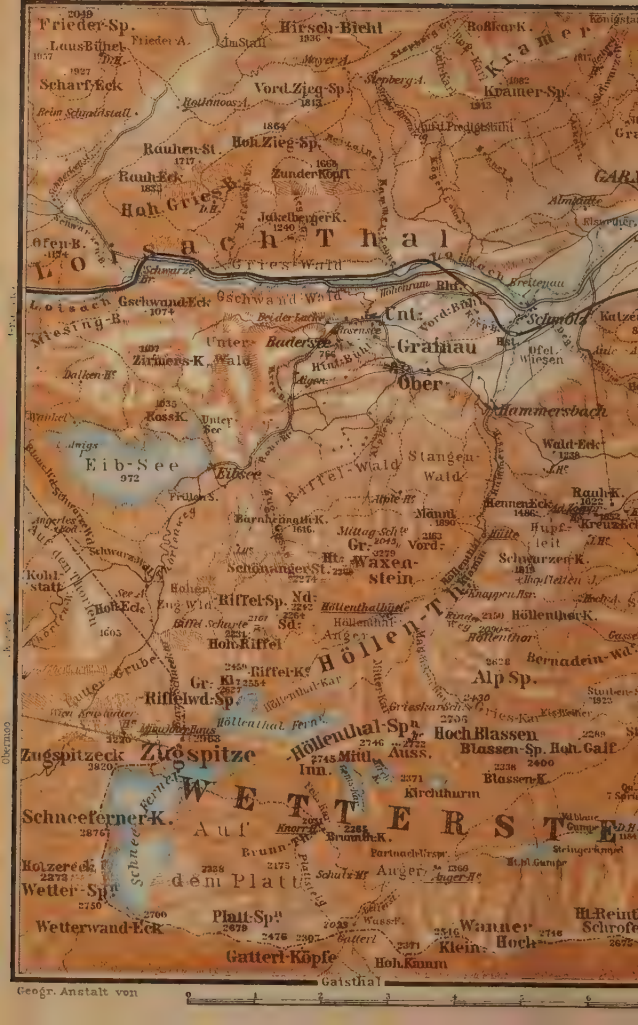
Excursions from Garmisch-Partenkirchen. — The aerial railway to the ***Kreuzeck** (5420 ft.) starts near the *Aule-Alm* (popular café), which is ¼ hr. from the Risser-See (see below). The lower station (2523 ft.) is 40 minutes' walk from Garmisch or 10 min. motor ride from Garmisch-Partenkirchen station. The suspension cars carry 25 passengers and make the ascent in 10 min.; up 3, down 2½, up and down 5 *M*. This cable-railway, constructed in 1925-26, is supported at three places only. On the summit of the Kreuzeck is the **Adolf-Zoeppritz-Haus** (good inn, 28 beds, 99 mattresses). Grand view, to the S., of the Wetterstein Mts. with the Dreitorspitze, of the majestic Alpspitze, and the cliffs of the Waxenstein and Zugspitze rising sheer above the wild Höllen-Tal; to the N. stretches the plain. Good ski-ing. The *Hochalm* (5594 ft.), with a fine view of the Alpspitze, Dreitorspitze, etc., is ½ hr. S. of the Zoeppritz-Haus.

Walkers reach the Kreuzeck from Garmisch in 3¼ hrs. viâ the (¼ hr.) prettily situated little **Risser-See** or *Riesser-See* (2569 ft.; comp. Pl. A 3; railway station, p. 489; hotel, p. 485; to the Aule-Alm, see above), with facilities for boating, bathing, and winters sports. Thence S. by a good club-path to the (2½ hrs.) *Kreuz-Alp* (5217 ft.) and W. to the (20 min.) Kreuzeck.

Grasberg (3347 ft.), on the Kramer, 1¼ hr. from Garmisch. From the lower Loisach bridge, past the Husar (Pl. h; A 1, 2), to the (10 min.) *Sommerkeller* (Pl. A 1). The bridle-path (red marks; left), which begins here, leads to the *St. Martin* inn. Splendid panorama.

The **Kramerplateau-Weg**, a shady and generally level promenade (views), 4½ M. long, branches off to the left from Thomas-Knorr-Strasse (comp. Pl. A 1) after 10 min., and W. along the slopes of the Kramer.

GARMISCH
PARTENKIRCHEN
Sommerkeller
Partnach
Kankerbach
Mühlbach
Bahnhof
Hauptpost
Rathaus
Kurhaus
Schule
Krankenhs.
Bezirksamt
Ludwigstr.
Bahnhofstr.
Alpspitzstrasse
Hindenburgstr.
Kaiserstr.
Frankenstr.
Mühlanerstr.
Partnachstr.
Alpspitzstr.
Lainerstr.
Lainergraben
Rasersee
Kainzlisteig
Protestant. K.
Kath. Kirche
St. Sebastian
Café
Schule
Kaiserhaus
Engl. K.
Post
Bank
Apoth.
Zugspitz
Zugspitzstr.
Hammersbachweg
Hammersbachstr.
Hammersbach
Höllentalstrasse
Höllentalbahn
Partnachklamm
Mittenwald
Griesen
Farchant
Schnenbühl
Ammerwald
1:20000
0 200 400 800 Meter
A
B
C
D
1
2
3


Frieder-Sp.
Hirsch-Bichl
Kramer
Scharfeck
Vord. Zieg-Sp.
Kramer-Sp.
Rauhen-Sp.
Hoh. Zieg-Sp.
Rauh-Eck
Zunder-Kopf
Hoh. Gries-Sp.
Jakelberger K.
L o i s a c h - T h a l
Gries-Wald
Loisach
Gschwand-Eck
Gschwand-Wald
Cnt.
Grainau
Ober-
Zirmers-K.
Wald
Eib-See
Eibsee
Riffel-Wald
Stangen-Wald
Hammersbach
Wald-Eck
Kohlstatt
Riffel-Sp.
Riffel-K.
Höllen-Th.
Hoh. Riffel
Riffelwd-Sp.
Alp Sp.
Zugspitzeck
Zugspitze
Höllenthal-Sp.
Hoch Blassen
Blassen-Sp.
Hoh. Calf
Inn.
Kirchthurm
Blassen-K.
W E T T E R S T E
Schneeferner-K.
Auf dem Platt
Holzereck
Wetter-Sp.
Platt-Sp.
Wetterwand-Eck
Wanner
Klein-Hoch
Gatterl-Köpfe
Hoh. Knamm
Gaistha
Geogr. Anstalt von

eter 1:100000 Engl. Miles

Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

It ends at the (2 hrs.) Loisach bridge at Unter-Grainau, 1/2 hr. from Unter-Grainau station (p. 489).

Gschwandtner Bauer (3347 ft.; good restaurant), 1 1/2 hr. E. of Parthenkirchen (Ober-Gasse; Pl. D 2) viâ (1 hr.) *Schlattau* (restaurant). Splendid view of the Wetterstein and Karwendel mountains.

***Partnach-Klamm** and **Vorder-Graseck**, 1 1/2 hr. S.E. (brake, see p. 485). From the station a marked PATH runs S.E. across the Partnach (Pl. C 3) and skirts its right bank to the (1/2 hr.) first bridge at the mouth of the Partnach valley. The ROAD diverges from that to Mittenwald (Pl. D 3) below the Erholungsheim Grünwald and reaches the above-mentioned bridge (40 min. walk from the Rathaus at Partenkirchen). The road crosses the bridge, passes the (12 min.) *Hotel Partnachklamm* or *Wildenau* (30 beds at 2-3, D. 2, P. 6-8 *M*, good), and ends shortly afterwards at the second bridge. Beyond it, on the left, is the direct path to Vorder-Graseck (20 min.; see below). The path on the right enters the gorge and after 4 min. forks. The branch leading up to the left is the upper path (described below). The lower path (715 yds. long; nine tunnels), provided at places with railings, continues straight ahead, only 3-15 ft. above the torrent. The end of the gorge is reached in 12 minutes. About 3 min. farther on a path ascends to the left to (20 min.) Vorder-Graseck (see below). — The upper path, after leaving the above-mentioned fork, ascends to the left across the third bridge (the Untere Klammbrücke) to the (10 min.) iron bridge (Obere Klammbrücke), 220 ft. above the foaming Partnach. Crossing the bridge, we ascend the right bank to (10 min.) *Vorder-Graseck* (2925 ft.), a forester's house (4 beds), with a view of the Wetterstein range.

***Höllental-Klamm** ('Hell Valley Gorge'), 2 hrs. S.W. of Garmisch, 1 1/4 hr. from Ober-Grainau station (p. 489). We may either follow the meadow-path (1 hr.) bearing to the left at the W. end of Garmisch or take the brake (p. 485) to *Hammersbach* (2535 ft.; Höllentalklamm, 70 beds at 1 1/2-3, P. 6-8 *M*), at the mouth of the valley. Thence we ascend on the right (for 5 min.), then on the left bank of the Hammersbach (the upper path, on the right, should only be attempted by those free from giddiness) to the (50 min.) *Höllentalklamm-Hütte* (3430 ft.; rfmts.), where tickets of adm. (50 pf.) are sold. The path through the gorge (2/3 M. long), usually open from June to the middle of Oct., is completely protected by railings; waterproof desirable. The finest point is beneath the iron bridge. From the (3/4 hr.) upper end of the gorge (3810 ft.) the path continues on to the *Höllental-Anger*, at the head of the valley, with the (1/2 hr.) *Höllental-Hütte* (4535 ft.; inn, 10 beds, 150 mattresses).

Bader-See (2510 ft.), 4 1/4 M. from Garmisch-Partenkirchen station, 1 1/2 M. from Ober-Grainau or Unter-Grainau stations (p. 489); motorbus, see p. 485. The road diverges to the left from that to the Eib-See 10 min. beyond Unter-Grainau; preferable route for walkers viâ Ober-Grainau (1 1/4 hr. from Garmisch). The Bader-See

is a pale-green lake, 60 ft. deep, overshadowed by the huge precipices of the Waxenstein-Kamm. On the bank is the Hotel Badersee (85 beds at 2-5, L. or D. $2^1/_2$-4, P. 8-10 *M*, well spoken of). A row on the lake is recommended (50 pf. each per $^1/_2$ hr.). — Forest-paths ascend S.W. to the road to the ($1\text{-}1^1/_4$ hr.) ***Eib-See** (3192 ft.; $^3/_4$ sq. M. in area, 90 ft. deep), a dark lake with seven islets, framed with trees and dominated by the enormous rocky walls of the Waxenstein-Kamm and the Zugspitze. At its E. end is the *Eibsee Hotel (150 R., 30 with baths, 200 beds from $2^1/_2$ *M*); motorbus from Garmisch-Partenkirchen, see p. 485. A row on the lake costs 1 *M* each per hr. Fine panorama from the (20 min.) Ludwigs-Insel.

Splendid views are obtained from the **Wank** (5840 ft.; inn, 7 beds, 4 mattresses), which is reached in 10 min. by an aerial railway (opened in 1929; up $3^1/_2$, down $2^1/_2$, up and down $5^1/_2$ *M*), and from the **Schachen** (6122 ft.; good inn, 22 beds, 30 mattresses), 5 hrs. S. of Partenkirchen.

The ***Zugspitze** (9725 ft.), the highest mountain in Germany, with a superb panorama, is the chief attraction in the vicinity of Garmisch-Partenkirchen. We take the railway to *Ehrwald* (p. 489), which is connected by a road ($1^3/_4$ M. long; 1 hr. on foot; 10 min. by motorbus, 1 *S*) with *Obermoos*, the lower station of the ***Aerial Railway** ascending the Zugspitze in 20 minutes (there and back 12 *S* or 12 *M* 60 pf.). This railway, opened in 1926, is 3695 yds. long (supported at six places) and overcomes a difference in height of 5187 ft. The carriages (open in summer) carry 19 passengers. The journey, with its rapidly widening view, is very impressive. The line ascends above the wood, while an extensive view to the N. and S. is disclosed, passes high above the Wiener-Neustätter-Hütte and the Österreichisches Schneekar (787 ft. below; to the left, the Eib-See) and reaches the upper station (9203 ft.), which together with the new hotel (76 beds at 10 and 6 *S*, 40 mattresses) is partly hewn into the rock. Thence a covered staircase (50 *g* or 30 pf.) brings us to the summit ridge (German-Austrian frontier), along which a protected path (warm clothing, nailed shoes, and some mountaineering experience necessary) leads to the (30-40 min.) *West Peak* (9725 ft.), with the *Münchener Haus* (inn; 62 mattresses) and a meteorological station, and the ($^1/_4$ hr.; only for those free from giddiness) *East Peak* (9718 ft.), which is marked by an iron cross.

The Ascent from Partenkirchen ($10\text{-}10^1/_2$ hrs.) is laborious, but, under favourable snow conditions, not difficult for practised climbers and persons free from giddiness. En route we pass the (5 hrs.) *Anger-Hütte* (4482 ft.; good inn, 34 beds, 16 mattresses) and the (2 hrs.) *Knorr-Hütte* (6730 ft.; good inn, 32 beds, 100 mattresses), whence the Münchener Haus is reached in $3\text{-}3^1/_2$ hrs.

For further excursions and ascents in the vicinity of Garmisch-Partenkirchen, see Baedeker's 'Tyrol'.

From Garmisch-Partenkirchen to Griesen, 8 M., electric railway in $^1/_2$ hr. — The line runs W. (view of the Waxenstein and Zugspitze on the left) to ($1^1/_4$ M.) *Rissersee* (p. 486) and ($2^1/_2$ M.) *Ober-Grainau* (Höllental-

STARNBERGER S. (WÜRMSEE)
KOCHELSEE
WALCHENSEE
Ammerland
Holzhausen
Degerndorf
Unt. Ambach
Seeshaupt
St. Heinrich
Penzberg
Benediktbeuern
Kochel
Schlehdorf
Kirchstein
Friedrichswand
Sonnenspitz
Jochberg
Fischberg
Walchensee
Mittenwald
Wagner & Debes

Klamm, see p. 487). — 3 M. *Unter-Grainau*, for the Bader-See and Eib-See, see p. 487. — 8 M. *Griesen* is the German and Austrian customs station. Continuation of the line to *Ehrwald* (5½ M. from Griesen; Zugspitze railway, see p. 488), *Reutte*, and *Pfronten* (p. 472), see Baedeker's 'Tyrol'.

B. Viâ Tutzing and Kochel. The Walchen-See.

Railway (electric) to (46½ M.) *Kochel* in 1¾-2 hrs. (5 ℳ 70, 3 ℳ 80 pf.). — Motor Post from Kochel viâ *Walchensee* to (20½ M.) *Mittenwald* several times daily in summer in 1½ hr. (4 ℳ 20 pf.).

Road, 74 M. From Munich to (43½ M.) *Murnau*, see p. 483. — 53½ M. *Kochel* (1982 ft.; see below). — 59 M. *Urfeld* (p. 490). — 62¼ M. *Walchensee* (2635 ft.; p. 490). — 68½ M. *Wallgau* (2848 ft.; p. 491). — 69¾ *Krünn* (p. 491). — 74 M. *Mittenwald* (2995 ft.), see p. 484.

From Munich to (25 M.) *Tutzing*, see pp. 463-465. — 29 M. *Bernried* (p. 465). — 31½ M. *Seeshaupt* (p. 465). We traverse an uninteresting district, passing the *Oster-Seen*, a group of eightcen marshy lakes. — 35½ M. *Staltach*, with peat-cuttings. — 38½ M. *Penzberg* (1980 ft.), with a coal-mine. — Beyond (40½ M.) *Schönmühl* the line crosses the *Loisach*. — 41½ M. *Bichl* (railway restaurant, 10 beds from 1½ ℳ; Löwe, 20 beds, plain), junction for the Isartal-Bahn (p. 492). Motor post to Bad Tölz, see p. 493.

42¼ M. **Benediktbeuern** (2025 ft.; Post, 40 beds, well spoken of, Herzogstand, Benediktenwand, P. 5-7 ℳ), a village of 1500 inhabitants. On the right lies the old monastery, founded in 733 and now a hospital. The conventual buildings (1669-71) belong to the Renaissance period; the church (1683-86), with a fine monks' choir, is in the Italian baroque style. — The *Benediktenwand* (5910 ft.), 4½ hrs. S.E. by a red-marked path, commands a capital view; 1¼ hr. below the summit is the Tutzinger Hütte (4354 ft.; 22 beds, 80 mattresses). — The railway skirts an extensive marsh.

46½ M. **Kochel.** — Hotels. *Stöger's Bahn-Hotel & Restaurant*, 35 beds, good, *Post*, 40 beds, at these two bed at 1-2½, P. 5-6 ℳ; *Prinz Ludwig*, with garden, 55 beds at 1-2½, D. 1½-2, P. 4½-5½ ℳ; *Zum Schmied von Kochel*, 35 beds, good. — **See-Hotel Grauer Bär*, 25 min. from the station, 85 beds at 2-3½, D. 1½-3, P. 6-7½ ℳ, with lake-baths; *Kesselberg*, ¼ hr. farther on, 48 beds. — Cafés. *Schiller*, Haupt-Str.; *Strand-Café*.

Kochel (1982 ft.), with 2560 inhab., is visited in summer and for winter sports. A bronze statue in the village commemorates Balthasar Maier, the 'Smith of Kochel', who fell in the Battle of Sendlingen fighting against the Austrians (1705). Good view from the shelter-hut on the *Aspenstein* (Schlossbühel; 2172 ft.), ½ hr. from the station. — The picturesque **Kochel-See** (1970 ft.), 3¾ M. long, 2½ M. broad, and 215 ft. deep, is fed by the Loisach, and is bounded on the S. by the Jochberg, Herzogstand, and Heimgarten. Fine walk along the lake at the Seehof (p. 490).

Opposite Kochel, at the N.W. end of the lake (3 M.; motor-boat in ½ hr., 70 pf.; motor post, see below), lies the pleasant village of *Schlehdorf* (2015 ft.; Klosterbräu, 28 beds), with a former Benedictine monastery, founded c. 740 and rebuilt in the 18th century. Marked path to

the Herzogstand (see below) in 4 hrs. — Motor post from Kochel viâ (2¾ M.) Schlehdorf to (11 M.) *Murnau* (p. 483) in 1 hr.; to *Bad Tölz*, see p. 493.

The Road from Kochel to Mittenwald (motor post, see p. 489) approaches the lake short of the (1¼ M.) former *Hotel Seehof* and skirts it, passing the *Hotel Grauer Bär* (p. 489), to the (2 M.) *Hotel Kesselberg* (p. 489). The last two hotels are stopped at by the motor post and motor-boat.

The **Walchenseewerk**, ¼ hr. S.W. of the Kesselberg Hotel, was constructed in 1918-24, and is the most important hydro-electric power-station in Germany (maximum capacity 168,000 h. p.). It is supplied with water diverted from the Isar near Krünn (p. 491) and conveyed to the works viâ the Walchen-See, which serves as a storage lake. Six huge iron pressure-pipes connect the turbines in the power-station with the straining-tower ('château d'eau'; 650 ft. higher up, to the S.), which regulates the influx of water conducted thither by a tunnel 1300 yds. long. The works may be inspected only on application to the management of the Bayern-Werk at Munich.

From the Hotel Kesselberg (see above) we next ascend the fine *Kesselberg Road in easy windings (heavy motor-traffic) to the (5 M.) top ('Absätz') of the **Kesselberg** (2825 ft.; stopping-place of the motor post), where the bridle-path to the Herzogstand diverges on the right (see below). From the top of the pass we obtain a view to the S., while below us lies the Walchen-See.

The bluish-green ***Walchen-See** (2630 ft.), with an area of 6½ sq. M. and a depth of 630 ft., is the largest and deepest of Germany's mountain-lakes. This broad triangular sheet of water, bordered by dark wooded heights and backed by the bare cliffs of the Karwendel and Wetterstein, forms a scene of grandeur and solemnity. At the hamlet of (5½ M.) *Urfeld* (Post & Jäger am See, 110 beds at 1½-4, L. 2½, S. 2, P. 7-10 *M*, good; Fischer am See, 70 beds at 2-3½, L. or D. 2-2½, P. 7-9 *M*), at the N. end of the lake, is the intake for the Walchenseewerk (see above). In Dec.-April so much water is drawn off that the depth drops at times to 15 ft.

The ***Herzogstand** (5680 ft.) is ascended without difficulty from Urfeld in 2¾ hrs. by a footpath to the 'Absätz' (¼ hr.; see above) and a bridle-path (right; toboggan-run in winter) to a bench (12 min.; view); thence in easy windings to the (1¾ hr.) *Herzogstand-Häuser* (5177 ft.; *Inn, open all the year, 98 beds, 54 mattresses) and in ½ hr. more to the pavilion on the summit. The view embraces the mountains as far as the Tauern, the Kochel-See and Walchen-See, and the plain with numerous other lakes. The Jochbach-Tal, to the N. of the Herzogstand crest, is spanned by five wire cables (each 1½ M. long); these are the transmission wires of a *Wireless Station*, to be used for telephony and for communication with the Far East. — From the Herzogstand-Häuser a path on the right descends in 1¾ hr. to the village of *Walchensee* (see below).

The road skirts the W. bank of the lake to (1 hr.) the village of Walchensee. It is, however, preferable to proceed from Urfeld across the lake direct to (1½ hr.) Obernach (p. 491). — 8¾ M. *Walchensee* (2635 ft.; *Post, 100 beds at 1½-4, D. 2½-3½, P. 6½-10 *M*), on a bay of the lake. On the other side of the bay are

the school and parsonage of *Klösterl*. — The road passes the ($10^1/_2$ M.) *Hotel Einsiedel* (70 beds), near the forester's house of *Obernach*, at the S. end of the lake (ferry, see p. 490). Then through the lonely pine-clad valley of the *Obernach*. — Short of (15 M.) *Wallgau* (2848 ft.; Post, good, 30 beds; Klause, well spoken of) the broad *Isar-Tal* is reached and a glorious view of the mountains disclosed (to Vorderriss and Lenggries, see pp. 494, 493). — 16 M. *Krünn* (Zur Schöttlkarspitz, 20 beds, well spoken of), with 250 inhabitants. — On the S. the precipitous Karwendel Mts. are conspicuous; to the S.W. rise the Wetterstein Mts. The Isar, on the left of the road, has been dammed up, in connection with the Walchenseewerk (p. 490), to a height of 13 ft. and forms a lake over $^1/_2$ M. long.

$20^1/_2$ M. *Mittenwald*, see p. 484.

C. Isar-Tal Railway viâ Kochel.

Railway. From Munich to *Kochel*, $36^1/_2$ M. in $2^1/_4$ hrs. (5 ℳ 70, 2 ℳ 60 pf.; 2nd and 4th class). By most trains change at Bichl. Views to the left. — Motor post from Kochel to *Walchensee* and *Mittenwald*, see R. 51 b.

Road, $59^3/_4$ M. — We leave Munich by Plinganser Strasse (Pl. C 9, 10; *I*). — $9^1/_4$ M. *Baierbrunn* (2037 ft.). — $18^3/_4$ M. *Wolfratshausen* (1893 ft.; see below). — $26^3/_4$ M. *Königsdorf* (2054 ft.). — $34^3/_4$ M. *Bichl* (2041 ft.; p. 489). — $39^1/_4$ M. *Kochel* (1982 ft.), and thence to ($59^3/_4$ M.) *Mittenwald*, see p. 489.

Munich, see p. 394. The trains start from the Isartal-Bahnhof and follow the left bank of the Isar viâ ($1^1/_4$ M.) *Thalkirchen* and (3 M.) *Prinz-Ludwigs-Höhe* to the local station of ($3^1/_2$ M.) *Gross-Hesselohe* (see p. 463). — On the left, before reaching ($4^1/_2$ M.) *Pullach* (p. 463), we see the castle of Schwaneck (p. 463). — $5^1/_2$ M. *Höllriegelsgreuth-Grünwald* (1955 ft.). To the Restaurant Höllriegelsgreuth and to Grünwald, see p. 463. — $10^1/_2$ M. *Hohenschäftlarn* (2145 ft.; railway restaurant, with garden), with a high-lying church.

At (12 M.) *Ebenhausen-Schäftlarn* (2170 ft.; Spreter, 30 beds at $2^1/_2$-5, P. 6-10 ℳ; Post, 40 R. at $1^1/_2$-2 ℳ, plain; *Sanatorium Ebenhausen, 110 beds) the railway reaches its highest point. Splendid view of the Alps from the Wendelstein to the Zugspitze.

Forest-paths descend from Ebenhausen in $^1/_4$ hr. to **Kloster Schäftlarn** (1830 ft.; Kloster-Gasthof Friedinger, 30 beds, well spoken of), a Benedictine abbey founded in 762, with a grammar-school. The church was built in the rococo style by F. Cuvilliés and J. Gunetzrhainer in 1732-64; the elegant interior contains graceful stucco decorations and frescoes by J. B. Zimmermann and fine altars by J. B. Straub.

Fine view farther on of the Isar valley and the mountains. — $13^1/_2$ M. *Icking* (2135 ft.). — We descend through deep cuttings and along the slope of the *Schlederleiten*, with a view of the wide valley of the Isar, with its grey islets. — 16 M. *Wolfratshausen* (1893 ft.; railway restaurant, with bedrooms), 10 min. E. of the prettily situated village (Neue Post or Haderbräu, 35 beds at $1^1/_2$-$2^1/_2$ ℳ; Humplbräu, 20 beds goods; pop. 2400). — The railway crosses the winding

Loisach to (18 M.) *Degerndorf* and follows the left bank to (19½ M.) *Bolzwang* (1900 ft.; the village is on a hill, 20 min. W.).

20½ M. *Eurasburg* (1919 ft.; Post, 10 R.), with a handsome Schloss (1626-30) on a wooded hill (¼ hr. W.). — 23 M. *Beuerberg* (2015 ft.; railway restaurant, 8 R.; Alte Post, 8 R.), a prettily situated village with a Salesian convent-school for girls. — Short of (26 M.) *Fletzen* we cross to the right bank of the Loisach. The mountains become more conspicuous. — Beyond an extensive swampy district we reach (30 M.) *Bad Heilbrunn*, 1¼ M. to the W. of the baths (2461 ft.; Kurhaus, 63 beds, P. 7-8 ℳ). The Adelheid-Quelle, in use since the 11th cent., contains iodine and bromine.

Short of (31½ M.) *Bichl* the Isartal-Bahn unites with the Reichsbahn. Thence to (36½ M.) *Kochel*, see p. 489. Road from Kochel to (20½ M.) *Mittenwald*, see p. 490.

D. Viâ Bad Tölz and Lenggries.

Railway from Munich to (36 M.) *Bad Tölz* in 1¾-2¼ hrs. (4 ℳ 40, 2 ℳ 90 pf.); to (41½ M.) *Lenggries* in 2-2¾ hrs. (5 ℳ 10, 3 ℳ 30 pf.). — From Lenggries to (15 M.) *Vorderriss*, Motor Post (5 seats) in summer through the upper Isar valley in 1¼ hr. (2 ℳ 60 pf.). Walk from Vorderriss to (9 M.) *Wallgau*, where we catch the motor post (coming from Kochel and Walchensee, see R. 51 b) to (51½ M.) *Mittenwald*.

Road, 64½ M. Motor-cars are prohibited on the road from Bad Tölz to the Walchen-See viâ Lenggries. — We leave Munich by the Tegernseer Landstrasse (Pl. F 9, 10; *I*). — 11 M. *Sauerlach* (2030 ft.). — 19¼ M. *Holzkirchen* (2240 ft.; see below). — 31 M. *Bad Tölz* (2156 ft.; see below). — 39¼ M. *Bichl* (2041 ft.; p. 489). — 44 M. *Kochel* (1982 ft.), and thence to (64½ M.) *Mittenwald*, see p. 489.

Munich, see p. 394. Soon after leaving the Holzkirchner Bahnhof (Pl. D 5; *II*) the train curves towards the S. — On leaving the villa-colony of (6 M.) *Solln* we pass beneath the Isar-Tal railway (p. 491). — Just beyond (7 M.) **Gross-Hesselohe** (1834 ft.; Isar-Tal railway station, see p. 491; footpaths, see p. 463) the Isar is crossed by an iron bridge (view of the deep bed of the river, with Munich in the distance). Then through woods.

22¼ M. **Holzkirchen** (2240 ft.; Oberbräu, 25 beds, good), junction for Schliersee (see pp. 499, 500) and Rosenheim (see p. 497). — 26 M. *Warngau* (2346 ft.). Hence a route leads E. to the *Taubenberg* (2940 ft.; 1 hr.), with an inn (18 beds) and a view-tower.

29¼ M. *Schaftlach* (2483 ft.; railway restaurant, 14 R.; Post, 5 R.). Branch-line to Tegernsee, see p. 494.

36 M. **Bad Tölz.** — Hotels. On the right bank of the Isar: *Kolberbräu*, with the *Hotel-Restaurant Kolbergarten*, 70 beds at 2½-4, D. 1½-2 ℳ; *Klammerbräu*, 36 beds at 2-2½, P. 6½-7½ ℳ. — On the left bank: **Kur-Hotel Kisskalt*, with the annexe *Villa Herder*, 160 beds at 4½-8, B. 1 ℳ 80 pf., L. 4½, S. 3½, P. 10-16 ℳ; **Kur-Hotel Kaiserhof*, 100 beds at 4-8, P. 10-16 ℳ, closed in winter; *Kur-Hotel Madlener*, 120 beds; *Alpenkurhof Park-Hotel* (Jewish), 120 beds; *Bruckbräu*, 30 beds at 2-2½ ℳ, plain but good. — Numerous Pensions and Lodgings.

CAFÉ-RESTAURANTS. *Excelsior-Gaststätten*, in the garden of the Hotel Kisskalt (p. 492); *Zum Ritter Winzerer*, Markt-Str. 9. — WINE at *Schwaighofer's*, Markt-Str. 17. — CAFÉS. *Hiedl*, Ludwig-Str. 9; *Isaria*, Bad-Str. 2; *Deistler*, Markt-Str. 6.

CABS. From the station to the baths quarter 3, with two horses 5, motor cab 6 *M* (luggage 20 % extra), motorbus 1 *M* (including luggage). — POST OFFICES in Bahnhof-Str. and at Ludwig-Str. 7. — VISITORS' TAX. — TRAVEL AGENCY, Ludwig-Str. 16.

Bad Tölz (2156 ft.), a favourite watering-place (6700 inhab.) prettily situated on the *Isar* at the point where it issues from the mountains, consists of the old town on the right bank and of the baths quarter on the left bank. — From the station we follow Bahnhof-Str. to (12 min.) the broad Markt-Str., the chief street of the old town, with brightly painted houses. In front of the Rathaus is a war monument (1887), with the figure of the imperial general Kaspar Winzerer (d. 1542). The *Bürger-Garten* (beer-restaurant; fine view of the Alps, especially by evening light), entered through the Rathaus, contains the *Historical Museum* (Tues. and Fri. 4-5, 20 pf.; on other days 50 pf.) and the *Marionette Theatre*. To the S. of Markt-Str. is the *Parish Church*, a handsome late-Gothic building completed in 1490 but subsequently much altered. The **Kalvarienberg* (2320 ft.; mountain-indicator), with a pilgrimage-church and the chapel of St. Leonard (blessing of horses on Nov. 6th), affords a fine view of the Isar valley.

The baths quarter, sometimes called Krankenheil, across the Isar bridge (view), with its handsome gardens, contains the chief hotels, the *Kurhaus* (designed by Gabriel Seidl, 1913), the *Badehaus*, the *Kur-Garten*, and the *Wandelbahn* or covered promenade. The springs, discovered in 1846, contain iodine, soda, and sulphur, and are used both for bathing and drinking. The *Protestant Church* contains a painting of the Crucifixion by Lovis Corinth (1898). — About $^1/_4$ hr. W. is the loftily-situated *Alpen-Hotel Kogel* (2310 ft.; 16 beds, P. 8-10 *M*; view), with a popular café, adjoined by extensive woods affording pleasant walks; 5 min. below, on the Kochel road, is the *Zollhaus* garden-restaurant (12 beds).

Fine view from the *Blomberg* (4088 ft.; good inn, 15 beds, 15 mattresses), 2 hrs. S.W. of Bad Tölz, but more extensive from the isolated *Zwiesel* (4426 ft.), $^1/_2$ hr. farther S.W.

Motor post viâ *Bichl* ($8^3/_4$ M.; p. 489) to *Weilheim* (33 M. in $2^3/_4$ hr.; p. 465) or *Kochel* ($14^1/_4$ M. in $1^1/_4$ hr.; p. 489); to *Tegernsee*, see p. 495.

On leaving Tölz the railway skirts the right bank of the Isar to the terminus at ($41^1/_2$ M.) **Lenggries** (2228 ft.; railway restaurant, 15 beds; Post, 50 beds, Altwirt, 40 beds, both good; Brückenwirt, 30 beds, Scherer, 30 beds), a village of 4200 inhabitants. *Schloss Hohenburg*, 20 min. S., with a park (open free; restaurant), belongs to the Grand Duchess of Luxemburg.

FROM LENGGRIES UP THE ISAR VALLEY TO MITTENWALD, $29^3/_4$ M. (motor post to Vorderriss, see p. 492). — The road ascends the right

bank, past Schloss Hohenburg (p. 493) to (2 M.) *Fleck* (2274 ft.) and (3½ M.) *Winkel* (2349 ft.; Hotel Landerer), beyond which the valley contracts. We then cross the *Walchen* or *Achen* and, short of (9¼ M.) *Fall* (2430 ft.; Faller Hof, 30 beds from 1½ ℳ, fair), the Dürrach. — 1·5 M. **Vorderriss** (2654 ft.; Post, 20 beds), consisting mainly of a forester's house and an old hunting lodge, lies amid woods at the confluence of the *Riss* with the Isar.

The road crosses the Isar and follows the left side of the lonely valley (fine view of the Wetterstein mountains) to (24¼ M.) *Wallgau*. Thence to (29¾ M.) *Mittenwald*, see p. 491.

52. From Munich to Tegernsee. The Achen-See.

Railway from Munich to (37½ M.) *Tegernsee* in 2-2½ hrs. (5 ℳ 50, 3 ℳ 70 pf.). — Motor Post in summer from Tegernsee station to (23 M.) *Scholastika* (on the Achen-See) in 2¼ hrs. (5 ℳ).

Road, 52 M. From Munich to (19¼ M.) *Holzkirchen*, see p. 492. — At the (26¾ M.) cross-roads we turn to the right (to the left for Miesbach and Schliersee, p. 500, 12 M.). — 32¼ M. *Tegernsee* (2398 ft.; see below). — 39¾ M. *Wildbad Kreuth* (2717 ft.; p. 495). — 52 M. *Achenkirch* (3030 ft.), see p. 496.

From Munich to (29¼ M.) *Schaftlach*, see p. 492. The branch-line to Tegernsee curves round to the S.E. — 33½ M. **Gmund** (2425 ft.; Oberstöger, 60 beds, good; Herzog Maximilian, 50 beds at 3-4, P. 7-8 ℳ), where the *Mangfall* issues from the Tegern-See.

Motor post from Gmund in summer in 20 min. to (3½ M.) *Bad Wiessee* (Kurheim Hanselbauer, 100 beds, P. 8½-13½ ℳ, closed in winter; Post, 36 beds), with a strong iodine, bromine, and sulphur spring.

The lovely ***Tegern-See** (2380 ft.), 3¾ M. long, 1¼ M. broad (3½ sq. M. in area), and 240 ft. deep, is enclosed by beautiful mountains, covered to a considerable height with woods and meadows. The N. bank of the lake is formed by low hills of moraine.

37½ M. **Tegernsee.** — Hotels. *Steinmetz*, near the Schloss, 130 beds at 3½-7, L. or D. 3½, P. 8½-12 ℳ; *Haus Luitpold* (new), *Bayerischer Hof*, at the N. end of the village, 36 beds at 2½-4½, L. 2½ & 3½, S. 2 & 2½, P. from 7½ ℳ, closed in winter, both on the road along the lake; *Bahn-Hotel*, opposite the station, 70 beds at 2-5, P. from 7½ ℳ, *Alpenhof*, near the station, 50 beds, a family hotel, both well spoken of; *Tegernseer Hof*, 48 beds; *Alte Post*, *Guggemos*, with terrace, 37 beds, both on the lake. — Several Pensions.

Restaurants. Beer: *Bräustübl*, in the Schloss; *Herzoglicher Sommer-Keller*, with veranda, to the N. of the Schloss; *Schiessstätte*, prettily situated in the Alpbach-Tal, 15 min. from the station. — Cafés. *Schloss* (music), belonging to the Alte Post, *Café am See*, with restaurant, both on the lake; *Wacht*, near the N. end of the village.

Motor Boats ply round the lake.

Lake Baths. *Kellerer*, near the Schloss; *Müller*, behind the Hotel Guggemos. — Visitors' Tax 30 pf. daily; reduction for families.

Peasant Theatre in the Hotel Steinmetz (see above).

Tegernsee (2398 ft.), a charmingly situated village of 2500 inhab., is a favourite resort in summer and is visited also for winter sports. Lord Acton, the historian and moralist, died here in 1902. The Schloss, a Benedictine abbey from 719 to 1803, belongs to Duke Ludwig Wilhelm of Bavaria. Above the portal of the church is a marble relief (1457) representing the princely founders of the abbey.

From the Hotel Steinmetz we may ascend the Lärchenwald-Strasse and then turn to the right, through beautiful larch-woods, to the (20 min.) *Grosser Parapluie* (2625 ft.), a rotunda commanding a charming view of the upper part of the lake. Hence we may proceed N.E. to the (25 min.) *Schiesssttätte* in the Alpbach valley, passing the (10 min.) *Pflieglhof* (2766 ft.; direct route to Tegernsee on the left), where we enjoy a survey of the whole lake. — Excursions around the Tegern-See, see Baedeker's 'Tyrol'.

Motor posts run in summer from Tegernsee to *Bad Tölz* (p. 492; 14¼ M., in 1 hr.) and *Schliersee* (p. 500; 10 M., in 50 min.).

The Road to the Achen-See (motor post, see p. 494) passes the (½ hr.) *Schwaighof* (hotel, 25 beds) and crosses the Rottach to (2 M.) **Rottach** (Seerose, on the lake, 45 beds at 1½-3½, P. 6-8 *M*; Post, 25 beds at 1½-2½, P. 6-8 *M*). **Egern** (*Bartlmä, 115 beds at 2-4½, D. 1 *M* 20-2 *M* 50 pf., P. 7-10 *M*, Zur Überfahrt, 90 beds at 2-4½ *M*, both with garden), a neighbouring village, to the W., is also a summer resort. — About ⅔ M. from Rottach we cross a bridge (Hotel zur Weissach, 25 beds at 1½-2½, P. 5-7 *M*, good) over the *Weissach* and ascend S. along the left bank of its pretty valley. — Just short of (4½ M.) *Scharling* a path diverges on the right and rejoins our road short of Dorf Kreuth. — At (6 M.) *Dorf Kreuth* (2533 ft.; Post, 100 beds at 1½-3, L. or D. 2-3, P. 6-10 *M*) the valley contracts. On the right rises the conical *Leonhardstein* (4754 ft.). — 6¾ M. *Raineralpe* (2579 ft.), a prettily situated sanatorium on the opposite bank. About 1 M. farther on the road to the Achen-See makes an abrupt turn to the W.

Straight on (to the S.) a branch road runs to **Wildbad Kreuth** (2717 ft.; *Kurhaus, 200 beds from 2½, P. from 9½ *M*, a first-class family-hotel, closed from Oct. to May; special restaurant for walking tourists), originally monastic property, now belonging to the ducal house of Bavaria, situated amid woods, 1¾ M. from Dorf Kreuth (see above). The springs, containing salt and sulphur, have been known since 1500. The bath-house was built by King Max I. in 1818. Fine walks in the park and woods round the Kurhaus. — Pretty view from the *Hohlenstein* (3850 ft.; 1 hr. E.).

The Achen-See road gradually ascends the wooded valley of the Weissach, passing the (9¾ M.) pretty *Klammbach Fall* and the (12½ M.) hamlet of *Glashütte* (2930 ft.; inn), with the German custom-house of *Stuben*. — Beyond the (13½ M.) *Stuben-Alp* (3085 ft.) the road descends through profound ravines, and in the once fortified *Achen Pass* or *Kaiserwacht* (2875 ft.), crosses the Austrian frontier. — The Austrian custom-house is just short of (16¾ M.) *Achenwald* (2695 ft.; Zur Marie, 11 beds from 2 *S*, plain but good). — The road then ascends gently through woods

along the *Achen* or *Walchen*, the outlet of the Achen-See. — $20^1/_2$ M. **Achenkirch** (3030 ft.; Post, Adler, Kern, all fair, R. from 2, P. from 10 *S*), a straggling village extending almost to the Achen-See. — At the N. end of the lake are the *Hotel Mayer* (30 beds at 2-3, P. 9-10 *S*) and the (23 M.) *Hotel Scholastika* (70 beds from 2, P. from 10 *S*, good). About 25 min. farther S. (steamer, see below) is the **Hotel Seehof* (150 beds from 2, P. from 10 *S*). From each of these three hotels the *Unnütz (6815 ft.; splendid view) may be ascended in 3 hrs.

The dark-blue ***Achen-See** (3048 ft.), $5^1/_2$ M. long, $^2/_3$ M. broad ($2^3/_4$ sq. M. in area), and 430 ft. deep, is the finest and largest lake in N. Tyrol.

The hydro-electric scheme known as the *Achensee-Kraftwerk* (maximum capacity 100,000 h. p.) was commenced in 1924. The lake is dammed up at its N. end and its water drawn off by a pressure-conduit, $2^3/_4$ M. long, between Seespitz and Pertisau.

The Steamer (from Scholastika to Seespitz several times daily in summer in 50-75 min. for 2 *S* 40 *g* and 2 *S*, circular trip 4 *S* and 3 *S* 40 *g*) stops first at the Hotel Seehof (see above) and then crosses the lake to the *Gais Alp* (3065 ft.; Hotel zur Gaisalpe, 20 beds at $2\text{-}2^1/_2$, P. $8^1/_2$-9 *S*, well spoken of), at the foot of the abrupt *Seekarspitze* (6726 ft.), and the Pertisau.

The **Pertisau**, much frequented as a summer resort, is a green hill-girt valley, delightfully situated on the S.W. bank, with a fine view of the lake. Pertisau is the Weissau of Margaret Kennedy's 'The Constant Nymph'.

Hotels. On the lake: **Alpenhof*, 80 beds at 3-6, L. 5, S. $4^1/_2$, P. 15-17 *S*, *Fürstenhaus*, 200 beds at 2-4, L. $2^1/_2$-3, S. 2-3, P. 10-14 *S*, good, both open in summer only; *Stefanie*, 60 beds from 3, P. from 13 *S*, well spoken of; *Post*, 80 beds at 3-5, P. 10-14 *S*, good. In the village, 10 min. from the lake: *Pfandler*, 50 beds at $2^1/_2$-4, P. 9-11 *S*; *Pertisauer Hof*, 33 beds; *Pension Alpenruh*, 25 beds, with café-restaurant, well spoken of.

The steamer stops on request at *Buchau* (Greiderer, 24 beds) and reaches ($^1/_4$ hr. from Pertisau) the S.E. end of the lake at the *Hotel Seespitz* (3051 ft.; 60 beds at 3-4, L. 3-4, S. 2-3, P. 10-12 *S*).

Railway from Seespitz to (4 M.) *Jenbach* and thence along the Inn to ($23^1/_2$ M.) *Kufstein* or (28 M.) *Innsbruck*, see Baedeker's 'Tyrol'.

53. From Munich to Kufstein.

A. Viâ Rosenheim.

Railway (electric), $61^1/_2$ M. in $1^1/_2$-3 hrs. (express fares 14 ℳ 80, 9 ℳ 50 pf., 6 ℳ; ordinary fares 7 ℳ 50 pf., 5 ℳ).

Road, $56^1/_2$ M. — We leave Munich by Rosenheimer Strasse (Pl. H 8; *I*). — 16 M. *Peiss* (2000 ft.). — $19^1/_4$ M. *Aschbach* (2172 ft.). — $29^1/_4$ M. *Bad Aibling* (1575 ft.; p. 497). — At the ($34^1/_2$ M.) cross-roads we turn to the right (left for Rosenheim, $37^1/_4$ M.). — $42^1/_2$ M. *Brannenburg* (1549 ft.; p. 498). — $56^1/_2$ M. *Kufstein* (1588 ft.), see p. 499.

Munich (Haupt-Bahnhof), see p. 394. — Our line curves round the S. side of the city, leaving the Theresien-Wiese with the Bavaria

and Pauls-Kirche on the left. — Beyond (3 M.) *München-Süd* (p. 394) we cross the Isar. — At (6 M.) *München-Ost* (p. 394) the Mühldorf line (R. 54b) diverges on the left. — From (23½ M.) *Grafing* (railway restaurant, 6 R.) a branch-line runs to Wasserburg (18 M.; p. 498) viâ (1¼ M.) *Markt Grafing* (Hotel Wildbräu) and (3¾ M.) *Ebersberg*, with a fine tomb by Wolfgang Leeb (1500) in the former monastery-church. — Between (25½ M.) *Oberölkofen* and (32½ M.) *Ostermünchen* the broad dale of the *Attel* is traversed. In front, on the right, rises the Wendelstein, on the left the Kaiser-Gebirge. About ½ hr. S.W. of Ostermünchen railway station is the late-Gothic pilgrimage-church of *Tuntenhausen*, rebuilt in 1627-30. — 40½ M. *Rosenheim* (see below).

From Munich to Rosenheim viâ Holzkirchen, 46 M., railway in 2-2⅔ hrs. (5 *M* 60, 3 *M* 70 pf.). To (22¼ M.) *Holzkirchen*, see p. 492. — We enter a waterless valley, and later the fine wooded valley of the *Mangfall*. — 39¾ M. **Bad Aibling** (1575 ft.; *Ludwigsbad, 80 beds, P. 7½-12 *M*, Wittelsbach, 60 beds, P. 6½-8 *M*, both closed in winter; Theresienbad, with garden-restaurant, 70 beds, good; Schuhbräu, with brewery, 50 beds), a village of 4300 inhab., on the *Glonn*, is much frequented on account of its saline peat baths. The *Aiblinger Sommerkeller* and the *Schuhbräu-Keller* command views of the Alps. Pleasant walks in the *Kurpark*, on the Glonn; in the park of *Schloss Prantseck*; and to the (20 min.) *Milchhäusl* (restaurant). *Ellmosen*, 25 min. N., commands a view of the entire Alpine chain. — On the right are the Kaiser-Gebirge. — 43 M. *Kolbermoor*, with a cotton-factory. — 46 M. *Rosenheim*.

Rosenheim. — *Railway Restaurant*, good. — Hotels. *Deutscher Kaiser*, Prinzregenten-Str. 3, 45 beds at 2-3, L. or D. 1½ *M*, good; *Wendelstein*, Bahnhof-Str. 4, 60 beds at 2-4, D. 1 *M* 80 pf., good; *König Otto*, Max-Joseph-Platz 1, with garden, 56 beds at 2-4 *M*, plain but good. — Cafés. *C. Weth*, Münchener Str. 1; *Konditorei Weth*, Max-Joseph-Platz 30; *Bavaria*, Münchener Str. 34. — Post Office near the station.

The two museums are open free on Sun. 10-12; at other times apply at the police station, 1 *M*.

Rosenheim (1477 ft.), an industrial town of 17,900 inhab., at the confluence of the *Inn* and the *Mangfall*, has long been a trading place on the road from Italy to the N. and, like Wasserburg (p. 498), has many houses showing a mixture of Italian and German architecture. Passing near the *Salt Works* (right), we reach in ¼ hr. the *Mitter-Tor*, which contains a museum of folk art (adm., see above). The *Parish Church*, in Ludwigs-Platz, dates from the 15th cent. but was altered in 1881. An old chapel, near by, accommodates the *Bram Collection of Paintings* by Munich artists from Spitzweg onwards (adm., see above). Pretty view of the Inn valley and the Alps from the *Schlossberg* (restaurant; ¼ hr. from the church).

Railway from Rosenheim to *Salzburg*, see R. 54a; to *Mühldorf*, see below.

From Rosenheim to Mühldorf, 38½ M., railway in 1¾ hr. (4 *M* 70, 3 *M* 10 pf.). — The train soon diverges on the right from the Munich line and runs N. across the plain of the *Inn*. — On a hill, to the left of (10 M.) **Rott** (1445 ft.), is a large old Benedictine

abbey, the *Church of which, rebuilt by J. M. Fischer in 1759, is a masterpiece of the South German rococo style. The interior decoration comprises frescoes by Matthias Günther (1763), plaster-work by F. X. Feichtmayr and Jakob Rauch, and delicately painted wooden figures by Ignaz Günther. — We cross the valley of the *Attel* by a lofty embankment, passing on the right the old Benedictine monastery of *Attel* (now occupied by the Brothers of Charity; capital view), with the fine tomb of its founder by Wolfgang Leeb (1509).

16 M. **Wasserburg** (station; to Grafing, see p. 497). A branch-line runs E. to the (2½ M.) town (1400 ft.; Meyerbräu, in the Schmidzeile, with a veranda overlooking the Inn, 14 beds, fair; Fletzingerbräu, in Fletzinger-Gasse, 14 R.; Bruckbräu, 15 beds), an old-fashioned little place of 4400 inhab., picturesquely situated on a peninsula formed by the *Inn*. Once a prosperous mart, Wasserburg still possesses a number of interesting buildings of the 14-15th centuries. The peculiar architectural character of the towns on the Inn and Salzach, showing a blend of German and Italian forms, is especially noticeable here (also at Rosenheim, p. 497). The *Parish Church* of St. James was built in the 1st half of the 15th cent. by Hans Stethaimer (p. 361). The *Rathaus*, with a stepped gable, is another brick edifice of the 15th cent., though much altered; the 'Kleiner Saal' on the 2nd floor has a wooden ceiling of 1564 (adm. 30 pf.). The two-storied church of St. Michael (15th cent.) is now occupied by an interesting *Municipal Museum* (apply to the custodian at the Rathaus), while the late-Gothic *Schloss* is used as a boys' reformatory.

19½ M. *Soyen*. At *Königswart* we cross the Inn by a viaduct 160 ft. high. — On the steep left bank of the Inn, ½ hr. from (25 M.) *Gars* station (1444 ft.), lies the village (1490 ft.; Hotel Oberschätzl, 13 beds, good), with an old Augustine canonry. — 31½ M. *Kraiburg* (1415 ft.), on the wooded tableland of the *Mühldorfer Hart*. — Short of (38½ M.) *Mühldorf* (p. 504) our line joins that coming from Munich.

On leaving Rosenheim the railway to Kufstein turns S. and follows the left bank of the Inn. — 48½ M. *Brannenburg* (1549 ft.; Bahnhof, 28 R., good), ¼ hr. E. of the village (1670 ft.; Schloss-Wirtschaft, 20 R., P. 5 *M*, plain).

An electric rack-and-pinion railway (open all the year) ascends the **Wendelstein** (6030 ft.), 6¼ M., in 1 hr. 20 min. (fare 7½ or 4½, down 5 and 3, return 10 and 6 *M*). Near the upper terminus (5656 ft.) are the **Wendelstein-Häuser*, i. e. the up-to-date Berg-Hotel (70 beds at 3½-5, L. or D. 2, P. 9-13 *M*) and the simpler Touristen-Hotel. Hence by an easy path to the (20 min.) summit. The *Panorama embraces (from left to right) the Simm-See, Chiem-See, Watzmann, Kaiser-Gebirge, Tauern Mts., and the Karwendel and Wetterstein ranges; to the N. the extensive plain with Munich in the distance. — Descent to Fischbachau (for Schliersee) or Bayrisch-Zell, see p. 500.

On the right, short of (51 M.) *Fischbach* (Post, 60 beds from $1^1/_2$, P. from 5 *M*), is the castle of *Falkenstein*, above which rises the pilgrimage-church on the *Petersberg* (2779 ft.). — 56 M. *Oberaudorf* (1580 ft.; Brünnstein, at the station, 31 beds, plain but good; Post, 30 beds at 1 *M* 20-1 *M* 50 pf., Lambacher, 34 beds, both in the village, 10 min. S. of the station), a village frequented in summer and for winter sports. — Beyond (59 M.) *Kiefersfelden* (1590 ft.; passport examination; *Grenz-Hotel Bayerischer Hof, 12 min. from the station, 50 beds from 2 *M*) we cross the Austrian frontier by the *Klause*, a narrow pass, in which the modern-Gothic Otto-Kapelle commemorates the departure of King Otto I. of Greece (Dec. 6th, 1832; comp. p. 424).

$61^1/_2$ M. **Kufstein.** — *Customs Examination.* — Hotels. On the right bank of the Inn: **Egger*, Oberer Stadt-Platz, with terrace and restaurant (see below), 120 beds at 5-8, B. $2^1/_2$, L. or D. $5^1/_2$, P. 12-25 *S*, *Post*, near the bridge, with café, 50 beds at 4-6 *S*, both under the same management; *Auracher*, Unterer Stadt-Platz, 110 beds at 2-7, L. 2-5, S. $3^1/_2$, P. 9-12 *S*; *Drei Könige*, Franz-Josef-Platz, 45 beds, good. On the left bank, near the station: *Gisela*, 40 beds at 2-5, D. 3, P. 8-10 *S*. — Wine Rooms. *Batzenhäusl* (Schicketanz), *Auracherlöchl*, both in Römerhof-Gasse. — Beer at *Egger's Bräustübl* (see above; entrance in Kienberg-Str.), good. — Cafés. *Post; Konditorei Hasenknopf.*

Post Offices at the railway station and in Oberer Stadt-Platz. — Information Bureau & Money Changers: *Tiroler Landes-Reisebureau*, at the Hotel Gisela (open 8-12 and 2-6, Sun. 8-12).

Kufstein (1588 ft.), with 6800 inhab., a popular summer and winter-sports resort, lies on the right bank of the Inn, dominated by the disused fortress of **Geroldseck** (1990 ft.; open in summer 8-12 and 2-6; the fee, 1 *S*, includes adm. to the museum). To the N. of the town is a monument, by Pfretzschner, to Friedrich List, the political economist, who died here in 1846 (comp. p. 195). — Fine view from the *Thierberg* (2382 ft.; 1 hr. N.), whence we may descend in 25 min. to the dark, wood-girt *Hecht-See* (1775 ft.; hotel, 26 beds at 3, P. 10-12 *S*; bathing establishment); admirable view of the Kaiser-Gebirge from the W. bank (best by evening light).

Excursions in the *Kaiser-Tal* and *Kaiser-Gebirge*, see Baedeker's 'Tyrol'.

Motor post from Kufstein in 1 hr. 20 min. viâ *Kössen* to *Reit im Winkel* (p. 503; fare $9^1/_2$ *S*); to *Bayrisch-Zell*, see below.

B. Viâ Schliersee and Bayrisch-Zell.

69 M. Railway to (38 M.) *Schliersee* in $1^3/_4$-$2^1/_2$ hrs. (4 *M* 60, 3 *M* 10 pf.); to ($48^1/_2$ M.) *Bayrisch-Zell* in $2^1/_2$-$3^1/_4$ hrs. (5 *M* 90, 3 *M* 90 pf.). Motor Post from Bayrisch-Zell to ($20^1/_2$ M.) *Kufstein* in $1^3/_4$ hr. (3 *M* 60 pf.).

From Munich to ($22^1/_2$ M.) *Holzkirchen*, where we generally change, see p. 492. — We diverge to the left from the Bad Tölz line and at ($26^1/_2$ M.) *Darching* (2175 ft.) enter the *Mangfall-Tal*. Opposite is the monastery of *Weyarn*, now an orphanage — 30 M. *Thalham*. The train crosses the Mangfall and follows the wooded

Schlierach-Tal. — 33½ M. *Miesbach* (2250 ft.; Waitzinger, 34 beds at 2-3 *M*; Miesbacher Hof, near the station, 10 beds from 1½ *M*), a prettily situated market-town of 4050 inhabitants. — We cross the Schlierach twice.

38 M. **Schliersee** (2579 ft.; reversing station; Wittelsbach, 40 beds at 2-3½, L. or D. 1 *M* 80 pf., P. 6½-7½ *M*, good, Wendelstein, 25 beds, D. 1½-2½ *M*, both near the station; Schlierseer Hof, 100 beds at 2½-4, P. 7-9 *M*, well spoken of, Seehaus, 40 beds at 2-5, P. 7-10 *M*, good, both near the lake), a prettily situated village of 3650 inhab., is much frequented in summer and for winter sports. The local museum is accommodated in an old farmhouse (open on Sun. 10-12; 25 pf.). Motor post to Tegernsee, see p. 495. — The **Schlier-See** (2553 ft.) is an attractive lake, 1½ M. long, 1 M. broad, and 120 ft. deep. At *Freudenberg*, a peninsula at its N. end, is the Kur-Hotel Schloss Freudenberg (with café-restaurant, 50 beds, P. from 7 *M*). Motor-boat in summer from Schliersee in 10 min. to Fischhausen (see below; fare 40 pf.).

The ascent of the ***Rotwand** (6287 ft.) is easy and most attractive. From Neuhaus or Geitau (see below) marked paths lead to the (4 hrs.) *Rotwandhaus* (5774 ft.; good inn, open all the year, 43 beds, 22 mattresses), beautifully situated on the Kimpfelscharte. Thence in 25 min. to the summit (magnificent view).

The *Wendelstein* (6030 ft.; see p. 498), also very attractive, may be ascended without difficulty by taking the train to *Fischbachau* (see below), whence a road runs from the station viâ the (1½ M.) village, with a Romanesque monastery-church, altered in the 18th cent., to (1 M.) *Birkenstein* (2799 ft.; Kramerwirt, 45 beds, good), a prettily situated village with a pilgrimage-church. From its upper end a path with green and red marks runs S.E. to the (2½ hrs.) Wendelstein-Häuser.

The railway skirts the W. bank of the Schlier-See to (41 M.) **Fischhausen-Neuhaus.** *Fischhausen* (Hotel-Pension Finsterlin, on the lake, 50 beds at 2-2½, P. 7-8 *M*, good) lies 8 min. W. of the station, *Neuhaus* (2640 ft.; Post, 55 beds, good), a summer and winter-sports resort, 5 min. S.E. (to the Rotwand, see above). — 44¼ M. *Fischbachau* (2460 ft.; Hammer, 21 R., good). To the village and the Wendelstein, see above. — 46 M. *Geitau* (2546 ft.; Rote Wand, 44 beds at 1½-2, P. 5½-6 *M*). To the Rotwand, see above.

48½ M. **Bayrisch-Zell** (2625 ft.; *Alpenrose, 35 beds from 2, P. from 7 *M*; Deutsches Haus, with café, 45 beds, Wendelstein, 90 beds at 1 *M* 20 pf.-3, P. 6 *M*, both well spoken of; Post, 40 beds, plain but good), visited in summer and for winter sports, is prettily situated in a valley shut in by the steep wooded flanks of the Wendelstein, Grosser Traithen, and Seeberg. Fine views from the *Parapluie* (20 min.) and the *Nogg* (¾ hr.).

The easy and attractive ascent of the *Wendelstein* may be made hence in 2½-3 hrs. (comp. above). — From Bayrisch-Zell a blue-marked path runs to the (3¼ hrs.) *Hotel zum Feurigen Tatzelwurm* (2507 ft.; 24 beds), near the beautiful falls of the Auerbach, whence we may either descend S.E. through the deep Auerbach valley to (2 hrs.) *Oberaudorf* (p. 499) or N. through the *Förchenbach* valley to (2½ hrs.) *Brannenburg* (p. 498).

The new Road from Bayrisch-Zell to Kufstein (20½ M.; Austrian section still under construction; motor post, see p. 499) follows the finely wooded valley of the *Ursprung* between the *Grosser Traithen* (6080 ft.; left) and the *Seeberg* (5045 ft.; right). — Beyond the (5 M.) *Bäcker-Alp Inn* (2790 ft.; 20 beds) we cross the frontier (German custom-house) into Austria. — 5½ M. *Ursprung Inn* (2745 ft.; 8 beds). We descend through a beautifully wooded valley, past the Austrian custom-house of *Hörhag*, to (8¾ M.) *Landl* (2255 ft.; Post, 30 beds at 2-3½, P. 8-9 *S*, good), in the Thiersee-Tal. — About ½ M. farther on the road forks. The left branch descends the valley of the *Thierseer Ache*, crossing to the right bank short of (13 M.) *Wieshäusle* (inn), to the (15 M.) Seewirt (see below). The narrow and bad road on the right runs viâ (50 min.) *Hinter-Thiersee* (2840 ft.) and (50 min.) *Vorder-Thiersee* (2221 ft.), where Passion Plays are acted every ten years (last in 1927), to the (½ hr.) Seewirt (20 beds), near the *Thier-See* or *Schröck-See* (2020 ft.; boating and bathing). — Thence the new road leads round the *Marblinger Höhe* and curves down to (20½ M.) *Kufstein* (p. 499).

54. From Munich to Salzburg.

A. Viâ Rosenheim.

Railway (electric), to *Prien* (on the Chiem-See), 56 M. in 1½-2¾ hrs. (express fares 13 ℳ 80, 8 ℳ 80, 5 ℳ 50 pf.; ordinary fares 6 ℳ 80, 4 ℳ 50 pf.); to *Salzburg*, 95 M. in 2½-5½ hrs. (22 ℳ 80, 14 ℳ 60, 9 ℳ 20 pf.; 11 ℳ 60, 7 ℳ 70 pf.). — Views to the right. — Air Service, see pp. xvii-xix.

Road, 90 M. From Munich to (37¼ M.) *Rosenheim*, see p. 496. — 46½ M. *Endorf* (1720 ft.; see below). — 56 M. *Seebruck* (1729 ft.; p. 503). — 66 M. *Traunstein* (1940 ft.; p. 503). — 75¼ M. *Teisendorf* (1650 ft.; p. 504). — 85¼ M. *Freilassing* (1381 ft.; p. 504). — 90 M. *Salzburg* (1378 ft.), see p. 511.

From Munich to (40½ M.) *Rosenheim*, see pp. 496, 497. — We cross the *Mangfall* and the *Inn*, and beyond (44 M.) *Stephanskirchen* skirt the *Simm-See* or *Sims-See* (1540 ft.). — 50½ M. *Endorf* (1720 ft.; Post, 6 R.).

56 M. **Prien.** — Hotels. *Kampenwand*, 50 beds, good; *Chiemsee*, plain but good, 60 beds at 2-5, L. or D. 2, P. 6-10 ℳ; *Bayerischer Hof*, 60 beds at 1½-5, D. 1½, P. 5-10 ℳ; Post, 50 beds. — At Stock (p. 502): **Strand-Hotel Chiemsee-Prien*, 12 min. S. of the landing-stage, 130 beds at 3½-6, P. from 9 ℳ; *See-Hotel Feldhütter*, with café-restaurant, at the landing-stage, 50 beds at 2-4, D. 2-3, P. 7-9 ℳ; *Westernacher*, on the lake, 35 beds at 2½-3, L. 1 ℳ 60 pf., D. 2, P. 6½-7 ℳ.

Prien (1745 ft.), a favourite summer resort in the smiling *Prien-Tal*, lies 20 min. W. of the Chiem-See. The parish church (1736) contains frescoes and plaster work by J. B. Zimmermann.

From Prien a branch-line runs S. in ½ hr. to (6¼ M.) **Aschau** (1985 ft.; Meiler, 24 beds at 1½-2½, P. 5-7 ℳ, good), a few min. E. of *Nieder-Aschau* (2020 ft.; Post, 35 beds from 1½, P. from 5 ℳ, good; Kampenwand, 25 beds at 1 ℳ 20-1 ℳ 50 pf., P. 4½-5½ ℳ, well spoken of),

a delightfully situated summer resort, with a fine late-Gothic church (altered c. 1700; rich stucco decoration). About 20 min. S. of the station is the *Hotel zur Burg (32 beds at 2½-4, D. 2½, P. 8-10 *M*), at the foot of a wooded hill (2275 ft.), picturesquely crowned by the large mediæval castle of **Hohen-Aschau*. From Nieder-Aschau an easy bridle-path ascends S.E. to the (3½ hrs.) *Kampenhöhe* (5155 ft.; glorious view of the Tauern).

Motor post from Prien to Seebruck (12 M.; p. 503) in 1 hr.

Local railway in summer from Prien to (1¼ M.) *Stock* (hotels, see p. 501; bathing), the landing-place of the steamers and motor-boats. — The **Chiem-See** (1705 ft.), teeming with fish, is the largest lake in Bavaria (32 sq. M.; 7 M. long, 7½ M. broad, and 240 ft. deep). In its S.W. part are three islands: the Herren-Insel, the Frauen-Insel, and the small uninhabited *Kraut-Insel*.

Steamer from Stock several times daily in ¼ hr. to the Herren-Insel (1 *M* 40 and 70 pf., there and back 2 *M* and 1 *M* 20 pf.) and in 25-35 min. to the Frauen-Insel (2 and 1 *M*, there and back 3 *M* and 1 *M* 70 pf.); circular trip (2 hrs.) 4½ and 3 *M*.

On disembarking at the *Herren-Insel* (500 acres) we pass through the (3 min.) Schloss Hotel (with a restaurant and terrace, 28 beds at 3-5, L. or D. 2½-3½, P. 9-11 *M*, closed in winter) and its grounds, past the *Altes Schloss* (17th cent.; an old Augustine canonry), to (12 min.) Schloss Herren-Chiemsee.

***Schloss Herren-Chiemsee**, a sumptuous and over-decorated imitation of Versailles, once much admired (comp. p. 481), was built by Georg Dollmann and Julius Hofmann for King Ludwig II. in 1878-85, but never completed. The palace, built on three sides of a square, with a W. front 115 yds. long, is open on the E. The fountains are now without water. Adm. daily from May 1st to Oct. 31st, 8.30-5; 3 *M*. The visit takes about 2 hrs., including the walk to and from the steamer.

The vestibule, adorned with an enamelled group of peacocks, opens on a court paved with marble, on the right side of which is the *Staircase*, richly adorned with marble, stucco, and mural paintings. On the first floor are the *Salle des Gardes*, the *Première Antichambre* (lilac), the *Salon de l'Œil de Bœuf* (green), with an equestrian statue of Louis XIV., by F. Harrach, the *Chambre de Parade*, adorned with purple and gold and containing the state bed, and the *Salle du Conseil* (light-blue). Of the remaining rooms the chief are the *Galerie des Glaces*, 330 ft. long and illuminated with 33 lustres and 44 candelabra (2200 candles), the *Salles de la Guerre* and *de la Paix*, opening on the right and left of the Galerie, the royal *Bedchamber* and *Study*, the *Porcelain* or *Oval Room*, the *Dining Room* (with the table descending and ascending through the floor), and the *Small Gallery*. On the ground-floor are the *Bath* and *Dressing Rooms* and a *Museum* (extra fee 50 pf.), with portraits of the king, his statue by Elizabeth Ney, the American (1870), letters, etc.

The **Frauen-Insel** (22 acres) is much frequented by artists. The landing-stage lies near the large Benedictine nunnery (a girls' school), the church of which is a Romanesque pillared basilica of the 13th cent., altered in the 15th in the Gothic style. Close by are a fishing village and the Hotel zur Linde (22 beds at 2½-3½, L. 2-3, D. 3, P. 7-9 *M*, good).

Prutting
Bamham
Wallering
Griesberg
Braierbach
Stephans-
kirchen
Niederding
Goggin
Lauterbach
Rohrdorf
Neubeuern
Nussdorf
Erl
Reisach
Niederndorf
Oberndorf
Kufstein
Innsbruck
Rosenheim
Wasserburg
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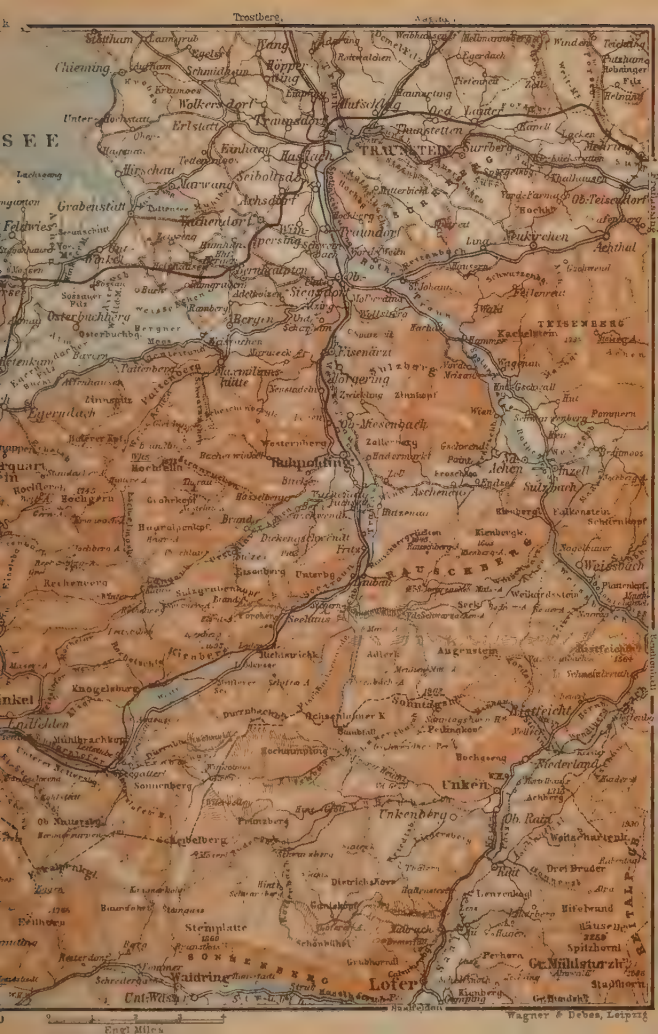

Trostberg
Chieming
Traunstein
Surberg
Ob. Teisendorf
Achthal
Teisenberg
Kachelstein
Salzburg
Ob. Rosenbach
Hochfelln
Hochberg
Hochgern
Sonntagshorn
Nussdorf
Weissbach
Rauschberg
Augustein
Unken
Unkenberg
Ob. Rain
Drei Brüder
Hitzebrand
Spitzhorn
Gr. Mühlsturzhorn
Staufhorn
Loferer Steinberge
Loferer Steinplatte
Schönbühel
Grubhorn
Loferer
Unt. Winkl
Engl. Miles
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

The Circular Trip on the lake (see p. 502) affords a complete view of the Alpine chain: Kampenwand, Hochplatte, Hochgern and Hochfelln (between, the Kaiser-Gebirge), and the Berchtesgaden Alps to the S.E.

From **Seebruck** (Post, 32 beds from 1½ *M*, good; motor post to Traunstein, see p. 504, to Prien, see p. 502), at the N. end of the lake (steamer landing-stage), a road runs N.W. to (4 M.) **Seeon** (1765 ft.; inn; Pension Schloss Seeon, 42 beds, P. 5-7 *M*), on an island in the *Kloster-See*, with a former Benedictine monastery. The church (11-12th cent.) contains some interesting monuments.

The Railway to Salzburg curves round the S. side of the Chiem-See. — 59 M. *Bernau* (1722 ft.), 10 min. N.E. of the village (Kampenwand, 35 beds, Altwirt, 25 beds, both very fair) and 20 min. S. of the lake (Hotel Seebad Felden; motor-boat to Stock, p. 502). — 63½ M. *Übersee* (Railway Restaurant Graf).

Local railway in 30-35 min. to (5 M.) *Marquartstein* (1780 ft.; Post, 35 beds at 1-2, P. 4½-5½ *M*, good; Kurhotel Gustapfel & Pension Marienbad, with garden and swimming-baths, 85 beds, P. 6½-9 *M*, closed in winter; Alpenrose, 25 beds), a wood-girt village, 3¼ hrs. W. (marked path) of the *Hochgern* (5720 ft.; excellent view), with the Hochgernhaus (5135 ft.; inn, 20 beds, 40 mattresses). Motor post from Marquartstein in 1 hr. to Reit im Winkl (9¼ M.; see below).

69 M. *Bergen* (1920 ft.), 3½ hrs. N.E. of the *Hochfelln* (5480 ft.; splendid panorama); 5 min. below the summit is the Hochfellnhaus (inn, 24 beds, 36 mattresses).

73½ M. **Traunstein.** — Hotels. **Traunsteiner Hof*, Bahnhof-Str., 100 beds, P. from 5½ *M*; *Wispauer*, Stadt-Platz, 45 beds; *Bahnhotel Krone*, 50 beds from 1½ *M*, plain but good; *Brauerei Wochinger*, Stadt-Platz, 18 beds, well spoken of; *Hofbräuhaus*, 12 beds at 1½-2, L. or D. 1½-2 *M*, good. — *Kuranstalt Traunstein*, with baths of every kind and a large garden, 130 beds, P. 5½-7 *M*. — *Wine-Restaurant Sieber*, Stadt-Platz 32. — *Bierkeller Sailer*, with view of the mountains. — *Café Mayer*, Bahnhof-Str. 2. — Visitors' Tax.

Traunstein (1940 ft.), with 9300 inhab., beautifully situated on a hill washed by the *Traun*, is frequented as a summer resort and for its brine and peat baths. In Maximilians-Platz is the Chiemgau Heimathaus, an historical museum open at 10 a.m. on Sun., Wed., and rainy days (adm. 1 *M*). The parish church of St. Oswald is a large edifice of 1675, rebuilt in the early 18th century. Behind it is the Liendl fountain (1526).

Splendid views (especially in the afternoon) from the *Hochberg* (2540 ft.; hotel and view-tower), 1¼ hr. S., and the *Hochhorn* (2539 ft.), 2½ hrs. E.

From Traunstein to Ruhpolding and Reit im Winkl (railway to Ruhpolding in 40 min., light railway thence to Reit in 70 min.). — 8 M. *Ruhpolding* (2265 ft.; railway restaurant, 5 R.; Wittelsbach, 50 beds from 1, P. from 4 *M*; Post, 30 beds) is a summer resort. — The 'Waldbahn' to Reit runs S. to (3½ M.) *Laubau* (2275 ft.), a hamlet, whence a marked path traverses the Fischbach-Tal to the (1½ hr.) *Staubfall* (575 ft. high). — 5 M. *Seehaus* (hotel, 6 beds), on the *Förchen-See*. — 11¼ M. *Seegatterl* (2503 ft.; hotel, 30 beds at 1½-2 *M*, fair). — 14¼ M. **Reit im Winkl** (2280 ft.; Post or Oberwirt, 50 beds at 1½-2 *M*, Unterwirt, 45 beds, both good) is a prettily situated summer resort. Excursions, see Baedeker's 'Tyrol'. Motor post to Kössen and Kufstein, see p. 499; to Marquartstein, see above.

From Traunstein local railway in $1^1/_2$-$2^1/_2$ hrs. to *Garching* (21 M.; p. 505). — Motor post in 1 hr. to *Seebruck* (11 M.; p. 503); in $1^1/_2$ hr. to the *Mauthäusl* (p. 507).

The Railway to Salzburg crosses the Traun, affording a good view of Traunstein and the mountains. — 84 M. *Teisendorf* (1650 ft.; Neue Post, 26 beds, Alte Post, 20 beds, R. 1-2, P. 4-6 *M*), a considerable market-town and summer resort. — $90^3/_4$ M. **Freilassing** (1381 ft.; Bahnhof-Hotel Föckerer, 56 beds at $2^1/_2$-3 *M*; Krone, 20 beds; Schmiedhäusl, 16 beds, good), junction for Reichenhall and Berchtesgaden (R. 55) or Mühldorf (see below). — We cross the *Saalach*, the Austrian frontier, and see on the right Schloss Klessheim (18th cent.) and on the left, beyond the Salzach, the church of Maria-Plain (p. 518). The *Salzach* is then crossed and the fortress of Hohensalzburg appears on the right.

95 M. *Salzburg* (German and Austrian customs examination), see p. 511.

B. Viâ Mühldorf.

Railway to *Salzburg*, $97^1/_2$ M., express (as far as Mühldorf only) in $3^3/_4$ or $4^1/_4$ hrs., ordinary train in 5-$5^1/_2$ hrs. Fares as by R. 54a.

Road, $109^1/_4$ M. — $8^3/_4$ M. *Feldkirchen* (1723 ft.). — $22^1/_4$ M. *Hohenlinden* (1772 ft.). — 33 M. *Haag* (1772 ft.; see below). — $54^1/_2$ M. *Mühldorf* (1350 ft.; see below). — $62^3/_4$ M. *Alt-Ötting* (1320 ft.; see below). — 73 M. *Burghausen* (1275 ft.; p. 505). — 84 M. *Tittmoning* (1273 ft.; p. 505). — 97 M. *Laufen* (1372 ft.; p. 506). — $109^1/_4$ M. *Salzburg* (1378 ft.), see p. 511.

From *Munich* (Haupt-Bahnhof) to the (6 M.) *Ost-Bahnhof*, see pp. 496, 497. — In the distance, to the right, appear the Alps, with the Wendelstein. On the left are the marshes known as the *Erdinger Moos*. — $19^1/_4$ M. *Schwaben*, junction for ($8^3/_4$ M.) *Erding*, an old town of 4300 inhab., with a late-Gothic church of the 14-15th cent. and remains of its fortifications. — 30 M. *Thann-Matzbach*, junction for (11 M.) *Haag*. — 47 M. *Ampfing*.

52 M. **Mühldorf** (1350 ft.; Schwan, at the station, 50 beds at 2-3 *M*, well spoken of), where Emperor Lewis the Bavarian defeated his rival Frederick of Austria and took him prisoner in 1322 (comp. p. 346), is an old town on the *Inn*, with 6000 inhab. and houses built in a mixed German and Italian style (comp. pp. 497, 498). The walls and gates are partly preserved.

From Mühldorf to Burghausen, $18^1/_2$ M., railway in $1^1/_4$ hr. — $8^3/_4$ M. **Alt-Ötting** (1320 ft.; Post, 120 beds at $3^1/_2$-6, D. $3^1/_2$ *M*, Münchener Hof, 80 beds, both in Kapell-Platz; Scharnagl, in Neu-Ötting Str., 50 R.), a little town of 5600 inhab., is the oldest and most famous resort of pilgrims in Bavaria (over 200,000 annually). In Kapell-Platz are the Marien-Brunnen, a marble fountain of 1637, and the *Heilige Kapelle*. This chapel, the first historical mention of which occurs in 877, is an octagonal early-Romanesque 'central structure' (p. xxvii), with a late-Gothic W. front of 1464. A silver tabernacle (1645) in the E. recess contains the miraculous wooden image of the Virgin (early 14th cent.). The silver urns contain the hearts of twenty-one Bavarian princes. The *Stifts-Kirche*, or parish church, on the S. side of the square, was rebuilt in 1499-1511, with the exception of

the late-Romanesque W. portion with its two towers. The treasury, on the left of the choir (adm. 50 pf.), possesses the *Goldenes Rössl, a delicate piece of French goldsmith's work with translucent enamel (c. 1400). The name is taken from the charger ('Rössl') of King Charles VI. of France, to whom the whole group was presented by his consort Isabella of Bavaria. At the S.E. angle of the cloisters (originally late-Romanesque; on the S. side of the church) is the burial-chapel of the Imperial general Tilly (d. 1632; see p. 376). Steam-tram from the Kapell-Platz in 28 min. to Neu-Ötting station (3 M.; see below). — The train runs S.E. through the Kastler Wald and at (17½ M.) *Raitenhaslach* reaches the W. verge of the deep valley of the *Salzach*.

18½ M. **Burghausen** (1275 ft.; Ziererbräu, 26 beds, Post, 17 beds, both near the parish church), a straggling little town of 5300 inhab., with quaint houses in the German-Italian style (see p. 498), is picturesquely situated on the left bank of the Salzach, which here forms the Austrian frontier. In the charming main square are the *Parish Church* of St. James, built in the middle of the 14th cent. and restored in 1851-56, the *Rathaus*, also of the 14th cent. but frequently altered, the state *Seminary*, with an arcaded courtyard of the 16th cent., and the *Englische Fräulein Institute* (see p. 460). The hill (views) to the W. is crowned by **Burg Burghausen*, over ⅔ M. long, with walls, towers, and six courtyards. At the S. end of the ridge stands the *Schloss* (13-14th cent.). The palace chapel (Gothic, of the 13th cent., restored in 1915) contains mural paintings of the 14th and 16th centuries. On the W. side of the castle-hill is the limpid green *Wöhr-See* (boating and bathing).

From Mühldorf to Plattling, 50 M., railway in 2½ hrs. — 10 M. *Neumarkt an der Rott* (Hotel Post), with 1600 inhab., has two gate-towers and a church of the 2nd half of the 15th century. Railway to Passau, see p. 386; to Landshut, see p. 362. — At (20½ M.) *Trennbach* we cross the watershed between the *Rott* and the *Vils* and descend into the valley of the latter. — 26 M. *Frontenhausen*. The church of the Assumption at *Marklhofen*, a little to the N., contains two interesting monuments of the 16th century. — We now cross the watershed between the Vils and the *Isar*. — 39½ M. *Landau an der Isar*. The little town (Hotel Post), with 3500 inhab., lies ¼ hr. S., on the Isar. Railway to Landshut, see p. 362. — We enter the broad plain of the Danube and enjoy a fine view of the foot-hills of the Bayerischer Wald, with the Arber (p. 390) in the distance. — 50 M. *Plattling*, see p. 380.

From Mühldorf to Simbach (for Linz and Vienna), 24½ M., railway in 1 hr. — On the right of (3¾ M.) *Töging* is the 'Mittlerer Inn' power-station (maximum capacity 128,000 h.p.), built in 1919-25 and connected with an aluminium factory. — 8 M. *Neu-Ötting*. The little town (Hotel Post, 18 R.; pop. 4000), ½ hr. S., on the Inn, has some examples of the German-Italian architecture mentioned on pp. 497, 498. The Gothic parish church of St. Nicholas, begun in 1410 by Hans Stethaimer of Burghausen (p. 361), was not vaulted till 1622. Tram to Alt-Ötting, see above. — 24½ M. *Simbach* (Hotels Alte Post, Neue Post), with 4700 inhab., on the Inn, is the Bavarian frontier station (customs and passport examination). Railway to Pocking, see p. 386; to Linz and Vienna, see Baedeker's 'Austria'.

From Mühldorf to *Rosenheim*, see pp. 497, 498.

On leaving Mühldorf the Railway to Salzburg crosses the Inn. — 56½ M. *Tüssling*, with a Schloss of 1583. — At (62¾ M.) *Garching*, junction for Traunstein (see p. 504), we cross the *Alz* by a bridge 230 yds. long. Straight ahead appear the Alps (Untersberg, Hoher Göll, Hochkönig, Watzmann, Sonntagshorn). — 74½ M. *Wiesmühl*, junction for (3¾ M.) *Tittmoning* (1273 ft.; Hotels Post, Geiselbrechtinger), with mediæval walls well preserved in places.

— The parish church at (85^3/$_4$ M.) *Laufen*, on the *Salzach*, is the oldest Gothic 'Hallenkirche' (p. xxviii) in Southern Germany. The cloisters contain numerous tombstones of the 14-19th centuries. On the opposite bank lies Oberndorf (p. 518).

At (93^1/$_4$ M.) *Freilassing* (p. 504) our line unites with that from Rosenheim. Thence to (97^1/$_2$ M.) *Salzburg*, see p. 504.

55. From Munich to Bad Reichenhall and Berchtesgaden. The Königs-See.

Railway' (electric) to *Reichenhall*, 100 M. in 3^1/$_4$-6^1/$_2$ hrs. (express fares 23 ℳ 60, 15 ℳ 20, 9 ℳ 60 pf.; ordinary fares 12 ℳ 20, 8 ℳ 10 pf.); to *Berchtesgaden*, 112 M. in 4-7 hrs. (express fares 25 ℳ 60, 16 ℳ 60, 10 ℳ 60 pf.; ordinary fares 13 ℳ 70, 9 ℳ 10 pf.).

Road, 98^1/$_4$ M. From Munich to (75^1/$_4$ M.) *Teisendorf*, see p. 500. — 87 M. *Reichenhall* (1542 ft.; see below). — 98^1/$_4$ M. *Berchtesgaden* (1880 ft.), see p. 508.

From Munich to (91 M.) *Freilassing*, see R. 54a. — The railway turns S. and ascends the left bank of the *Saalach*. On the left are the church of Maria-Plain, the Hohen-Salzburg, and the Gaisberg and Untersberg. — 97^1/$_2$ M. *Piding* (1490 ft.). On the right is *Schloss Staufeneck*, at the foot of the steep Hochstaufen. We cross the Saalach.

100 M. **Bad Reichenhall.** — Air Service, see pp. xvii-xix. The aerodrome lies to the N.E. of St. Zeno (Pl. D 1). — Hotels. **Kurhaus Axelmannstein* (Pl. a; C 3), with a large garden, 200 R. (40 with baths), P. from 12 ℳ; **Luisenbad* (Pl. f; B 3), 80 beds, P. from 8^1/$_2$ ℳ, closed in winter; **Deutscher Kaiser* (Pl. c; B 3), with a garden-restaurant, 220 beds from 3, P. from 9 ℳ. — *Tivoli* (Pl. C 3), with café-restaurant and garden, 50 beds at 2^1/$_2$-4, L. or D. 1 ℳ 80 pf., P. 7^1/$_2$-9 ℳ, closed in winter; *Lohengrin* (Pl. n; C 2), 110 beds at 3-5, L. 2^1/$_2$-3^1/$_2$, S. 2-3, P. 9-14 ℳ, *Habsburg* (Pl. l; C 2), 110 beds, *Bahnhof* (Pl. k; C 2), 45 beds at 2^1/$_2$-4, D. 1 ℳ 80 pf., all three near the station; *Deutsches Haus* (Pl. m; B 4), 60 beds from 2^1/$_2$ ℳ; *Goldener Hirsch* (Pl. q; B 4), 30 beds at 2^1/$_2$-3, L. or D. 1^1/$_2$-2^1/$_2$, P. 6^1/$_2$-7^1/$_2$ ℳ, well spoken of; *Reichenhaller Hof* (Pl. o; B 4), 20 beds. — Numerous Pensions, Sanatoria, and Lodgings.

Restaurants at all the hotels and at the *Kurhaus* (see p. 507); *Thalfried* (Pl. B 2); *Tivoli* (see above); *Ratskeller*, at the Reichenhaller Hof (see above); *Schroffen* (beyond Pl. A 6; 17 beds). — Cafés. *Flora* (Pl. B 2); *Thalfried*, see above; *Spieldiener*, with a dairy, at the corner of Salzburger Str. and Kur-Strasse (Pl. B C 3); *Kolonnaden-Café*, *Schiffmann*, *Häussler*, all in Ludwig-Strasse (Pl. B 4, 3).

Visitors' Tax after three days. — Baths with inhaling and pneumatic cabinets: *Kurmittelhaus* (Pl. b, C 3; p. 507), *Dianabad* (Pl. B 4), *Fürstenbad* (Pl. B 2), *Salus* (Pl. C 2), *Neues Kurhaus* (Pl. x; B 3), *Parkvilla* (Pl. kp; C 2), *Viktoriabad* (Pl. C 2), *Wilhelmsbad* (Pl. B 2), *Katharinabad* (Pl. C 3), *Reyher* (Pl. B 4), etc. Medicinal baths also at all the hotels.

Aerial Railway to the *Predigtstuhl*, see p. 508.

Post Offices near the station (Pl. C 2) and in the Rathaus (Pl. B 4). — Theatre and Concerts at the *Kurhaus* (p. 507).

Travel Agency. Amtliches Bayerisches Reisebureau, Ludwig-Str. 23. — Inquiry Office near the station.

BAD REICHENHALL
1:15000
0 100 200 300 400 500 600
Meter
A
B
C
D
Stauffenbrücke
Freilassing
Bahnhof
St. Zeno
Kurgarten
Kurhaus Axelmannstein
Reichenhaller Höhe
Streitbühl
Schloss Gruttenstein
Schlossberg
Saline
Ihr Kirchberg
Aussichtsturm
Gasanstalt
Weldbach
Kreuzkapelle
Predigtstuhl
Ramsau
Grenzstein
Gegraph. Anstalt von
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

Bad Reichenhall (1542 ft.), with 7600 inhab., is superbly situated in the broad basin of the *Saalach*, shielded from harsh winds by a ring of beautiful mountains. It is resorted to by patients suffering from general debility, chronic rheumatism, asthma, bronchial catarrh, etc., and is also frequented for winter sports.

From the railway station (Bahnhof; Pl. C 1) Bahnhof-Str. runs S. to the *Kur-Garten* (Pl. B C 2, 3), the chief rendezvous of visitors, with the Kurhaus, the evaporating-works, the Trinkhalle, the Kurmittelhaus (Pl. b, C 3; 1928), and the bandstand. — In the Feuerhaus is the small *Museum* (Pl. B 4; open on week-days 9-12 and 2-5, Sun. 10-12 and 3-5; adm. 50 pf.), containing prehistoric and mediæval antiquities and a natural history collection. In Wittelsbacher-Platz are the *Rathaus* (Pl. A B 4) and the Wittelsbach fountain (1905).

In Salinen-Str. are the large **Salinen-Gebäude** (Pl. B 4, 5), or saltworks, with the Quellenbau (spring house), built by King Ludwig I.

The Quellenbau (shown every half-hour from 8 to 12.30 and 1.30 to 7; adm. 1 ℳ) contains forty-eight salt springs, the two strongest of which (23-24%) are used for curative purposes and the production of salt. The brine of the weaker springs is conducted to the evaporating-house (see above) and used for inhaling.

Above the Salinen-Gebäude, to the E., is *Schloss Gruttenstein* (Pl. B C 5), comprising the remains of a 13th cent. Bavarian ducal fortress, altered in the 16th and 17th cent.; to the S. of this are relics of the old town-walls.

About 8 min. E. of the station lies **St. Zeno** (Pl. D 1), formerly an Augustinian convent founded in 1136, and fitted up as a school for the 'Englische Fräulein' (p. 460) in 1853. The *Church*, originally Romanesque (12th cent.), was altered in the late-Gothic style in 1512-20 and restored in 1866. The W. portal shows traces of Italian influence (c. 1228). The early-Renaissance pulpit, the late-Gothic font, and the choir-stalls (1520 et seq.) are interesting. By the second window-pillar of the W. walk of the Romanesque cloisters is a relief of Emperor Frederick Barbarossa (c. 1200).

A pretty walk may be taken to the Austrian hamlet of *Gross-Gmain* (1710 ft.: Vötterl, 80 beds at 4-8, P. 10-15 *S*, good; Kaiser Karl, with garden, 54 beds at 1½-3, P. 5-7 ℳ, good), which lies 40 min. E. of Reichenhall (beyond Pl. D 3; motor post in 23 min.). The church (1731; originally Gothic) contains four large panel-paintings of the life of the Virgin by Rueland Frueauf the Elder (?; 1499). About 25 min. farther E. is the ruined castle of *Plainburg* (2080 ft.; view), popularly called 'Salzbüchsel'. — About 10 min. S.W. of Gross-Gmain and ½ hr. E. of Reichenhall (railway, see p. 508) lies *Bayrisch-Gmain* (1705 ft.; *Kurhaus am Forst, beautifully situated, 160 beds from 2½ ℳ; Post, at the station, 20 beds from 2½ ℳ). On the right, behind the Kurhaus am Forst, is an Alpine garden. — **Nonn** (1590 ft.; *Alpen-Hotel Fuchs, with café-restaurant and garden, 38 beds, P. 6-8 ℳ, open from May to Oct.), a pleasantly situated village, ½ hr. N.W. of Reichenhall, has an old church with a late-Gothic altar of 1513. — The ***Mauthäusl** (2075 ft.; plain inn), picturesquely situated above the deep gorge of the Weissbach, lies 2½ hrs. W. of Reichenhall (brake 3 ℳ), beyond the *Thum-See* (fishing). Walkers follow the Pestalozza-Weg (which diverges on the left of the road, 8 min. beyond the electric power-house) to the *Amalien-Höhe* (pavilion; fine view) and

then continue by the good Soleleitungs-Weg (salt-water conduit). Motor post from the Mauthäusl to Traunstein, see p. 504.

The **Predigtstuhl** (5292 ft.; new hotel) has been connected with Reichenhall since 1928 by an aerial railway starting near the Luitpold-Brücke (comp. Pl. A 6; 10 min.; up 3½, down 3, up and down 6 *M*). Splendid panorama. — The *Zwiesel* (5845 ft.), 4 hrs. N.W. of Reichenhall, also affords an admirable view.

From Reichenhall to *Berchtesgaden* by the *Ramsau*, see p. 510.

The Railway to Berchtesgaden passes (101 M.) *Reichenhall-Kirchberg* (1562 ft.), and then ascends E. into the valley of the *Weissbach* (gradient 1 : 25). — 102 M. *Gmain* (1765 ft.), station for Bayrisch-Gmain and Gross-Gmain (see p. 507). — We then cross the ravine of the Weissbach to (104½ M.) *Hallthurm* (2330 ft.; Landhaus Untersberg, with café, 18 beds at 1½-2, P. from 6½ *M*), on the saddle between the Latten-Gebirge and the Untersberg. — We next descend (1 : 50) through a wide green valley (in front, to the right, the Hochkalter, to the left the Watzmann) and skirt the *Bischofswieser Ache*. — Beyond (108½ M.) *Bischofswiesen* (2014 ft.) the line leads through the *Tristram-Schluchт* (tunnel). — 111 M. *Gmund-Brücke* (1804 ft.; Pl. C 3).

112 M. Berchtesgaden. — Hotels. **Kurhaus Grand-Hôtel* (Pl. a; C 3, 4), in an open situation, 100 R. at 4½-10 (40 R. with bath at 9-15), L. or D. 4½, P. 12-18 *M*, closed in March and April and from Oct. to mid-Dec.; **Bellevue* (Pl. b; D 2), 100 beds from 3, P. from 8½ *M*; **Deutsches Haus* (Pl. f; D 3), 90 beds from 2½, P. from 6½ *M*; **Kurhotel Wittelsbach* (Pl. c; D 3), 130 beds at 2½-7, B. 1½, L. or D. 2½, P. 7½-15 *M*, closed in winter. — **Vier Jahreszeiten* (Pl. e; D 3), 90 beds at 2-5, D. 2-3, P. 7-10 *M*; **Post* (Pl. d; D 3), 120 beds; *Krone* (Pl. k; D 3), 80 beds at 2½-4, D. 1 *M* 70-2 *M* 50 pf., P. 7½-8 *M*; *Stiftskeller* (Pl. i; D 3), with restaurant, 70 beds at 2-4, D. 1½-2½, P. 6½-9 *M*; *Hotel & Solbad Rückert* (Pl. 2; D 3), 55 beds at 2½-4, P. 9½-12½ *M*; *Park-Hotel Schifferlehen* (Pl. D 4), 60 beds at 2½-5, D. 2-2½, P. 6½-9 *M*; *Bavaria* (Pl. o; D 3), 50 beds at 2½-4, D. 2, P. 7-9 *M*; *Schwabenwirt* (Pl. h; D 3), near the station, 120 beds; *Watzmann* (Pl. p; D 3), 55 beds at 2-4, D. from 1 *M* 60 pf., P. from 6 *M*, well spoken of; *Bahnhof* (Pl. g; D 4), 90 beds. — Numerous Pensions and Lodgings.

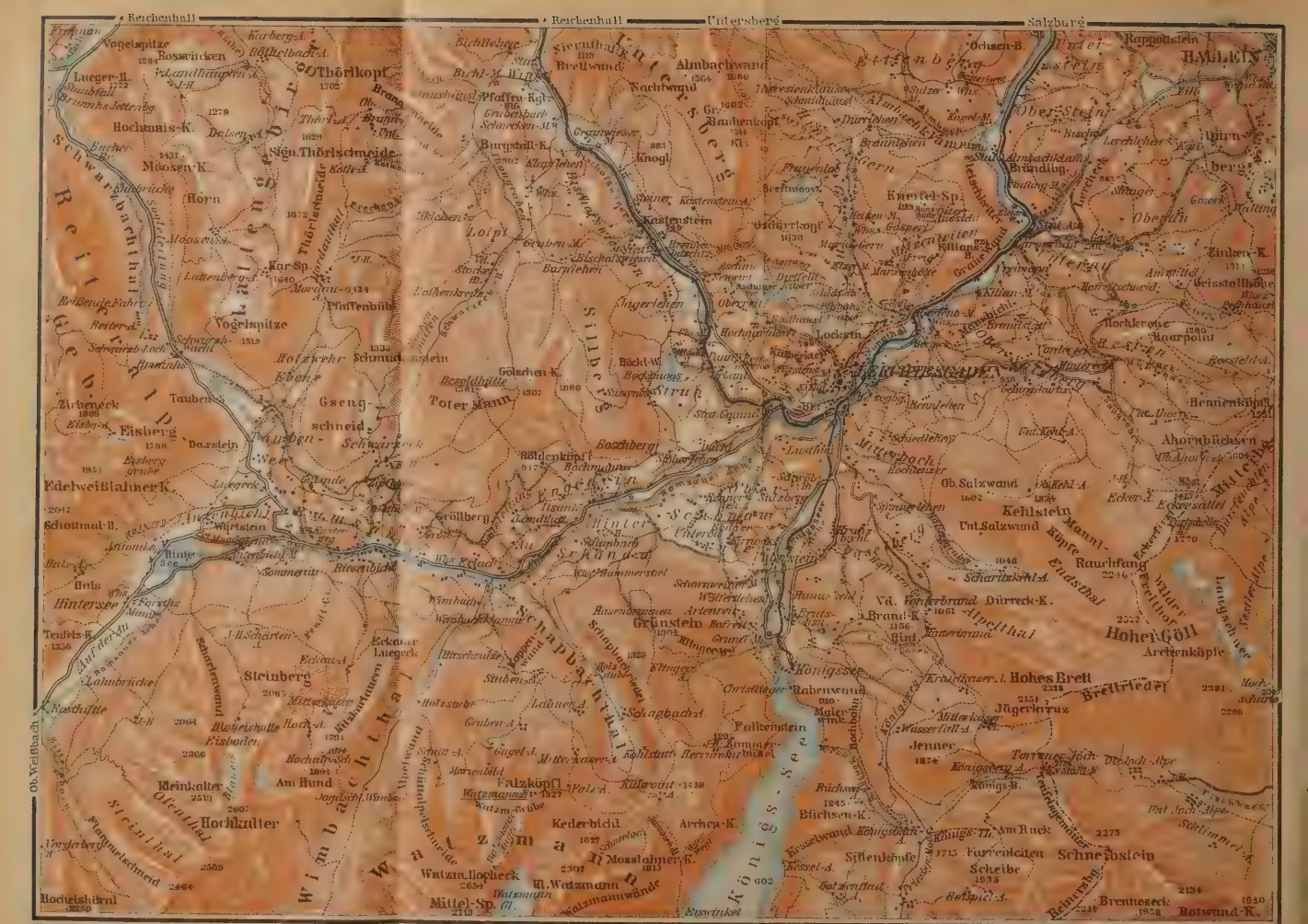
Cafés. *Königliche Villa* (Pl. D 3), with view-terrace; *Forstner*, Post-Str.; *Grassl*, Maximilian-Str., *Wittelsbach*, opposite the Wittelsbach Hotel, *Vier Jahreszeiten* (see above), these three with view. — Wine. *Stiftskeller* (see above); *Hofschaffer*, Berghof-Strasse. — Beer. *Hofbräustübl* (Pl. 4; D E 2); *Münchener Löwenbräu*, in the Hotel Bellevue (see above).

Post Office at the station (Pl. 5; D 3, 4). — Visitors' Tax 30 pf. daily. — Carvings, for which Berchtesgaden has been famous for centuries, are sold by Stefan and Paul Zechmeister, A. Kaserer, Franz Grassl, and others. Exhibition, see p. 509. — Inquiry Office at the station.

Berchtesgaden (1880 ft.), with 3800 inhab., a leading summer resort, visited also for winter sports, lies picturesquely in a green valley, entirely surrounded by mountains. Down to 1803 it was the seat of an 'immediate' college of Augustine canons, founded in 1108, the provosts of which attained princely rank at the end of the 15th century.

From the railway station (Bahnhof; Pl. D 3) we ascend Bahnhof-Str. to the left (N.) to the (12 min.) old-fashioned *Market Place*

BERCHTESGADEN
und Umgebung
1 Evang. Kirche 2 Solebad Rickert 3 Lesehalle
4 Hofbräuhaus 5 Post 6 Schnitzereischule
u. Museum
Bischofs-wiesen
Stanggass
Anzenbach
Metzenleiten
Marxenhöhe
Rost-Wald
Locksteinkopf
Locksteinhaus
Locksteinwand
Kalbersteinwand
Kalbersteinhaus
Unter-Salzberg
Mitter-bach
Ober-bach
Strub-wiesen
Schönau
Unter-Schönau
Vorder-Schönau
Faseln-berg
Hundskehl
Vord. Brandkopf
Hint. Brandkopf
Reichenhall
Gern
Kneifelspitze
Salzburg
Obersalzberg
Ramsau
Schwarzeck
Königssee
Geograph. Anstalt von
Meter
1 : 30.000
Engl. M.
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig


Reichenhall
Reichenhall
Untersberg
Salzburg
Vogelspitze
Rossbrücken
Thörlkopf
Hochanis-K.
Mäosen-K.
Sign. Thörlschneide
Horn
Kar Sp.
Pfaffenbühl
Vogelspitze
Schmuck-stein
Gseng-schneid
Eisberg
Darstein
Edelweißlahner-K.
Schottmal-H.
Hinterseo
Teufels-R.
Steinberg
Hochkalter
Blaueis
Hochkalter
Watzmann
Watzmann-Hocheck
Mittel-Sp.
Hocheisthurm
Ob. Weißbach
Almbachwand
Pfaffen-Kgl.
Burgstall-K.
Knogl
Kastenstein
Loipl
Bischofsgrube
Jägerlehen
Bückl-W.
Struk
Toter Mann
Bezoldhütte
Bildenkopf
Grünberg
Hinter-Seeland
Schapbachthal
Grünstein
Falzköpfl
Kederbichl
Archen-K.
Mosslahner-K.
Almbachwand
Brettwand
Nachwand
Gr. Rauhenkopf
Durrlehen
Knertel-Sp.
Kastenstrumm
Ochsenkopf
Killian-K.
Locksteinkar
Hochgeroldstein
Ob. Salzwand
Kehlstein
Unt. Salzwand
Rauchfang
Scharitzkehl-A.
Vd. Vorderbrand
Dürreck-K.
Brand-K.
Hoher Göll
Archenköpfe
Hohes Brett
Jägerkreuz
Jenner
Königssee
Rabenwand
Fallbenstein
Bluntau
Bluntau-K.
Am Ruck
Schneibstein
Scheibe
Brennseck
Rotwand-K.
Ochsen-B.
Ramsteiner
Hyndlkar
Ober-Stein
Brandling
Zinken-K.
Geisstallhöhe
Hochgeroldstein
Hochgeroldstein
Hennenkopf
Ahornbüchsen
Mannlgrat
Eckersattel
Wasserfall-A.
Tarrenn Joch
Königssee-A.
Königs-B.
Königs-See
Saalach
Saalach-Alpe
Wimbachthal
Wimbachgries
Wimbachschneid
Wimbachgrieskopf
Reichenhaller Berge
Reiteralpe
Schwarzbachwanger Berge
Lattengebirge
Steinernes Meer
Hochkönig
Hochgeroldstein
Untersberg
Salzburg
Geograph. Anstalt von
Kilometer
1:100.000
Engl. Miles
Wagner & Debes Leipzig

(Pl. D 3). Farther N., beyond the arched gateway, is the handsome *Schloss* (Pl. D 2, 3), originally the Augustine college and now occupied by the ex-Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria. The *Collegiate Church* has a Romanesque W. end and an elegant early-Gothic choir built c. 1300; the nave was remodelled at the end of the 15th cent. and the towers were renewed in 1865. The choir-stalls are Gothic (1436-43); the sacristy contains an early-Romanesque holy-water basin of bronze, with reliefs. The *Museum* (Pl. 6, E 3; open 8-12 and 2-5; 30 pf.) contains furniture and carvings and the collection of the Historical Society. Opposite is the *School of Woodcarving*.

The *__Lockstein__ (Pl. D 2; 2240 ft.; café-restaurant), 1/2 hr. distant, commands an admirable survey of Berchtesgaden and the encircling mountains. Similar views are obtained from the *Soleleitungs-Weg* (Pl. D 3; brine conduit).

The **Salt Mine** (1730 ft.), a station on the electric railway to Salzburg (Bergwerk; Pl. E 2; p. 518), is reached from the market-place in 20 min. by descending Bergwerk-Strasse. The visit to the mine takes about 1 hr. Visitors are admitted daily from May 1st to Oct. 15th, 8-11 and 2-5 (2 ℳ each). The mine is lighted by electricity. The temperature is low (50° Fahr.), so that warm clothing should be worn. Miners' overalls are served out to visitors. The most interesting features of the visit are the trip across the 'Salz-See' and the toboggan-slide into the deserted works of the Kaiser Franz mine.

The Electric Railway to the Königs-See (in 16 min.; 90 or 60 pf.) starts about 2 min. from the main railway station. It leads on the left, then on the right bank of the Königsseer Ache viâ (2 M.) *Unterstein-Schönau* (see below) to (3 M.) *Königssee*.

The Road (1 1/4 hr.), starting from the station, crosses the Ache by the *Adelgunden-Brücke*, then skirts the *Wemholz* (Pl. D 4, 5). After 20 min. it forks. The branch to the left continues on the same level. that to the right crosses the *Schwöb-Brücke* and leads viâ *Unterstein* (Pl. C 6; inn, 36 beds), with an estate of Count Arco. The two roads reunite 8 min. from the lake. — The Footpath (also 1 1/4 hr.) ascending the Ache is very attractive.

The clear, dark-green **__Königs-See__ or *St. Bartholomäus-See* (1975 ft.), 5 M. long, 2/3-1 1/4 M. broad, and 630 ft. deep in places, is the gem of the Berchtesgaden district, vying in grandeur with the Swiss and Italian lakes. Some of the surrounding mountains (nature reserve), which rise almost perpendicularly from the water, are 6200 ft. in height. At the N. end lies the village of *Königssee* (Hotel-Pension Schiffmeister, 102 beds at 3 1/2-6, P. 10-14 ℳ; Grösswang's Hotel Königssee, 40 beds).

Motor Boats ply to the Kessel in 20 min., to St. Bartholomä in 1/2 hr., to the Salet-Alm in 50 min. (2 ℳ, there and back 3 ℳ 40 pf.). Rowing Boats, recommended when time allows, are obtained from the 'Schiffmeister'. For 1-4 persons, with two rowers, 2 ℳ 40 pf. per hr. The row to St. Bartholomä and back takes at least 3, to the Salet-Alm 5 hrs. (including 3/4 hr.'s rest).

To the left as the boat leaves the village, lies the islet of *Christlieger*, with a statue of St. John Nepomuk (1711). The lake becomes visible in its entire extent as we pass the *Falkenstein*, a

rocky promontory on the right. In the background rise the Sagereckwand and the Funtensee-Tauern, and adjoining them on the right the Schönfeldspitze. On the E. bank the *Königsbach* (insignificant at midsummer) falls over a red cliff (2625 ft.) into the lake. From the *Kessel*, near a wooded tongue of land on the E. bank (stopped at by most of the motor-boats), a path ascends to the (10 min.) *Kessel-Fall* (to the Gotzenalm, see below). The boat proceeds S.W. to **St. Bartholomä**, a green promontory with a pilgrimage-chapel (1711) and a shooting-lodge (good restaurant, noted for salmon-trout; no night-quarters). On the S.W. bank the *Schrainbach* falls into the lake from a rocky gorge. The boat lands at the *Salet-Alm* (café), an isthmus formed by a landslide, separating the Königs-See from the (15 min.) Ober-See. The lonely ****Ober-See** (2010 ft.), 1¼ M. long, is enclosed on three sides by lofty precipices. To the left rises the sheer *Talwand;* beyond it tower the *Teufelshörner* (7745 ft.), from which a brook descends over the *Rötwand* in silver threads from a height of 1600 ft. — Fine view of the Watzmann on the return-trip.

From the Kessel (see above) a marked bridle-path ascends to the (3½ hrs.) ***Gotzenalm** (5530 ft.; inn at the *Springelkaser*). Superb view, especially from the *Warteck* (5710 ft.), 10 min. N.W. From the (¼ hr.) *Feuerpalfen*, on the brink of the rock lower down (caution required), we may look down almost perpendicularly on the lake and St. Bartholomä, 3600 ft. below us. We return in 2 hrs. to the Kessel.

From Berchtesgaden through the Ramsau to Reichenhall, 17 M. (motor post to the Hinter-See, p. 511, in 1 hr.). From the station the road follows the left bank of the Ache to the (⅔ M.) *Gmund-Brücke* (Pl. C 3; p. 508), where we cross the Bischofswieser Ache and ascend the narrow wooded valley of the *Ramsauer Ache.*— 2½ M. *Ilsank* (1910 ft.; Watzmann, 30 beds).

From Ilsank a well-marked path ascends the ***Watzmann,** the highest peak of the Berchtesgaden Alps. The route leads viâ the (4½ hrs.) *Watzmann-Haus* (6330 ft.; 79 beds and 64 mattresses; splendid view). We go on to the (2¼ hrs.; two short steep passages) *Hocheck* (8705 ft.; not difficult for experts), with a view of the Tauern (S.) and the Bohemian Forest (N.). Thence to the *Central Peak* (8900 ft.) ¾ hr., for those free from giddiness only; the passage across the arête to the *South Peak* or *Schönfeldspitze* (8900 ft.) is for experts only, with guide.

The road now runs along the left bank of the foaming Ache through the gorge of the *Kniepass.* To the left we have a view of the Watzmann; before us rises the broad Steinberg. The ***Ramsau** is remarkably picturesque owing to the contrast of the luxuriant vegetation of the valley with the imposing and beautifully shaped mountains. — 4½ M. Bridge leading to the Wimbach-Klamm.

A path crossing the bridge (restaurant in summer; Café Hocheck, 50 beds, P. 6-7½ *M*) and ascending to the right by the 'Trinkhalle', leads to the (¼ hr.) **Wimbach-Klamm** (adm. 25 pf.). The bluish-white water forms beautiful falls in its narrow ravine. About 10 min. from the upper end of the ravine a view is disclosed of the *Wimbach-Tal.*

The road next passes the Hotel Wimbachklamm (75 beds at 2-3, P. $6^1/_2$-$7^1/_2$ *M*) and ($5^1/_4$ M.) the Hotel Hochkalter (46 beds, D. 1 *M* 80 pf.-3 *M*, P. 7-9 *M*), both good. — $5^1/_2$ M. *Ramsau* (2190 ft.; Oberwirt, near the church, 20 R., well spoken of). About $^2/_3$ M. farther on the road divides, the left branch leading to Ober-Weissbach.

The Ober-Weissbach road crosses the Ache and at ($^3/_4$ hr.) the *Hintersee-klause* reaches the **Hinter-See** (2590 ft.), about $^3/_4$ M. long, where we summon the ferryman by ringing the bell. About $^1/_4$ hr. farther on are the forester's house of *Hintersee* and the Bavarian custom-house, opposite Auzinger's Hotel (26 beds). To the right, on the lake (5 min.), is the *Hotel Post & Gemsbock* (120 beds at 2-3, D. from 1 *M* 80 pf., P. 6-8 *M*), with a fine view. The road goes on hence to (4 hrs.) *Ober-Weissbach*, on the road from Lofer to *Saalfelden*. Comp. Baedeker's 'Tyrol'.

The Reichenhall road ascends past the small *Tauben-See* (2867 ft.) to the (1 hr.) **Schwarzbachwacht** (2905 ft.), a pump-house on the summit of the pass. About 5 min. farther on is the Wirtshaus zur Schwarzbachwacht (plain). The road then descends into the deep wooded *Schwarzbach-Tal*. After 1 hr. 10 min. we pass the *Jettenberg* pump-house (rfmts.), with a charming view. We cross the Schwarzbach, which forms the fine *Staub-Fall* (reached by a path descending on the left and passing under the bridge). The road then skirts the *Saalach-See* to ($1^1/_2$ hr.) *Reichenhall* (p. 506).

56. Salzburg and its Environs.

For a more detailed description, see Baedeker's 'Austria' or 'Tyrol'.

Air Service. Aeroplanes start from the aerodrome at Maxglan (beyond Pl. B 2); to *Munich* or *Reichenhall*, see pp. xvii-xix.

Hotels. On the Right Bank of the Salzach. Close to the station: **Grand-Hôtel de l'Europe* (Pl. a; D 1), with park, 250 R. (60 with baths), from 10, P. from 23 *S*; **Pitter* (Pl. 1; D 2), Westbahn-Str., 130 R. from 4 *S*; **Park Hotel Nelböck* (Pl. b; D 1), corner of Auersperg-Str. and Weiser-Str., 75 beds at 7-10, L. or D. 4-6, P. 16-20 *S*; *Elisabeth* (Pl. el; C D 1), Elisabeth-Str. 11, 45 beds; *Stadt Meran* (Pl. sm; C 1), 90 beds at 3-6, D. $2^1/_2$ *S*, plain. — To the E. of Mirabell-Platz. *Habsburg* (Pl. g; D 2), Hubert-Sattler-Gasse 10, 96 beds from 5 *S*, good; *Roter Krebs* (Pl. x; D 2), Mirabell-Platz 8, 115 beds at 5-8 *S*; *Wolf-Dietrich* (Pl. y; E 2), Wolf-Dietrich-Str. 16, 50 beds at $3^1/_2$-6, L. or D. 3 *S*, good; *Deutscher Hof* (Pl. de; D 2), Hubert-Sattler-Gasse 12, 22 beds, plain; *Hofwirt* (Pl. ho; E 2), Schallmooser Haupt-Str. 1, 76 beds at 4-$6^1/_2$, D. 3 *S*; *Goldener Löwe* (Pl. lo; E 2), Schallmooser Haupt-Str. 13, 36 R. from 3 *S*, plain but good; *Salzburger Hof* (Pl. s; E 2), a family hotel, Paris-Lodron-Str. 18, 60 beds. — Near the Staats-Brücke. **Österreichischer Hof* (Pl. c; D 3), Bismarck-Str. 5-7, 160 beds at 8-15, L. $4^1/_2$, D. 6, P. 18-22 *S*; **Bristol* (Pl. e; D 3), Makart-Platz 2, 130 beds at 12-25, L. or D. $4^1/_2$-6 *S*; **Mirabell* (Pl. m; D 3), Schwarz-Str. 4, 40 beds from 6 *S*; **Zum Stein* (Pl. h; D 3), Gisela-Kai 3, 180 beds; *Traube* (Pl. k; D 3), Linzer Gasse 4, 100 beds at $4^1/_2$-6, L. or D. $3^1/_2$ *S*, good; *Münchner Hof* (Pl. u; D 3), Platzl and Dreifaltigkeits-Gasse, 90 beds, well spoken of; *Gablerbräu* (Pl. i; D 3), Linzer Gasse 9, 120 beds at $4^1/_2$-5, L. $3^1/_2$, S. 3 *S*, good; *Tiger* (Pl. t; D E 3), Linzer Gasse 22, 55 beds, well spoken of.

On the Left Bank of the Salzach. *Goldene Birne* (Pl. bi; E 3, 4), Juden-Gasse 1 and Rudolfs-Kai 12, with wine-room, 20 beds at 3-4 *S*, plain but good; *Goldenes Horn* (Pl. o; D 4), 70 beds at $3^1/_2$-7, L. or D.

2½ *S*, *Goldener Hirsch* (Pl. j; D 4), 70 beds at 2½-5, L. 2-3½, D. 2½-3½ *S*, *Mödlhammer* (Pl. n; D 4), 16 beds, *Blaue Gans* (Pl. q; D 4), 66 beds at 3 *S* 20-4 *S* 50 *g*, these four in the Getreide-Gasse; *Höllbräu* (Pl. r; E 4), with terrace, 60 beds, Juden-Gasse 15.

Restaurants at the hotels. Also *Elektrischer Aufzug* (Pl. C 3; p. 515); *Kurhaus* (Pl. D 2; p. 516), in the Stadt-Park, with evening concerts. — **Wine.** *St. Peters-Stiftskeller* (Pl. D 4; p. 514), patronized by all classes, hot dishes; *Mozart*, Getreide-Gasse 22 (Pl. D 4), with café. — **Beer.** *Stieglkeller* (Pl. E 4), Festungs-Gasse 10, with the 'Mozart Room', good; *Stieglbräu*, Westbahn-Str. 14 (Pl. D 2), with garden; *Volkskeller*, at the Pitter Hotel (p. 511), with garden; *Zipfer Bierhaus*, Universitäts-Platz 19 (Pl. D 4). — *Augustiner-Bräustübl*, at Mülln (Pl. C 2), popular, open after 2.30 p.m.

Cafés. On the left bank of the Salzach: *Tomaselli*, Alter Markt 9 (Pl. D 4); *Glockenspiel*, Mozart-Platz 2 (Pl. E 4). — On the right bank: *Bazar*, Bismarck-Str. 3, near the Staats-Brücke (Pl. D 3); *Krimmel*, Westbahn-Str., corner of Hubert-Sattler-Gasse (Pl. D 2); *Pitter*, at the Pitter Hotel (p. 511); *Corso*, Gisela-Kai, near the Mozart-Steg (Pl. E 3). — **Confectioners.** *Schatz*, in the passage between the Universitäts-Platz and Getreide-Gasse (Pl. D 4); *Fürst*, Alter Markt 8 (Pl. D 4); *Posch*, Linzer Gasse 26 (Pl. D E 3).

Horse and Motor Cabs. Fixed tariff; for excursions previous arrangement advisable.

Tramway from the station (Pl. D 1) viâ Mirabell-Platz (Pl. D 2), Staats-Brücke (Pl. D 3), Alter Markt (Pl. D 4), Universitäts-Platz, and Neu-Tor (Pl. D 4) to *Riedenburg* (Pl. B 4).

'Lokal-Bahn' from the station (Pl. D 1) through the town to *Hellbrunn*, *St. Leonhard*, and *Berchtesgaden (Königs-See)*, see p. 518. The stations within the town are *Fünfhaus*, *Kurhaus*, *Bazar*, *Mozart-Steg*, and *Äusserer Stein* (Pl. F 3), beyond which the line crosses the Karolinen-Brücke to the (2 M.) *Künstlerhaus-Nonntal* (Pl. F 5). Also from *Bergheim* viâ *Maria-Plain* (p. 518) to the station, whence the same section is traversed to *Äusserer Stein*, for the branch to *Parsch*, on the Gaisberg Railway (p. 517). — Cable-railway to the *Fortress*, see p. 515; electric lift to the *Mönchsberg*, p. 515; rack-and-pinion railway to the *Gaisberg*, p. 517.

General Post Office in the Neu-Gebäude in Residenz-Platz (Pl. 32, E 4; p. 513). — **Theatres and Concerts.** *Stadt-Theater* (Pl. 36; D 3), Markart-Platz: *Mozart-Haus* (Pl. D 3; p. 516); *Festival Plays* (in Aug.) in the Marstall (p. 514).

Art Exhibitions in summer at the *Künstlerhaus* (Pl. F 4).

Inquiry Offices. *Österreichisches Verkehrsbureau* (information and railway-tickets) and *Landesverband für Fremdenverkehr*, Schwarz-Str. 1, opposite the theatre.

Times of Admission. Books of admission-tickets are issued at reduced prices by the Landesverband für Fremdenverkehr (see above).

Botanic Garden (Pl. 1; D 4), open on week-days in summer, 8-12 and 2-6.

Cathedral (p. 513). Organ recital daily in summer at 11.15 a.m., after the carillon (see below); 80 *g*.

Carillon (p. 513) daily at 7, 11 (except Fri.), and 6.

Hellbrunn (p. 517). Parties shown round daily, about every hour, 8-12 and 1.30-6; complete inspection 1½ *S*, fountains 50 *g*, aquarium 30 *g*, château 30 *g*, folk-lore museum (9-12.30 and 2.30-7) 40 *g*.

Mozart-Haus (p. 516). Inspection of the house, with a short concert, daily at 11.30 (duration 1 hr.); 1 *S* 20 *g*.

Mozart Museum (p. 515), week-days 8-12 and 2-6, Sun. 9-12; 1 *S*.

Museum Carolino-Augusteum (p. 515), in summer daily 9-12 and 2-5, in winter (except Sat.) 10-12 and 2-4; 1 *S*.

Natural History Museum (p. 511), daily 9-12 and 2-6 (winter 10-12 and 2-4); 80 *g*.

SALZBURG

1 : 17,550

0 100 200 300 400 500 600 Meter.

Stat. Lokalbahn
Strassenbahn

1. Botanischer Garten D.4
2. Oberrealschule D.3.
3. Hofbrunnen E.4.
4. Kapitelschwemme E.4.

Kirchen u. Klöster :

5 Augustiner-Kloster und Augustiner-Kirche C.2.
Benediktinerabtei und
6 Kreuzgang E.4.
7. Bürgerspitalkirche D.4.
8. Dreifaltigkeitskirche und Priesterseminar D.3.
9. Franziskaner-Kloster und Kirche D.4.
10. Kajetaner-Kirche E.F.4.
11. Kapuziner-Kloster und Kirche E.3.
12. Kollegienkirche D.4.
13. Loretto-Kloster u. Kirche D.2
14. Protestantische Kirche C.2.3.
15. St. Erhardsspitalkirche F.4.5.
16. St. Margarethenkapelle E.4.
17. St. Michaelskirche E.4.
18. St. Peterstiftskirche D.E.4.
19. St. Sebastianskirche E.2.3.
20. Ursuliner-Kloster und Kirche C.3.
21. Benediktinerinnen-Kloster und Kirche (Nonnberg) E.F.4.
22. Kollegium-Gebäude D.4.
23. Landtags-Gebäude (Chiemseehof) E.4.
4 Leichenhof St. Peter E.4.
25. " St. Sebastian E.2.
26. Mariensäule E.4.
27. Mozarts Geburtshs. & Mus. D.4.

28. Mozarts Standbild E.4.
29. " " Wohnhaus. D.3.
30. Mutterhaus (Barmh. Schwestern) C.2.
31. Pferdeschwemme D.4.
32. Post u. Telegraph E.4.
33. Rathaus D.3.
34. Regierung E.4.
5 35. Sommer-Reitschule D.4.
36. Theater D.3.
37 Denkm. d. Statthalters Graf Thun E.3.
38. " " Ing. Carl Wurmb D.3.

--- Durchgänge

Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

Residenz (see below). Parties shown round the state apartments daily at 10, 11, and 12, from May 1st to Sept. 15th at 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 also; 80 *g.* — The picture-gallery is open daily, 10-12 and 2-5; 60 *g.*
Sattler's Panorama (p. 516), daily 9-12 and 2-6; 30 *g.*

Chief Attractions (two days). Cathedral, Mozart Museum, Cemetery of St. Peter, Mirabell Garden, Hohen-Salzburg or Mönchsberg, Mozart-Haus, Kapuzinerberg, Hellbrunn, and Gaisberg.

Salzburg (1378 ft.), on the site of the Roman *Juvavum* and once the capital of the most powerful ecclesiastical principality in S. Germany (secularized in 1803), is now the seat of an archbishop and of the provincial government and numbers 38,000 inhabitants. Few German towns can compare with Salzburg for beauty of situation. It lies on both banks of the *Salzach*, bounded on the left bank by the *Festungsberg* and *Mönchsberg*, while the quarter on the right bank leans close against the *Kapuzinerberg*. The domed churches and palaces in the Italian style, erected by the archbishops, invest the town with the characteristic features of a sumptuous archiepiscopal residence of the 17th and 18th centuries.

The central point of the older part of the town on the left bank of the Salzach is the Residenz-Platz (Pl. E 4), in which rises the *Hof-Brunnen* (Pl. 3), a fountain (46 ft. in height) of Untersberg marble, by an Italian sculptor (1658-61). On the W. side of the square is the former archiepiscopal **Residenz** (Pl. D E 4), an aggregation of buildings in the Roman palatial style, erected in 1596-1792; the chief façade was completed in 1710.

The Interior (adm., see above) is splendidly decorated in the period of 1710-75, with magnificent stuccoes, wall and ceiling paintings by J. M. Rottmayr and M. Altomonte, Flemish tapestries (16-17th cent.), and fine glazed stoves. In the *Council Chamber* the court concerts, in which Mozart took part, were held in the 18th century. — On the third floor is the *Bishops' Room*, with portraits of the bishops and archbishops of Salzburg, and the *Residenz Gallery*, with German, Netherlandish, and Italian pictures of the 15-18th centuries.

Opposite the Residenz is the **Neu-Gebäude** (Pl. E 4), begun in 1588, including the Government Buildings (Pl. 34), topped by a tower; immediately after the carillon has been played (see p. 512), the horn from the fortress (p. 515) is heard. — On the S. side of Residenz-Platz is the ***Cathedral** (*Dom;* Pl. E 4), erected in 1614-28 by *Santino Solari*. In the early-Italian baroque style, with a heavy façade and a spacious interior, it is said to be the purest Italian structure N. of the Alps. Organ recitals, see p. 512. — In Dom-Platz is a leaden *Column of the Virgin* (Pl. 26), by Wolfgang and Johann Hagenauer (1771).

Adjoining Residenz-Platz on the E. is Mozart-Platz, with a statue of *Mozart* (Pl. 28; E 4), by Schwanthaler (1842; birthplace, see p. 515). — In the Alter Markt, which joins the Residenz-Platz on the W., is the old *Markt-Brunnen* (fine iron screen of 1583, figure of St. Florian of 1734). — On the S. side of the cathedral lies Kapitel-Platz (Pl. E 4), with the *Kapitel-Schwemme* (Pl. 4),

a marble horse-pond in the style of a Roman baroque fountain (1732). On the E. side of the square is the *Archbishop's Palace* (Pl. E 4).

To the W. is the Benedictine **Abbey of St. Peter** (Pl. D E 4), founded by St. Rupert in 696, the nucleus of modern Salzburg. Till 1110 the archbishops dwelt here; the buildings date in their present form from the 17-18th centuries. — In the S.W. corner of Kapitel-Platz is the entrance to the **Cemetery of St. Peter,** with many old tombstones, adjoining the conglomerate cliff between the Mönchsberg and the citadel. It is surrounded on three sides by arcades (1627) containing family vaults. The late-Gothic *Margareten-Kapelle* (Pl. 16; no adm.) in the middle, was erected in 1485-91 and restored in 1864. To the left, in the S.W. angle (30 *g*; the keeper lives between the arcades and the cliff), steep rock-steps ascend to *St. Gertrude's Chapel* and the *Hermitage of St. Maximus*, with vaults resembling catacombs (probably dating from the early 3rd cent.), where St. Maximus is said to have suffered martyrdom in 477. — An archway leads from the cemetery to the courtyard of the abbey. To the left is the entrance to St. Peters-Stiftskeller (p. 512). To the right is the **Stifts-Kirche St. Peter** or *Abbey Church* (Pl. 18), a Romanesque edifice of 1130-43, remodelled in a rich rococo style in 1753-61. The Romanesque portal, with sculptures of c. 1240, is preserved within the tower-porch; the door itself is rich rococo (1766). In the right aisle is the rock-tomb of St. Rupert (see above). Opposite the church a passage leads to the refectory of the Benedictine college, built by Peter Behrens in 1924-26.

The ***Franciscan Church** (Pl. 9; D 4), to the N. of the abbey courtyard, has a dark Romanesque nave in the severe style of the 13th cent., with which the loftier and well-lighted choir, a masterpiece by Hans Stethaimer of Burghausen (early 15th cent.), affords a charming contrast. The Romanesque S. portal, in the Italian style, dates from c. 1220. On the baroque high altar (1711) is a *Madonna carved by Michael Pacher (1495-98; the figure of the Child is modern).

Close by is the **Marstall** (Pl. D 4), formerly the archbishops' stables, built in 1607, with the *Winter Riding School* (1662), which was converted into a **Festival Theatre** in 1925-26, and the *Summer Riding School* (Pl. 35), which has galleries for the spectators hewn in the rock of the Mönchsberg (1693) and is also used for festival plays (p. 512). On the first floor of the main building is the *Natural History Museum* (adm., see p. 512). The *Gewerbe-Halle* on the ground-floor is used for industrial exhibitions (adm. free). — In Sigmunds-Platz is a second *Horse Pond* (Pl. 31, D 4; comp. above), with a group of horse-tamers by M. B. Mandl (1695). To the W. is the *Neu-Tor* (Pl. D 4), a tunnel 145 yds. long, hewn in 1764-66 through the conglomerate rock (nagelfluh) of the Mönchsberg and leading to the suburb of *Riedenburg* (tramway, see p. 512).

In Universitäts-Platz is the **Kollegien-Kirche** (Pl. 12, D 4; open 2-6, adm. 30 *g*), a baroque church with a lofty dome and a striking façade, built in 1696-1707 by J. B. Fischer von Erlach. — From Universitäts-Platz many passages lead to the quaint Getreide-Gasse, at No. 9 in which, immediately to the left, is *Mozart's Birthplace*. In 1880 the living-rooms on the third floor were converted into a **Mozart Museum** (Pl. 27, D 4; adm., see p. 512), with numerous souvenirs, portraits, scores, and MSS. A small glass-case in the first room contains (No. 139) a wax relief by Leonhard Bosch (1786), probably the best likeness of the composer; the skull said to be Mozart's is not authentic. In the second room, where Mozart was born on Jan. 27th, 1756 (d. at Vienna on Dec. 5th, 1791), is his grand piano. — Close by is the *Rathaus* (Pl. 33; D 3), restored in 1618 and 1775; the adjacent *Staats-Brücke* (1878) leads to the right bank (comp. p. 516).

The **Museum Carolino-Augusteum** (Pl. D 3), on the Franz-Josef-Kai, possesses fine collections of art and antiquities. Of special interest are the valuable paintings by early Salzburg artists, 15th-16th cent. carvings in wood and stone, and a quantity of beautiful furniture and stoves. Adm., see p. 512.

The fortress of ***Hohen-Salzburg** (1778 ft.; Pl. E 4, 5), picturesquely crowning the S.E. point of the Mönchsberg, is a commanding feature in the view of the town. Founded in 1077, it owes its present appearance mainly to Archbishop Leonhard (c. 1500). It is reached by a cable railway starting from the Festungs-Gasse (fare up 45, down 30, there and back 70 *g*); halfway up is the station of *Mönchsberg* (comp. below).

From the terminus of the cable railway (restaurant, with fine view) we skirt the view-tower to the left, and beyond some steps reach a small courtyard, where tickets of admission (50 *g*) are obtained. We begin by inspecting the old *Justice Chamber* in the *Reck-Turm* (80 ft. high), whence a magnificent view is enjoyed, then proceed by the rampart to the *Great Horn* (the so-called 'Stier' or bull; see p. 513), a revolving organ of 1502, and the late-Gothic *Fürsten-Zimmer* (prince's rooms), dating from about 1500 and restored in 1851, with richly panelled walls and ceilings.

From the little courtyard mentioned above the 'Feuergang', built in 1565, leads to the *Main Courtyard* (adm. free), with the *St. Georgs-Kirche* (1502). On the exterior is a very fine relief of Archbishop Leonhard, by Hans Valkenauer (1515).

The ***Mönchsberg,** a partly wooded hill about $1^1/_2$ M. in length, bounding the town on the W., may be reached from the above-mentioned station of Mönchsberg, or by means of an electric lift (Aufzug) ascending from Gstätten-Gasse 13 (Pl. C 3; every $^1/_4$ hr.; up 70, there and back 90 *g*). Near the top of the lift are a café-restaurant (p. 512) and a view-tower, 360 ft. above the Salzach, easily climbed by means of 157 steps. The panorama is more picturesque though less extensive than that from the fortress.

On the right bank of the Salzach, at No. 3 in the 'Platzl' (Pl. D 3), is a relief-portrait, with an inscription, of Theophrastus Paracelsus

(d. 1541; tomb, see p. 517), the physician and empiric. — Close by is *Makart-Platz*, bounded on the E. by the *Priester-Haus*, with the **Dreifaltigkeits-Kirche** (Trinity Church; Pl. 8), a 'central structure' (p. xxvii) of beautiful proportions, built in 1694-1702 by J. B. Fischer von Erlach and restored in 1866.

Schloss Mirabell (Pl. D 2), erected in 1606 by Archbishop Wolf Dietrich as a country seat called *Altenau*, was remodelled in a florid baroque style in 1721-27 by Johann Lukas von Hildebrandt, and partly rebuilt after a fire in 1818. Since 1867 it has belonged to the town, and is now divided up into private dwellings. The magnificent *Main Staircase* ('I. Stiege') in the W. wing belongs to Hildebrandt's building; the charming putti on the balustrade and the statue of Paris on the first landing are by Raphael Donner (1726). The adjoining ***Mirabell Garden** (Pl. D 2, 3), with its terraces, aviary (adm. 40 *g*), clipped hedges (open-air theatre), and marble statues, is a good example of an early 18th cent. garden. — Adjoining it on the N. is the Stadt-Park (Pl. C D 2), which contains a *Kurhaus* (restaurant, concerts) and a *Panorama* of Salzburg in 1825 by Johann Michael Sattler (adm., see p. 513).

On the right bank of the Salzach below the Staats-Brücke (Pl. D 3; see p. 515) extends the Elisabeth-Kai (Pl. C D 2, 3). Beautiful view of the town, Hohen-Salzburg, and Mönchsberg. In Schwarz-Str. is the **Mozart-Haus** (Pl. D 3), built in 1912-14 by the international 'Stiftung Mozarteum' from the plans of Richard Berndl, with two concert-rooms, an academy of music, and archives (inspection, see p. 512).

The main approach to the ***Kapuzinerberg** (2133 ft.) is a vaulted archway under No. 14 (Pl. D E 3) in Linzer Gasse, 200 paces from the Staats-Brücke, on the right. The *Capuchin Convent* (Pl. 11; E 3), with its yellow buildings forming a pendant to the Hohen-Salzburg, is reached in 8 min. by a path with Stations of the Cross. It may also be approached by the steep Kapuzinerstiege ascending from the mediæval Stein-Gasse (Nos. 7-9). Above the convent visitors ring at the gate (5 *g*) and enter the park. Before us stands the *Mozart-Häuschen* (Pl. E 3; adm. 30 *g*; removed from Vienna to Salzburg in 1874), in which Mozart completed his 'Magic Flute' in 1791. In front is a bronze bust of the composer by E. Hellmer (1881). We ascend hence to the right through the wood by more steps. After $^1/_4$ hr., on the left, is a view-point known as the 'Aussicht nach Bayern' (1903 ft.). About 2 min. farther on a direction-post shows the way to the right to the (5 min.) **Obere Stadt-Aussicht* (1988 ft.; pavilion and view-indicator), with an admirable view of the town, the fortress, and the mountains.

At the N. end of Linzer Gasse, on the left, is the church of **St. Sebastian** (Pl. 19; E 2), built in 1505-12, remodelled in the taste of the period and adorned with a beautiful marble portal in 1749-54, and restored after 1818. The little *Churchyard* (Pl. 25),

behind the church, surrounded by arcades in 1595-1600, contains the charming ***Gabriels-Kapelle**, a unique 'central structure' in the Italian Renaissance style, with rich interior decoration, built in 1597-1603. If the church is closed, visitors may pass through the courtyard of No. 39, where the sacristan lives (40 *g*) to the churchyard; otherwise, on leaving the church, they pass through a chapel opposite the main entrance, containing the tomb of Paracelsus (p. 515).

The ***Gaisberg** (4226 ft.) is the finest point of view in the immediate vicinity of Salzburg. *Parsch* station (1414 ft.) is reached by the federal railway in 10 min., by the local railway (p. 512) in 18 min., or on foot in 20 min. from the Karolinen-Brücke (Pl. F 4). From Parsch a Rack-and-Pinion Railway ascends daily in summer in $^3/_4$ hr. to the summit (fare up 7, down 6, there and back 10 *S*). The line ascends on the S. side of the hill (choose a seat on the right, back to the engine), mostly through woods, and passes the stations of ($1^1/_2$ M.) *Judenberg Alp* (2411 ft.; inn) and ($2^1/_4$ M.) *Zistel Alp* (3264 ft.; restaurant). It then mounts in a wide curve, through cuttings, with a superb view of the plain to the N., to the upper terminus ($3^1/_4$ M.; 4190 ft.). A little to the W. is the *Hotel Gaisbergspitze* (open May-Sept., 40 beds), with a view-tower. The magnificent *View from the summit, 5 min. E., embraces the Salzburg Alps and the plain, in which seven lakes may be descried.

***Schloss Hellbrunn**, 3 M. to the S. of Salzburg, may be reached either by the local railway (see p. 518; $^1/_2$ hr.), or from the Karolinen-Brücke viâ the Hellbrunner Allee (Pl. F G 4, 5), which is bordered by magnificent old trees, in 1 hr. Near the château is a garden-restaurant. Inspection of the fountains and the interior of the château, see p. 512; the park is open free. The *Schloss*, built by Santino Solari in the early-baroque style (1613-15) for Archbishop Marcus Sitticus, became the property of the town of Salzburg in 1918. — The *Ziergarten* surrounding the Schloss, the oldest garden in the German baroque style, contains numerous statues, fountains, an open-air theatre, etc., in the taste of the period. — The gardens are adjoined by the **Park**. On the right is a marble statue of the Empress Elizabeth by Edmund Hellmer (1900). Farther on we ascend, partly by steps, to the (12 min.) *Monat-Schlösschen* (so called because built in a single month in 1615), which contains the *Folk Lore Museum* (adm., see p. 512). Passing behind the Schlösschen, we reach in a few minutes the *Stadt-Aussicht*, with a charming view of Salzburg, and the (10 min.) *Watzmann-Aussicht*, whence the Watzmann and Hoher Göll are visible; below on the left, is the *Stone Theatre*, hewn in the rock.

Schloss Aigen (1447 ft.), the property of Count Revertera, $2^1/_2$ M. to the S.E. of Salzburg, $^1/_4$ hr. from Aigen station (on the railway to Hallein), is much visited for the sake of its picturesque natural park (best by morning light). To the left of the entrance is the *Schloss Restaurant*, with a shady terrace.

To the S. of Salzburg (20-30 min. from the Neu-Tor or the Karolinen-Brücke) is **Schloss Leopoldskron** (beyond Pl. D 5), a rococo palace of 1736-40, now belonging to Professor Max Reinhardt, with a beautiful staircase and a splendid banqueting-hall two stories high.

A splendid view of Salzburg and the surrounding mountains (best by evening light) is commanded by the conspicuous pilgrimage-church of **Maria-Plain** (1739 ft.), $1^1/_4$ hr. N. From Elisabeth-Strasse (beyond Pl. D 1) we follow a path to the left over meadows to the old *Plain-Brücke*, at the Maria-Plain railway station (see below). Thence past Stations of the Cross to the church, an edifice of 1671-74. Next to it is the good Mooshammer Inn or Plainwirt.

From Salzburg to Berchtesgaden, $16^1/_2$ M., electric railway in $1^1/_4$-$1^1/_2$ hr. (viâ Freilassing in $1^1/_2$-$1^3/_4$ hr., see p. 504 and R. 55). — Our line (the 'Lokal-Bahn', p. 512) passes the stations for the *Kommunal-Friedhof* and *Klein-Gmain* to ($4^1/_2$ M.) *Hellbrunn* (p. 517). In front is the Watzmann, on the right the pointed Hochstaufen, on the left the Schmittenstein, resembling a castle. — $6^3/_4$ M. *Grödig* (1470 ft.). — At (8 M.) *Drachenloch* (restaurant), on the right, high up in the side of the Untersberg, is the curious opening called the Drachenloch ('dragon's hole'; 3970 ft.). — $8^1/_2$ M. *Hangender Stein* (1611 ft.; Austrian and German passport and customs examination). — The line pierces the projecting cliff known as the Hangender Stein. — 10 M. *Schellenberg* (1575 ft.; Forelle, 35 beds at 1 *M* 20-2 *M* 50 pf., good), a market-village with 400 inhabitants. From the German custom-house, 12 min. N., a path marked in blue and red ascends to the ($3^1/_2$ hrs.) *Schellenberg Ice Cavern* (4521 ft.). About $^1/_4$ hr. below the entrance is the keeper's hut (adm. 1 *M* 80 pf., including the guide). The cavern contains magnificent ice-grottoes and ice-falls. — The Ache is crossed twice. — $12^1/_2$ M. *Almbach-Klamm* (1660 ft.). — On the right of ($13^1/_4$ M.) *Au* rises the precipitous *Graue Wand*. The valley now expands and we obtain a sudden view of the Grosser and Kleiner Watzmann, separated by the Watzmann-Scharte, with the 'Watzmann-Kinder' and the glacier. — 15 M. *Bergwerk*, opposite the salt-mine (p. 509). On the right is Berchtesgaden, with its high-lying Schloss and collegiate church. — $15^3/_4$ M. *Berchtesgaden-Ost*, $16^1/_2$ M. *Berchtesgaden-Hauptbahnhof* (Pl. D 3; 1772 ft.), see p. 508.

From Salzburg to Lamprechtshausen, $16^1/_2$ M., railway in $1^1/_4$ hr. from the Local Station (p. 512). — $1^1/_4$ M. *Maria-Plain* (see below). — $11^1/_4$ M. *Obernâdorf* (1296 ft.; Hotel Post), a market-village on the right bank of the Salzach, opposite Laufen (p. 506). A memorial-chapel (1924) occupies the site of the St. Nikola-Kirche, destroyed by flood in 1899, in which the Christmas hymn 'Stille Nacht, heilige Nacht', composed by Josef Mohr and set to music by Xaver Gruber, was sung for the first time on Dec. 24th, 1818. — $16^1/_2$ M. *Lamprechtshausen*.

Railway from Salzburg to *Munich*, see R. 54; ascent of the *Untersberg* (6473 ft.; on foot in $5^1/_2$-6 hrs.), see Baedeker's 'Tyrol & Dolomites'; to *Linz* (Vienna), to *Bischofshofen* (Graz, Klagenfurt, Innsbruck), and to *Bad Ischl*, see Baedeker's 'Austria'.

INDEX.

The index includes the names (printed in italics) of the majority of the artists, architects, and other celebrated persons mentioned in the handbook. The churches, museums, and monuments in the larger towns are arranged in sub-groups.

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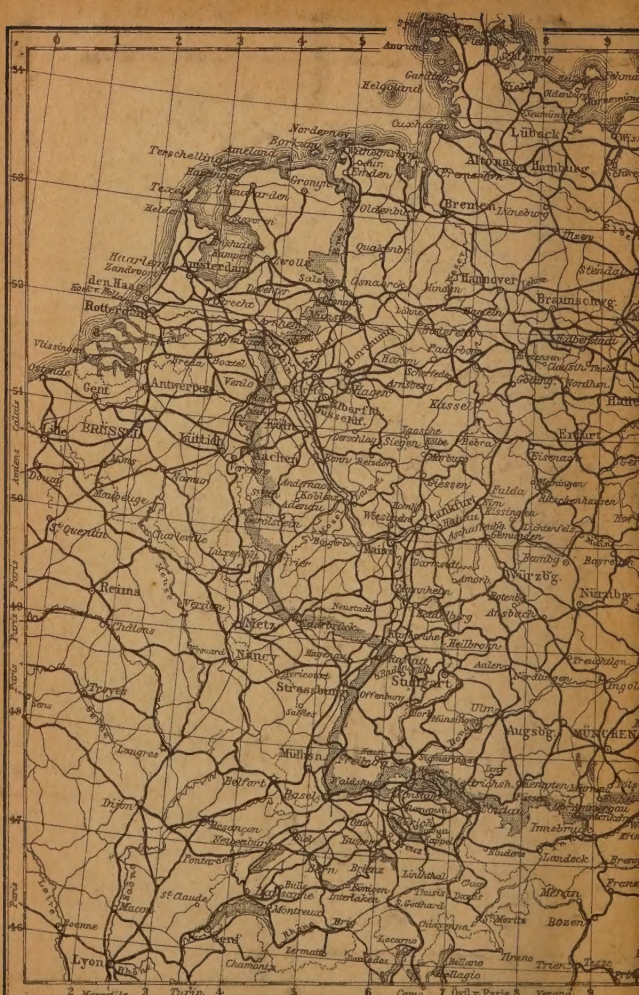
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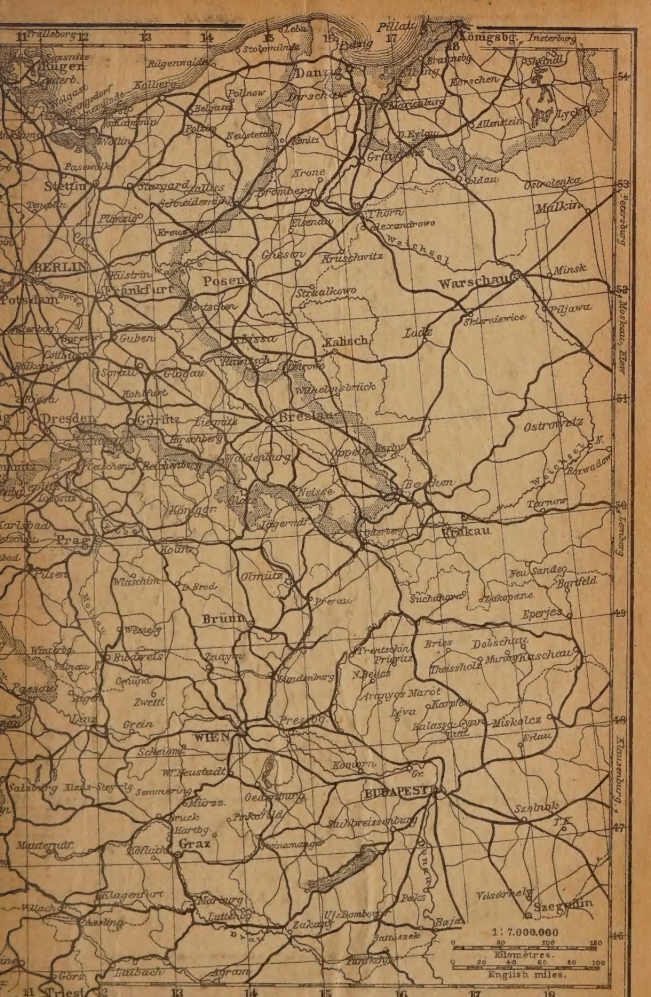
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